



# SLOVAK-UNDP TRUST FUND



Summary Report 2003-2008

Initial Period of Slovak Bilateral Development Cooperation

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	Administrative and Contracting Unit
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
BBF	Bratislava-Belgrade Fund
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EU	European Union
GENE	Global Education Network Europe
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFA SR	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
MPC	Methodical and Pedagogical Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGDO Platform	Non-Governmental Development Organizations Platform
NSC	North-South Centre
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODACE	Official Development Assistance in Central Europe – a regional programme of CIDA
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	OECD-Development Assistance Committee
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PCM	Project Cycle Management
SAMRS	Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation
SAP	Stabilization and Association Process
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TF	Trust Fund
TFSC	Trust Fund Steering Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDP RBEC BRC	United Nations Development Programme, Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS, Bratislava Regional Centre
WTO	World Trade Organization

# FOREWORD

During the past decade, UNDP RBEC has been actively supporting emerging donors. In 2003, the Regional Centre in Bratislava launched the Emerging Donors Initiative within the framework of the regional programme. The initiative strengthens national capacities for development cooperation in emerging donor countries, promotes development cooperation between emerging donors and recipient countries, and helps emerging donors to effectively deliver their development assistance. It also contributes to the donor coordination and promotes a trilateral cooperation.

Emerging donors are playing an important role in the development process. In the past several years, the demand for the expertise in other transition and developing countries has been increasing. As former recipient countries have successfully navigated the transition process, emerging donors are in a unique position to provide their expert knowledge to a development community. Emerging donors, by sharing their experience expertise and 'best practices' in terms of the transition with other donors can help close the gaps in finance and development assistance which hinder the Millennium Development Goals fulfilments.

In order to assist with the first steps of the Slovak ODA delivery, the largest development cooperation partnership within the framework of the Emerging Donors Initiative was set up with Slovakia in autumn 2003. The Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund was established as an effective and transparent ODA delivery mechanism, where approximately two thirds of the Slovak bilateral ODA were managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during 2003-2008, targeting about a dozen recipient countries with the exception of Serbia and Montenegro, as it was covered by another management arrangement.

The results of this unprecedented endeavour are presented in this comprehensive report. Although some readers might not find it the most thrilling reading ever, I can reassure all readers that at least the path to achieve such results was adventurous enough. After all, setting up the ODA delivery system at a national level in a few months time with a several year's perspective, which would allow for both the UNDP procedures and strategic management by the donor government, was quite a challenge.

I would like to thank all the colleagues and partners in Slovakia, who have contributed to these longstanding efforts and results, for a truly rewarding and fulfilling cooperation. Special thanks go to the Slovak government, CIDA, ADA, and the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe for their support and contributions to the Slovak ODA.

Let me conclude by wishing the SlovakAid a lot of successes in the future. Our suggestions and recommendations in that respect are tentatively presented in the last chapter.



Daniel Hanspach  
Emerging Donors Policy Specialist  
UNDP RBEC Bratislava Regional Centre





# 1. INTRODUCTION

Slovakia's interests in and commitment to development assistance result from its membership in international organisations and participation in related initiatives. As such, it shares the responsibility for global development and associated moral obligations. These circumstances represent the basis for the provision of Slovak Official Development Assistance (ODA) under the symbol of SlovakAid.

After 1989, Slovak development assistance was mainly provided in the form of humanitarian aid and voluntary contributions to international organisations. However, since joining the OECD in 2000, and becoming one of the world's 30 wealthiest countries, Slovakia's approach to development issues has changed and it is now an active member of the donor community. In 2002, Slovakia accepted its financial obligations at the EU summit in Barcelona and the UN International Conference on Financing for Development.

In 2003, based on Government Resolution Nr. 89, the *Medium-Term Strategy for Official Development Assistance: 2003-2008*<sup>1</sup> was adopted which set out Slovakia's ODA priorities and principles. The ODA mechanism was gradually strengthened to include the formulation of strategic documents, an institutional structure, human resources and a legal framework. Slovakia began participating in global and international development initiatives with the *05T Programme*<sup>2</sup>, which established contributions for international organisations, humanitarian aid, debt relief and the projects and programmes of state administration bodies.

With 55% of global ODA, the European Union is the biggest provider of development assistance in the world. Development and development assistance is an important part of the EU's foreign policy. Following its accession to the EU, Slovakia became involved in the EU decision-making process and Slovak institutions and organisations began their participation in different projects funded by the EU. In December 2005, the *European Consensus on Development* was jointly adopted by the Council of Europe and its Member States, the European Commission and the European Parliament. This document reflects the European states' agreement to contribute to the eradication of poverty and build a more peaceful and equitable world.

## The principal areas of European Community Development Policy are:

- trade and regional integration;
- the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources;
- infrastructure, communications and transport;
- water and energy;
- rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security;
- governance, democracy, human rights and support for economic and institutional reforms;
- conflict prevention and fragile states; human development; social cohesion and employment.

<sup>1</sup> [www.slovakaid.sk](http://www.slovakaid.sk)

<sup>2</sup> Part of the state budget devoted to ODA



In the period of 2003-2008, SlovakAid provided Official Development Assistance to selected countries within two bilateral programmes, entitled the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund (TF) and the Bratislava-Belgrade Fund (BBF). The Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund was the bilateral international development assistance mechanism of the Slovak Republic and focused on Asian and African countries and the Balkans (referred to as 'priority countries').

The Bratislava-Belgrade Fund focused on and was tailored to meet the needs of Serbia and Montenegro (the only SlovakAid 'programme' country).

**Applying three groups of criteria<sup>3</sup>, the following priority countries were selected:**

- Afghanistan
- Cambodia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Mongolia
- Tajikistan
- Uzbekistan
- Albania
- Belarus
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Macedonia
- Ukraine
- Kenya
- Mozambique
- Sudan

The Slovak Republic focuses on areas where it has strong potential and comparative advantages in comparison to other donors. International principles<sup>4</sup> were taken into account in the selection process, as well as the needs of the recipient countries.

**The priority sectors of Slovak ODA include the following three areas:**

- Developing democratic institutions and a market environment
- Infrastructure
- Landscaping, protection of the environment, agriculture, food safety and the use of raw materials

In 2007, the new Act No. 617/2007 Coll. on Official Development Assistance was adopted by the Slovak Parliament, which defined principles, goals and forms of official development assistance, and the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation was established.

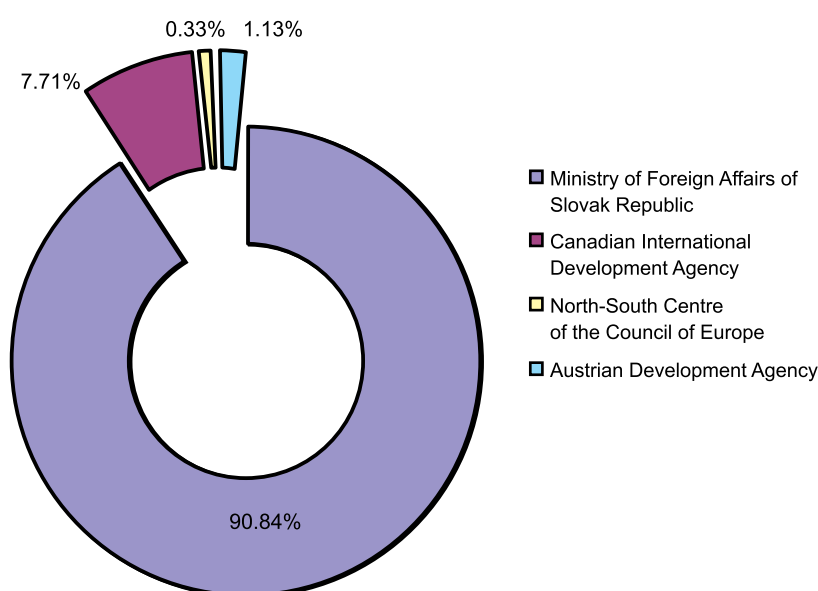
<sup>3</sup> Political-economic, logistical and practical and general criteria set out by the donor community

<sup>4</sup> Millennium declaration of the UN

## 2. SLOVAK ODA – PRINCIPLES AND CONTEXT

### 2.1. SLOVAK-UNDP TRUST FUND

The *Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund* was established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, in order to secure development assistance in selected priority countries, promote development awareness and support national development components. The Trust Fund is managed as a regional project, and executed and implemented directly by the UNDP’s Bratislava Regional Centre (BRC). In the period between 2003 and 2008, 13.85 million USD was donated to the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund as presented in the *Chart 1*:



*Chart 1: Contributions to the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund according to a donor*

The Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund has operated in close cooperation with the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the North-South Centre (NSC) as trilateral cooperation partners. Other partners have included the European Commission (formulation of a common development policy) and the Civil Society Development Foundation (management of projects for Serbia and Montenegro).

CIDA has been an important partner of the Trust Fund. In the framework of the Official Development Assistance in Central Europe (ODACE) programme, Canada shared its experience as an international donor and its expertise in development assistance in two main areas: institutional support and capacity building and trilateral cooperation (co-financing 18 development projects and monitoring missions). Its overall contribution made 1.07 million USD.

The legal framework for the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund was established by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic and UNDP. The basic principles, strategies and operating mechanism of the Slovak ODA were defined in the following documents:

- Medium-Term Strategy of Slovak ODA for 2003-2008
- National Programme of Slovak ODA issued for each year
- Slovak ODA PCM – Introductory Guide to the PCM Concepts and Principles
- Financial Manual for projects of Slovak ODA

**The Slovak ODA operating mechanism was based on a two-level management structure:**

1. *Governmental level* – was represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, responsible for the coordination of Slovak ODA, the preparation of the Slovak ODA strategy and policies, the Country Strategy Programme, the elaboration and assessment of strategic documents and the overall decision-making process.
2. *Steering Committee level* – the Trust Fund Steering Committee was composed of representatives from the MFA, UNDP, CIDA, NGOs and the private sector, with strategic and decision-making competencies at all PCM levels<sup>5</sup>.

The *Administrative and Contracting Unit (ACU)* was established as a delivery mechanism to strengthen national capacity in the field of ODA and to manage Slovak development projects and the financial contributions provided to the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund. The ACU was responsible for operations, administration and logistics of the Trust Fund, development projects and project cycle management. The ACU also organised trainings and consultations for project proponents, recruited Slovak experts for international development projects and initiatives, managed communication and public relations, and promoted networking with other ODA agencies. In January 2007, these functions were taken over by the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation.

## 2.2. PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT

The Administrative and Contracting Unit was responsible for the project cycle management and involved in all related activities, including public tenders for development projects, contracting, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of projects, project screening and the preparation of strategic materials and documents in the field of development assistance.

**Projects for funding were considered on the basis of these two categories:**

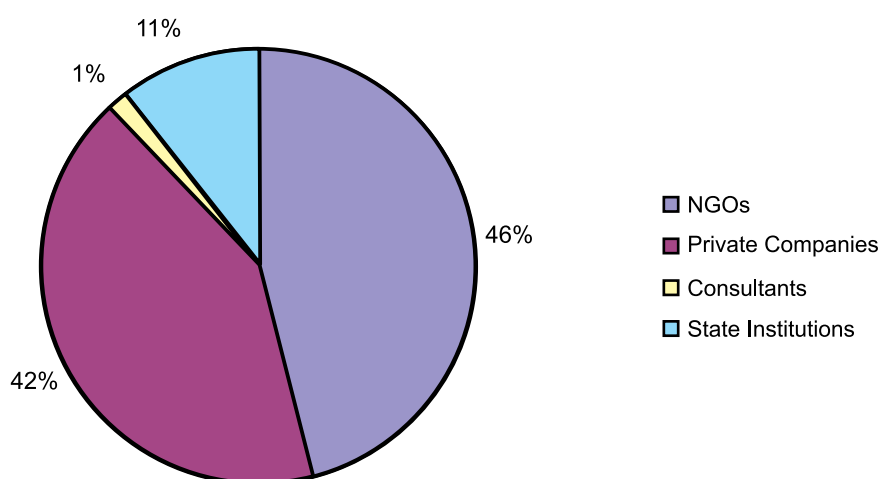
1. *directive* – a project proposal formulated by the ACU, following a request from the recipient country, MFA or other donor and approved by the TFSC and implemented by a contractor/expert selected by a public tender.
2. *responsive* – eligible applicants submit their project proposals, ensuring they meet the conditions established by the TFSC. The proposals are reviewed and assessed by the ACU according to defined appraisal criteria<sup>6</sup> and the TFSC makes a final decision on which proposals will receive financial support.

Most of the implemented projects were received in the ‘responsive’ category. Projects approved by the TFSC were administered by the ACU and implemented by the contractor (a successful project applicant). Only legal entities established and registered in Slovakia according to the

<sup>5</sup> Programming, Identification and Formulation, Appraisal, Financing, Monitoring and Evaluation

<sup>6</sup> Administrative Requirements, Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability and Impact, Organisation Performance

Slovak legislation were eligible to receive ODA funding. The declared interest of a partner organisation in the recipient country ('Letter of Endorsement') had to be included with the proposal before it could be considered for funding. The distribution of disbursements from the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund in the period of 2003-2008 according to a type of implementing organisation is presented in the *Chart 2*:



*Chart 2: Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund disbursements according to a type of implementing organisation*

Successful project contractors were required to submit regular project progress reports, which were subject to a detailed content and financial evaluation. The projects were funded through advanced payments. Several monitoring and evaluation missions were organised, specifically to Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### 2.3. CAPACITY BUILDING

One of the aims of the cooperation between the MFA SR and UNDP RBEC was to strengthen national capacity in the field of ODA. From the beginning, UNDP RBEC provided ACU staff with professional support in the day-to-day administrative and financial management of the programme, as well as in personal development and education of ACU staff, providing standard UN training and on-line courses. In addition to the UN courses, ACU personnel also attended several seminars on the project cycle management, project appraisal process, financial management, ODA control mechanisms and reporting for the Development Assistance Committee of OECD. ACU personnel also participated in CO visits to Uzbekistan and Ukraine, study tour to Kenya, hosted by the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, and visited development agencies in Turkey, Sweden and Austria.

Various events focused on capacity building were organised in the framework of the CIDA/ODACE programme and Canadian experts participated in the assessment of project proposals, and monitoring and evaluation missions. ACU personnel completed a one-month International Programme for Development Evaluation Training in Ottawa and participated in study stays, focused on the development education and cooperation between CIDA and the business

sector. Specialised workshops, entitled 'Designing and Building Performance-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Systems'<sup>7</sup> were organised in Bratislava. ACU staff members also worked as independent evaluators of projects, co-financed by CIDA in Serbia and Montenegro.

Following each announcement of a call for proposals, workshops were organised for the project proponents with the focus on the elaboration of the project documents. Other seminars arranged by the ACU concentrated on development education and the European Commission Project Cycle Management and the process of applying for European Commission resources. Since 2005, an exhibition - Photo SlovakAid - has been organised by the ACU annually to present the type of projects funded by the Slovak ODA and to explain how the activities of these projects help the beneficiaries. ACU staff was also invited to lecture at various universities, specialised workshops and international conferences, and to present the ODA in the radio and on TV.

### 3. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SLOVAK-UNDP TRUST FUND IN 2003-2008

The adoption of the *Medium-Term Strategy for Official Development Assistance: 2003-2008* in 2003, represented a fundamental change in Slovak Official Development Assistance and the beginning of bilateral cooperation. The basic rules and mechanisms of ODA were established, the principles of project cycle management were adopted, financial guidelines were developed and the professional capacities were strengthened to ensure a successful implementation of development projects.

New contacts were established between Slovak implementing organisations and partners from non-profit, for-profit or state sectors in recipient countries, which enabled the preparation of demand-driven, quality projects. Slovak organisations, as well as their partners provided estimative cost-sharing contributions to the projects in the amount exceeding 2.45 million USD.

From 2003 to 2008, six calls for proposals were announced for the development projects, four calls for development education projects, three calls for projects in Ukraine and Belarus, one call for post-humanitarian projects following the tsunami disaster, two calls for Slovak experts for international projects and two calls for election observers. Other activities included educational projects for various target groups, approved by the European Commission, the Regional Partnership Programme and pilot micro-grant projects administered by Slovak Embassies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine.

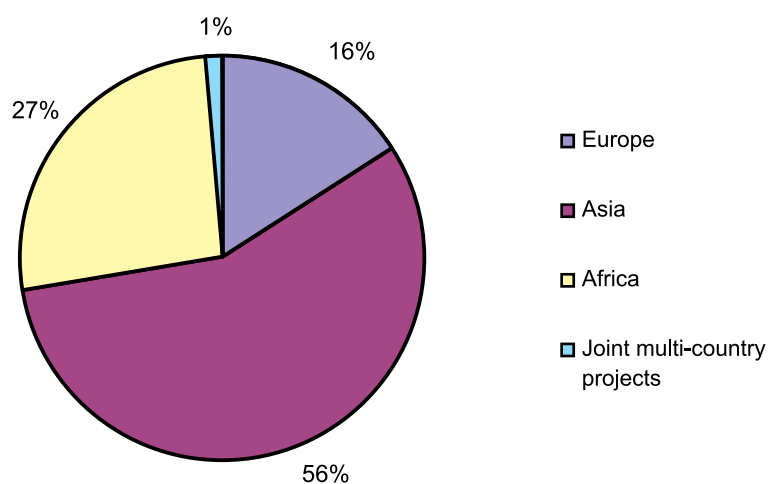
The significant results were achieved through projects contributing to rural and agricultural development in Mongolia; development of the energy sector in Kyrgyzstan; and combating HIV/AIDS in Cambodia and Kenya.

**In addition, projects have been successfully implemented in the following countries/regions:**

- Afghanistan – the majority of projects focused on education and empowerment of women.
- Kenya – micro-credit and educational projects promoted the self-sufficiency of local communities.
- Ukraine and Belarus – projects were implemented to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs and think-tanks in order to establish democratic institutions and further develop civil society.
- South Asia – post-humanitarian aid, following the tsunami disaster, helped hundreds of people through the provision of material and psychological relief.
- Mongolia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Cambodia and Kenya – the implementation of various social projects had a considerable positive impact on local communities and disadvantaged people.
- The Balkans – enhancement of the meteorological infrastructure led to improved weather forecasting, increased safety in air transportation and the integration of Balkans organisations into international meteorological networks.
- In the Slovak Republic itself, as a result of the implementation of several development education projects, the Slovak ODA theme has now been introduced into all levels of our education system.

In total, 122 projects were financed by the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund, amounting to 10.3 million USD for development projects implemented in priority countries and 388 thousand USD for development education in Slovakia. 10 Slovak experts participated in OSCE<sup>8</sup> election observer missions in Ukraine and Belarus and in international projects<sup>9</sup>.

Slovak development assistance focused on the following regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Asia. The distribution of funds according to a region is shown in the *Chart 3*:



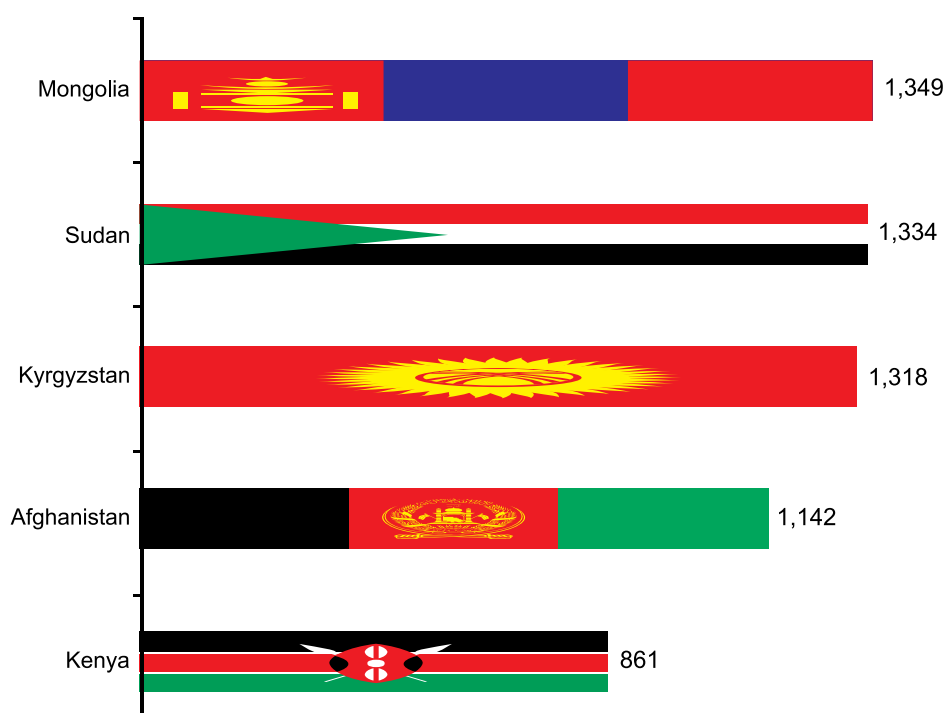
*Chart 3: Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund disbursements according to a region*

<sup>8</sup> Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

<sup>9</sup> National Waste Management Strategy for Uzbekistan; Identification of Potential Cooperation Areas in Uzbekistan; National Participation in German Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Kunduz in Afghanistan



Of the 13 recipient countries, five 'top countries' receiving the most financial assistance are presented in the *Chart 4*:



*Chart 4: Top five recipient countries [thousand USD]<sup>10</sup>*

Despite its limited financial resources and the short period of time during which it has offered development assistance, Slovakia has successfully joined the international donor community and has a good reputation among recipient countries. This is mainly due to the Slovak Republic's experience with political and economic transformation (after 1989), its good commercial relations with selected developing countries, its reputable experts and specialists (language skills, personal contacts and knowledge of the environments of respective countries) and, primarily, thanks to its own experience as a recipient of development assistance.

<sup>10</sup> Based on data from 2004-2007

## SLOVAK ODA TERRITORIAL PRIORITIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



### 3.1. SLOVAK ODA IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa has traditionally been a priority region for European development assistance. In 2005, a new strategy for Africa was adopted – ‘The EU and Africa: Towards a Strategic Partnership’ which supported countries’ efforts to reach the UN Millennium Development Goals. The EU encourages building regional markets, improving living and health standards, improving educational systems and creating a safe environment. However, without peace, security and reforms to state administrations, sustainable progress is not possible. Slovakia, as an EU member, has followed the EU development policy and has targeted its own development assistance to achieve these strategic goals.

Slovak development assistance in Africa has concentrated on economic and social development and enhancing national capacities to respond to the needs of disadvantaged population groups, on the reduction of widespread poverty and the growth stimulation. In total, 17 projects were implemented in three African countries – Kenya, Mozambique and Sudan - amounting to 2.76 million USD (see net disbursements for the individual country in the *Table 1*).

The majority of Slovak ODA projects had an aim to improve infrastructure, such as better access to potable water, promotion of small businesses and the increase of farm production. The remaining projects concentrated on HIV/AIDS elimination, landmine clearance, environmental issues and improvement of educational services.

#### THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN

The largest country in Africa gained independence on January 1, 1956. Sudan is mainly agricultural state. However, since the commencement of macroeconomic reforms, its economy has become more oriented towards light industry and the production and export of crude oil. Development in Sudan has been affected by two civil wars between Northern and Southern Sudan, armed conflicts on the borders with neighbouring countries and a persisting conflict in Darfur. These conflicts have negatively influenced the economy; led to food shortages and the displacement of millions of people and to reduced access to education and basic health services. Other serious problems are of environmental origin, such as desertification, deforestation, soil erosion and lowering of the water table.

UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008

Population not using an improved water source: 30%

Population not using improved sanitation: 66%

Population undernourished: 26%

Adult literacy rate (North Sudan): 60.9%

**ODA received (total 2005): 1,828.6 million USD**

Educational projects focused mainly on improving the infrastructure and strengthening the capacity of local teachers. A project aimed at improving the quality of primary and secondary education and the development of local teaching capacities was implemented in Mapuordit in the Southern Sudan. The basic infrastructure i.e. housing and communication was improved for the Slovak volunteer teachers. The teachers gave classes in natural sciences at primary and secondary schools and trained local teachers in special education, education psychology and administration, English, maths, agriculture, and civic and physical education.

Development projects which focused on improving access to drinking water were implemented in Sudan and Mozambique. In Sudan, two projects were implemented in Khartoum and rural areas of Northern Sudan and one in Nasir, in Southern Sudan. In Mozambique (Cassane and Sao Jose de Lhanguene), two projects provided access to potable water for over 3,200 people, in Sao Jose de Lhanguene a mobile filtration station NEPTUN was installed using reverse osmosis to purify sea water).





## THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Tropical Mozambique, one of the poorest countries in the world, has been an independent state since 1975. Its first years of independence were characterised by a civil war, interventions from other states and economic collapse. Successful economic and political reforms began to emerge in the mid-90s and, since then, privatisation of state-owned companies, liberalisation of telecommunications, transport and energy sectors, foreign investments, reduction of customs duties and the revival of agriculture and tourism have contributed to a higher growth rate. However, imports are still greater than exports (mainly primary exports) and the agricultural sector, which employs the majority of the population, still suffers from inadequate infrastructure and commercial networks.

### UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008

Population not using an improved water source: 57%

Population not using improved sanitation: 68%

Population undernourished: 44%

Population below the income poverty line (\$2 a day): 74.1%

Population without electricity: 18.6 millions

**ODA received (total 2005): 1,285.9 million USD**

A solar-powered system was delivered to Meloco, Mozambique, in order to provide energy for several buildings, such as health care facilities, an elementary school, an administration building and the police station. In Kenya, national capacities were strengthened by an introduction of



preventive measures to minimise negative environmental impacts of production, as well as by increase of material, energy efficiency and renewable resources. Within the project, an Integrated Management System and Cleaner Production methodologies were applied which led to costs and energy savings and the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The International Mine Action Training Centre in Kenya and the Nuba Mountains Mine Actions organisation in Southern Sudan were equipped with a landmine clearance machine – the Bozena 4 - which has expedited the ongoing mine clearance work. This has allowed local people to return home, gain access to their fields and water wells and has reduced the number of deaths and serious injuries. Both organisations provide also various kinds of training in mine clearance and mine awareness.



A project which aimed to reduce the number of mother-to-child HIV transmission cases was implemented in the Kenyan province of Nyanza, and provided medical care to future mothers and HIV positive newborns.

#### THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Kenya became independent in December 1963. Until a political unrest which followed general elections in December 2007, Kenya was considered a stable country. The protests against the election results led to violence, destruction and the internal displacement of thousands of citizens. In April 2008, President Mwai Kibaki established a Grand Coalition Cabinet led by Prime Minister Raila Odinga, his main opponent. Kenya belongs to a group of African states with relatively well-developed industry and has rich wildlife habitats, such as the Masai Mara. Nairobi is the communication and financial centre of East Africa thanks to good regional transport links, communications infrastructure and skilled personnel. After suffering an economic crisis, which culminated in 100% annual inflation and a huge budget deficit in the 90's, Kenya with the help of international donors started a series of reforms. These ranged from economic to civil service reforms and included anticorruption policies.

[UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008](#)

Population below the income poverty line (\$2 a day): 58.3%

Population undernourished: 31%

Employment by economic activity: 62% services, 20% industry, 19% agriculture

HIV prevalence (estimated % aged 15-49): 6.1%

**ODA received (total 2005): 768.3 million USD**



Several poverty reduction projects, which focused mainly on the improvement of management and other skills as well as stimulating entrepreneurship, were implemented. New market opportunities for more than 400 small producers of African handicraft products from the Meru region, were created through the Fair Trade. New skills in marketing, product design, management, and quality and standards requirements were introduced to producers. Technical assistance was provided to small businesses to develop their corporate social responsibility and business ethics strategies. Five SMEs incorporated these strategies into their business policies, which led to sales growth, improvements in the living standards of their employees, additional job opportunities and new insurance products for poor people.





#### *MICROCREDIT PROGRAMME IN SOUTHERN SUDAN*

In Southern Sudan, a special micro-credit programme – ‘Credit with Education’ – was launched in order to improve living conditions of the poor. The first phase of the project focused on education of disadvantaged people, particularly women and their families, providing them with basic literacy and financial skills, and instruction in the field of income generation through microenterprises. It also focused on the creation of new job opportunities and promotion of women’s involvement in the decisionmaking process in local communities, as well as improvement of nutrition and education for children. 217 adults from the Luanyaker and Liethnom area participated in these courses. A micro-credit programme was launched after an initial savings period. Credit and Saving Committees were established in order to secure system of money collection and disbursement. 161 new or existing businesses, such as market traders or small producers of agricultural products, who participated in the initial educational programme, received loans in the amount of about 66 USD each, which had to be repaid in 3 instalments. All credits were successfully repaid.

The project had a significant impact on the communities involved and resulted in an increased economic stability for families, empowering women, and the improvement of living standards and child nutrition. Business start-up training modules were developed for further training courses; new investment and business opportunities have been identified and collaboration with local government officials and different cooperatives were established. Based on successful results of the first project, a new project was initiated in partnership with a local Fisherman’s Coop, based on the purchase and resale of fishing lines and hooks to Coop members. This led to increased revenue which was reinvested into the Coop as additional stock and facilities for smoking and storing fish.

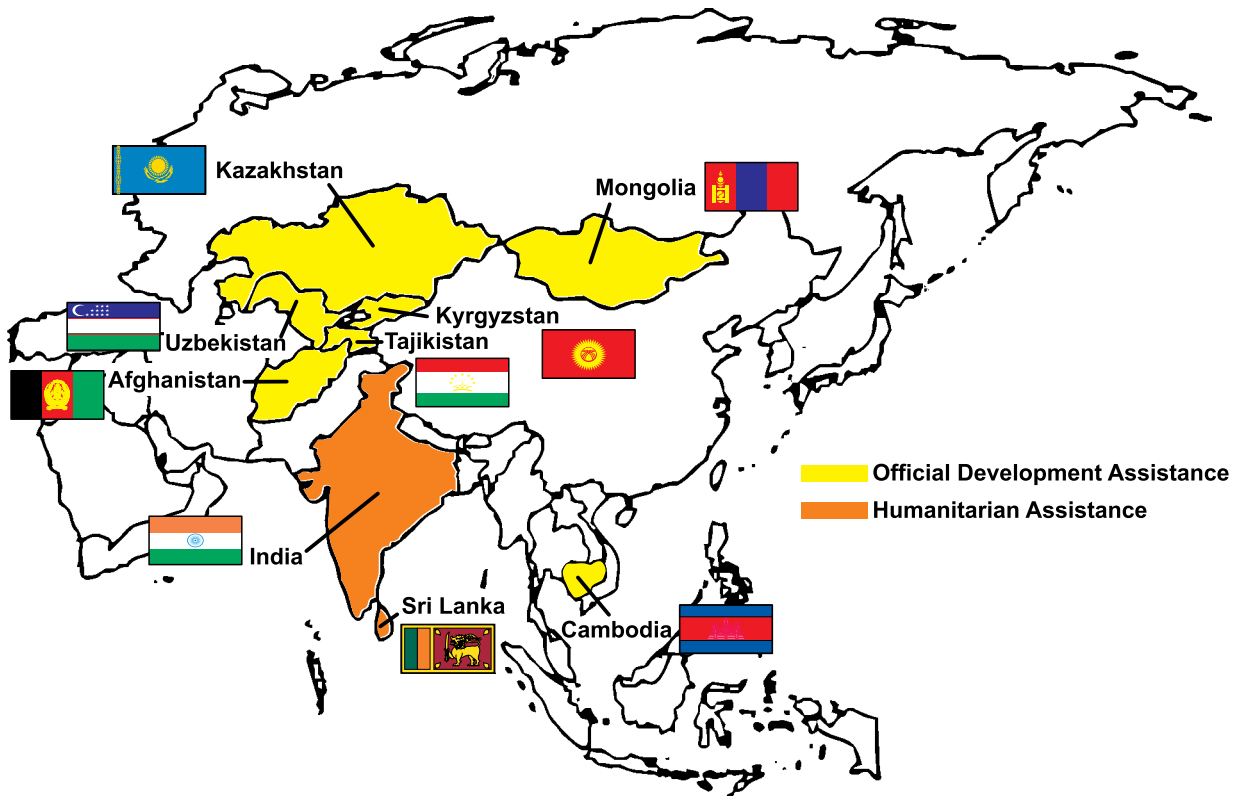


Table 1: Net disbursements in Sub-Saharan Africa

	<i>[thousand USD]</i>									
	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	Total	%
Kenya	79	100	128	48.7	396	29.8	258	27.0	861	32.8
Mozambique			86	32.7	202	15.2	144	15.1	432	16.4
Sudan			49	18.6	732	55.0	553	57.9	1,334	50.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>100</b>

Planned disbursements in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2008-2009: 128 thousand USD

## SLOVAK ODA TERRITORIAL PRIORITIES IN ASIA



### 3.2. SLOVAK ODA AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN ASIA

Central Asia is a large region with varied geography, including high mountains, deserts and savannahs, where majority of people live on herding livestock. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, five Central Asia countries gained independence<sup>11</sup>. In all the countries, the former Communist party officials retained power again. The economic performance of these countries varies and the region is politically and socially instable. The strategy of the EU in Central Asia<sup>12</sup> includes the promotion of stability and security, assistance for a sustainable development, poverty reduction and facilitation of a closer regional cooperation within Central Asia, and between Central Asia and the EU.

Seven naturally, politically and economically diverse Asian countries<sup>13</sup> became a focus of the Slovak ODA. The conditions for providing development assistance in these countries are often very difficult. Despite this, there was a genuine interest among Slovak organisations to implement development projects in these areas. The key factors influencing this interest include the relationship with these countries during the socialist regime, similar political and economic changes following the break-up of the Soviet Union and the common knowledge of the Russian language, used in most of these countries. All these factors resulted in efficient and fruitful development cooperation with the Central Asian region which received the majority of the bilateral cooperation funding allocation (5.2 million USD, see disbursements for the individual country in the *Table 2*).

Forty-four development projects were implemented in Asia, focusing on education, energy infrastructure, environment, social infrastructure, technical infrastructure, HIV/AIDS, agriculture, the market environment and tourism and two as post-humanitarian assistance.



<sup>11</sup> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

<sup>12</sup> Strategy Paper for Central Asia (2007-13) of the European Commission

<sup>13</sup> Afghanistan, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan



## ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan is a country with a high poverty rate, insufficient health care and enormous economic differences among its provinces. The current situation within the country is still very difficult from an economic, political and security point of view. The overall infrastructure of the country, its agriculture and industry, have been destroyed; a considerable number of inhabitants are illiterate. Corruption is extreme at all levels of the state administration. Afghanistan is the second largest producer of opium and hashish. The south of the country is affected by war conflicts, which are spreading to the capital and northwards. The country suffers from insufficient water supply, desertification and a high rate of unemployment. International NGOs and humanitarian organisations are the main providers of assistance for the Afghans, and have gained the role of the state in securing basic living needs of the citizens. Currently, Afghanistan has received big international development assistance, since any progress in the region, unless the situation in the country stabilises, is not possible.

[UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008](#)

Adult literacy rate (aged 15 and above): 28%

Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education: 42.8%

Primary completion rate, girls: 18%

**Total ODA received (total 2005): 2,728.1 million USD**



Eight projects were implemented in Afghanistan. These included constructions of two school buildings, improving the quality of TV broadcasting in Kunduz through delivery of modern digital technology and specialized trainings and supporting the democratisation process. Development of engineering education and research was supported via delivering technical equipment and measurement devices for laboratory at Herat University, training of university teachers during study stay in Slovakia and organization of scientific workshops and trainings for Afghan university teachers and students.



Within educational activities hundreds of women and girls in rural Afghanistan improved their literacy and knowledge related to health and hygiene and human rights. Other courses were focused on income generation skills, pre-schools activities for children and enhancement of teaching skills of female teachers. Two Technical Institutes were established one in Kabul and one in Charikar providing vocational education for female students.

As members of the German Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan, two Slovak experts participated in the project which focused on the development of infrastructure and upgrading the knowledge and skills of local personnel in the areas of justice and a social sector.





## KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

The Kingdom of Cambodia is located in South-Eastern Asia. It has a tropical climate. The population is approximately 14 millions, with over 50% aged less than 21. The citizens lack basic education, knowledge of productive skills and the country suffers from an almost total lack of infrastructure. Cambodia represents the country with one of the most rapidly growing rates of HIV/AIDS throughout the world. After the 1970s and 1980s (Khmer Rouge) brutality and destruction of the cultural, economic, social and political life of Cambodia, reconstruction efforts have now begun and some political stability has been reached. Economic recovery slowed dramatically in 1997–98, due to the regional economic crisis, civil violence, and political infighting<sup>14</sup>.

UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008

Population undernourished: 33%

Population below the income poverty line (\$2 a day): 77.7 %

HIV prevalence (aged 15-49): 1.6%

**Total ODA received (total 2005): 537.8 million USD**

Two projects focusing on HIV positive children and mothers were implemented in Phnom Penh. An outpatient clinic and tutoring centre were established to improve the living conditions of HIV-positive children by providing ARV treatment and specialised social and tutoring activities. In cooperation with 5 hospitals, special interventions are provided for pregnant women in order to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission.



<sup>14</sup> The World Fact Book, CIA





## REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Kazakhstan is the 9th largest country in the world with huge mineral resources. Consequently, it is the richest country in Central Asia. It also has the most stable and fastest growing economy in the region. The country promotes diversification and development of light industry, based increasingly on indigenous human and financial resources. The most urgent problems Kazakhstan has to face are connected with environment, such as industrial and radioactive pollution, disappearing Aral Sea and Caspian Sea pollution. The President has a strict control over the country and human rights are often violated. Energy is the leading economic sector and it is expected that Kazakhstan will soon become one of the top 10 oil-producing countries.

UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008

Population below the income poverty line (\$4 a day): 56.7%

Unemployment rate: 8.4%

Employment by economic activity: 34% agriculture, 17% industry, 49% services

**Total ODA received (total 2005): 229.2 million USD**

Eight projects were implemented in Kazakhstan focused on the development of a market environment, the improvement of technology in the health care sector and environment. Significant results were achieved in the field of market conditions development through projects which introduced quality and environmental management systems (QMS&EMS); harmonised the rules for the market exchange of goods; established the use of the EU directives and standards, prepared a legal base for technical standards, metrology and certification; and promoted the development of SMEs by providing specialised training in managerial skills, finance and accounting, strategy, sales and marketing, human resources management, leadership and teamwork.



**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

Kyrgyzstan is a small, mountainous country in Central Asia. It was severely affected by the Soviet Union collapse in 1991 when it lost the majority of its markets; however, it was progressive in carrying out market reforms such as an improved regulatory system and land reform. It was the first Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) country to be accepted into the World Trade Organisation. Kyrgyzstan has continued to make efforts to stabilise its economy, lower the fiscal deficit and unemployment rate and to stimulate development. Current concerns, being addressed by the Kyrgyz Government, include the privatisation of state-owned enterprises, the expansion of democracy and political freedoms, inter-ethnic relations (Fergana Valley, Osh), terrorism, environmental problems, and significant amounts of unregulated trade. The country suffers from extreme poverty, mainly in rural areas. It is dependent on the import of energy and raw materials; however, it has a great potential in the area of renewable energy resources and tourism. In contrast to the other Central Asia countries, Kyrgyzstan has rich water resources (rivers, Issyk-Kul lake).

[UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008](#)

Population below the income poverty line (\$4 a day): 72.5%

Unemployment rate: 8.5%

Employment by economic activity: 53% agriculture, 10% industry, 37% services

Share of total primary energy sources: 43.9% renewable energy

**Total ODA received (total 2005): 268.5 million USD**



Twelve projects were implemented in Kyrgyzstan. The projects focused on the energy sector, social issues, and promotion of the market environment, environmental problems and tourism.

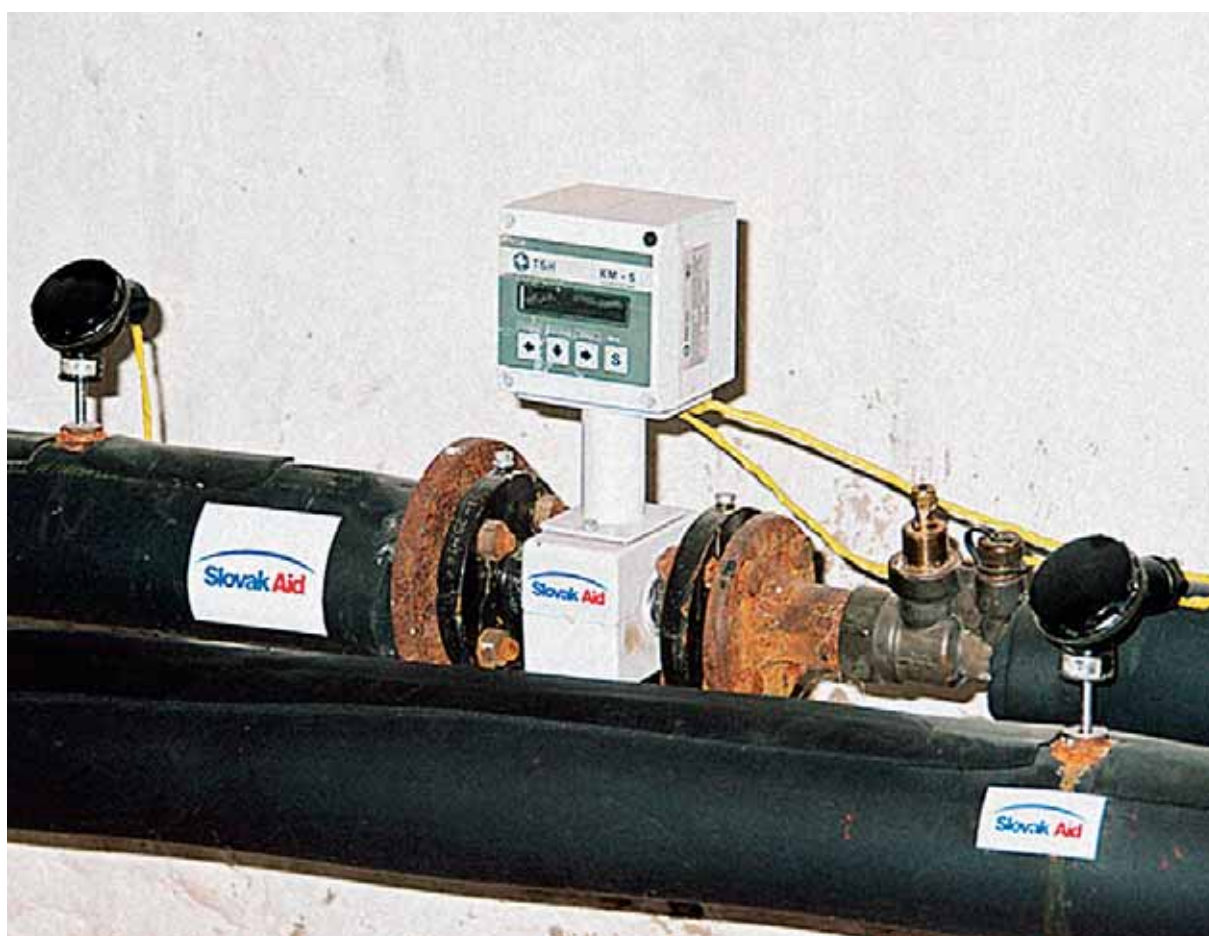
A centre for children and youth was established in the Bishkek suburb to provide educational, social and health care services for children, and advisory services for people in need. The centre has expanded its services in the area of social work with children and youths and vulnerable groups and has provided new opportunities in education, employment and freetime activities for children and young people living in isolated rural areas (Talas, Serafimovka, Sukulok, Ivanovka, and Stancia Ivanovka). In addition to educational and conflict prevention activities for various ethnic groups, workrooms were established to provide youth with new skills and opportunities. Approximately 400 children and youths benefited from the project activities. Additional health care services were provided for more than 3,000 patients and a number of people benefited from individual consultations and advisory services in social and legal matters.



The staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Food Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic received an instruction in gabion technology. Selected tailing sites and mining dumps were equipped with monitoring and measurement devices. These provide crucial information on radiation levels for the Department of Emergencies Monitoring, Forecasting and Mining Tailings Management within the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and for the Main Hydrometeorological Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic. The information



provided by the radiation monitoring system has become part of the early warning system of the Kyrgyz Republic and has contributed to a decrease in radiation emergencies. Three projects were implemented in the energy sector providing further training to Kyrgyz professionals and information on new approaches and methodologies (see the success story below).



The staff from the National Institute for Standards and Metrology of the Kyrgyz Republic received training on metrology and standardisation legislation. Professionals from the Kyrgyz housing sector obtained training and selected Kyrgyz house owners participated in a study tour in Slovakia. As part of the project, new centres providing consultations and other services to private owners were established. In addition to the expected project results, 3 new companies were registered, providing various services for home-owner associations (management, administration, maintenance, repairs, reconstruction, waste management, and waste disposal etc.).

Kyrgyzstan, which is also known as Switzerland of Central Asia, possesses a great potential in the field of tourism. The Tian Shan Mountains, which cover over 80% of the country, and Issyk-Kul, the second largest mountain lake in the world, provide many opportunities for active vacations. The Kyrgyz Government has determined the development of tourism as one of its

priorities. The main problem in this sector is the under-developed infrastructure. Three projects, which were implemented in the framework of SlovakAid, supported the establishment of several new tourist spots and information centres, building tourist and educational trails in the Ala-Archa National Park, and provided training to mountain rescuers, including both summer and winter rescue training.





**MONGOLIA**

Mongolia is a spacious country with one of the lowest population's density in the world. However, the influence of the Soviet Union led to the disappearance of traditional, nomadic husbandry and an industrial development caused enormous environmental pollution. Despite the fact that Mongolia has always had a high rate of poverty, during the last 100 years its population has never suffered from hunger. This is mainly due to the number of inhabitants who are engaged in extensive livestock breeding and have succeeded in securing self-subsistence in the country. The successive transition of the rural population and shepherds to other forms of subsistence can upset this sensitive balance. A rapid increase in the urban population often leads to social, economic and health problems as well as increased crime. Another concerns include insufficient water supplies (or difficult access to water), desertification, pasture degradation and growing poverty in rural areas.

UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008

Population below the income poverty line (\$2 a day): 44.6%

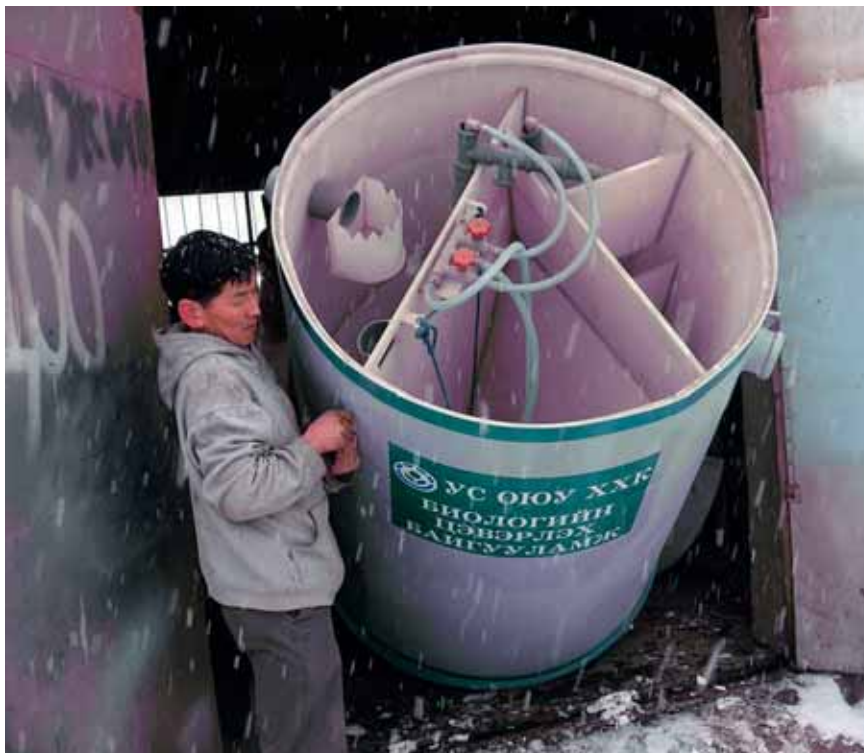
Employment by economic activity: 40% agriculture, 16% industry, 44% services

**Total ODA received (total 2005): 211.9 million USD**

Ten development projects mainly in areas of agriculture and technical and social infrastructure were implemented in Mongolia.

As Mongolia only has small resources of surface water, the majority of its inhabitants, especially the nomads in the vast steppe areas, are dependent on groundwater. Unfortunately, many of the boreholes and wells have been destroyed, which is one of the reasons why the nomads have

begun to leave their traditional way of life and migrate to other territories or to cities. Two of the projects implemented developed new types of mechanical water pumps (animal and wind driven) and technical documentation was provided to the partner organisation, as part of the activities. Another project in Ulaanbaatar focused on protecting groundwater resources by installing small sewage treatment plants in private houses.





There are many problems within the Mongolian agricultural sector. One of them is the continual degradation of pasturelands, especially in the areas with a large nomadic population. Another problem is that the cattle are of such a poor quality that they produce low meat and milk yields. Therefore, two projects supported by SlovakAid provided local farmers with state-of-the-art methods in order to improve the genetics of cows and provided instruction on new approaches and techniques for regeneration of devastated pasturelands.





One of the most successful projects was implemented in the field of milk processing. A group of Mongolian shepherds associated with a small cooperative in a remote village of Batshiret (400 km from Ulaanbaatar), received training on how to process milk into ripe cheese. They currently produce cheese which they sell at local markets and in Ulaanbaatar.

The support was also provided for a project to improve educational opportunities and methods for children and young people with hearing and visual disabilities. This encompassed the dissemination of educational materials to blind communities and the training of communities and professionals in the Mongolian sign language across Mongolia.





In order to improve the Ulaanbaatar administration, responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of technical infrastructure networks, the Geographic Information System was provided to the Magistrate of the Ulaanbaatar City. Baseline data were collected and analysed, and an extensive feasibility study for the possible construction of a power plant was undertaken, using modern approaches and environmentally friendly technologies. A resource assessment for platinum group elements and rear earth elements in Western Mongolia was conducted in order to evaluate prospective areas of their occurrence.



**REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

More than a half of the Uzbek population lives in rural areas and is involved in agriculture. Uzbekistan is the second largest exporter of cotton in the world. The country is managed by an authoritative presidential regime. It has rich resources of natural gas, oil, coal and non-ferrous and precious metals. The country is known for its history and interesting historical cities. The main problems involve soil pollution, insufficient waste management, seismic activity, desertification, radioactive and chemical waste dumps, disappearing Aral Sea and growing poverty. Another problem represents the extensive use of child labour - especially in the cotton production sector, economic stagnation, violation of human rights and growing terrorism.

[UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008](#)

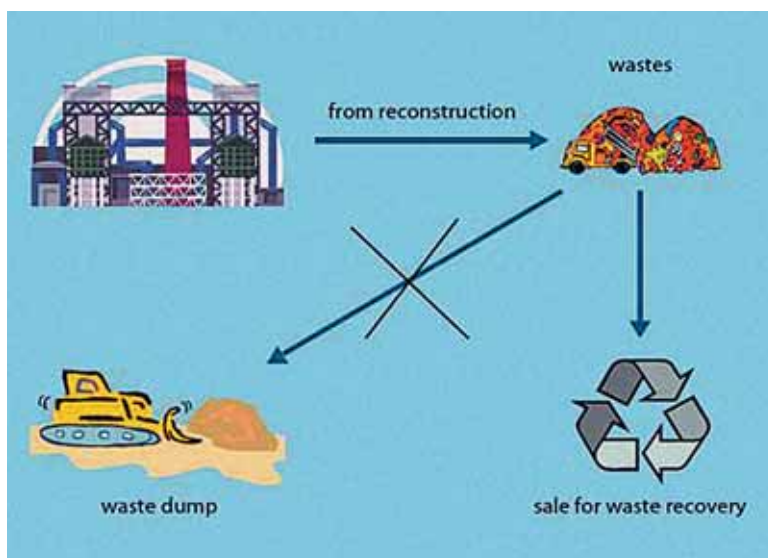
Population below the income poverty line (\$4 a day): 16.9%

Employment by economic activity: 39% agriculture, 19% industry, 35% services

**Total ODA received (total 2005): 172.3 million USD**

The political regime in the country makes the implementation of the projects focused on democratisation and support of think-tanks and education for youth impossible. Only two projects were implemented in Uzbekistan - one in the field of cleaner production and the second one focused on establishing an online system for the measurement and evaluation of landslides.





An international project, involving the participation of the Uzbekistan State Committee for Nature Protection, Slovak ODA, the United Nations Development Programme, the European Commission and New Zealand's Asia Development Assistance Facility, created a comprehensive framework for waste management in Uzbekistan. A Slovak consultant assisted and guided local experts in the development of the National Waste Management Strategy for Uzbekistan and the first 5-Year

Action Plan for Waste Management and helped to prepare the way for its implementation by the local government. An analysis of the current situation was completed, including a complex assessment of existing practices, and the economic and technological options for a national strategy and action plan were proposed.





**SUPPORT OF ENERGY SECTOR IN KYRGYZSTAN**

A significant contribution to the development of the energy sector was made in Kyrgyzstan. Three projects which focused on renovation of the energy infrastructure of municipalities (with a minimal capital investment), reducing the energy use in buildings and increasing the utilisation of domestic renewable energy resources, were implemented.

Kyrgyz professionals were provided with energy saving models and software (adapted to Kyrgyz conditions) to conduct an economic evaluation of energy savings. A kindergarten in Naryn was chosen to demonstrate the effectiveness of the model. The energy savings model is based on the Energy Service Companies (ESCO) principle<sup>15</sup> and was applied in Kyrgyzstan for the first time.

In the framework of the demonstration phase, an agreement among the consumer (kindergarten), the Naryn municipality and the energy supplier was signed. As part of the project, economy measures were used (double-glassed windows and window seals were installed, energy and water distribution systems were equipped with new insulation, and heating system regulation was improved), leading to a considerable reduction of energy consumption (more than 30%), indicated by energy consumption measurements. Based on an agreement between the consumer (kindergarten), heat supplier and the Naryn municipality, the financial savings will be used to renovate the kindergarten and improve the energy efficiency of the building. This project represents a model example of an effective tool for strengthening the sustainability of the municipal energy sector without impacting the regional budget.

Buildings are the largest consumers of energy in Kyrgyzstan; with more than 50% share of total energy consumption (buildings in Kyrgyzstan have 2.5 times higher consumption of energy in comparison to the Slovak buildings). At the same time, buildings have the highest energy losses. Therefore, the second project was focused on the building typology and raising awareness of building owners in the field of their energy balance. In the framework of this project, the methodology of energy certification was adapted to meet Kyrgyz conditions; Kyrgyz professionals were trained and 25 energy certificates were issued for selected buildings in Bishkek, Naryn, Emgek Talaa and Kok Dzar.

The last project focused on providing the Slovak expertise and instruction on how to increase the use of domestic renewable energy sources, and supporting the preparation of a legislative framework for the efficient marketing of these resources.

*Table 2: Net disbursements in Asia*

	<i>[thousand USD]</i>									
	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	Total	%
Afghanistan	92	15.3	375	23.6	543	23.8	132	14.3	1,142	21.2
Kazakhstan	117	19.5	235	14.8	328	14.3	106	11.5	786	14.6
Kyrgyzstan	133	22.2	329	20.7	538	23.5	318	34.4	1,318	24.4
Mongolia	108	18.0	310	19.5	637	27.9	294	31.8	1,349	24.9
Uzbekistan	124	20.7	61	3.8	29	1.3	-3	-0.3	211	3.9
Cambodia	26	4.3	26	1.6	147	6.4	69	7.5	268	5.0
Humanitarian Assistance			254	16.0	63	2.8	8	0.8	325	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>100</b>

Planned disbursements in Asia in 2008-2009: 386 thousand USD

<sup>15</sup> *Energy Service Company* is an enterprise offering Energy Performance Contracting to the clients. The contract aims at improving of energy efficiency and may include all steps from the phase of identifying the potential measures up to monitoring the performance of investments.



## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH ASIA

Humanitarian assistance is an integral part of Slovak Official Development Assistance with specific mechanisms and rules. There are three basic forms of humanitarian assistance:

1. Rescue operations, material and technical aid.
2. Humanitarian aid through financial contributions.
3. Projects implemented by Slovak humanitarian organisations.

The third form of humanitarian assistance is managed by mechanisms, used for bilateral cooperation (Slovak ODA). Within this framework, two post-humanitarian projects were successfully implemented in 2005, one in India and one in Sri Lanka, following the December 2004 tsunami disaster. Post humanitarian aid was provided, amounting to 325 thousand USD.

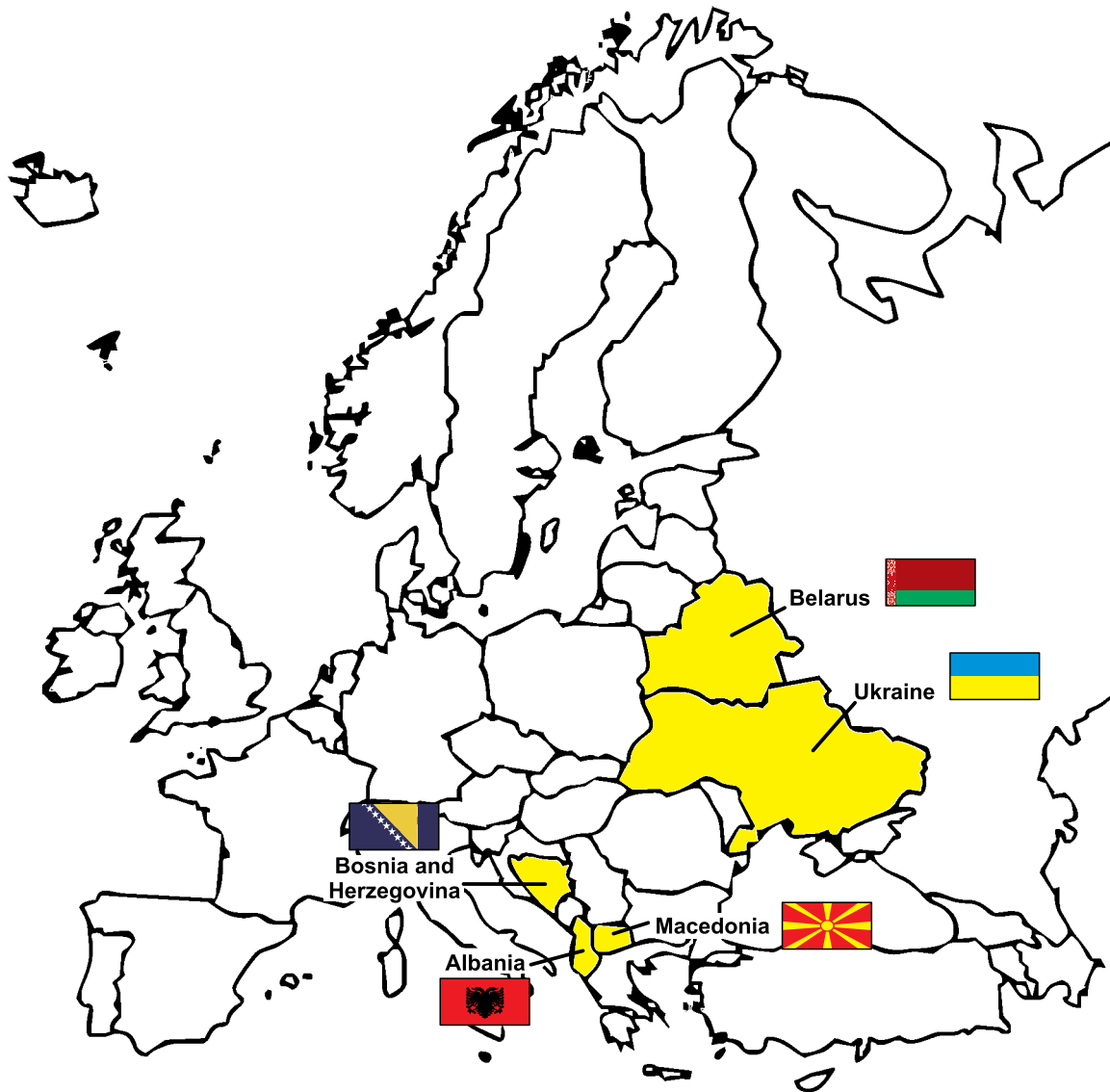


The aim of the project implemented in India was to improve the quality of life of those people who had been affected by the tsunami disaster. The project provided psychosocial and educational services and school kits, including a one-year tuition allowance for children, a micro-enterprise programme and a skills development programme for women in order to return life to normal as much as possible. Nine villages in the Cuddalore District were identified as most in need of assistance and benefited from the above-mentioned services. In addition, two community centres were established and renovated with the support of local authorities and a number of competent local staff was recruited.



The project in Sri Lanka focused on constructing a new settlement for 60 fishermen and their families, displaced by the tsunami. A community centre and 35 new houses (19 of them with Slovak ODA support) were built, following the living and safety standards established by the Sri Lanka's government, and with an active participation of community members.

## SLOVAK ODA TERRITORIAL PRIORITIES IN EUROPE



### 3.3. SLOVAK ODA IN THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

#### 3.3.1. SLOVAK ODA IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Peace-keeping, stability, freedom and economic development are the priorities of the European Union as the main donor in the Western Balkans. The efforts made by the Western Balkan countries on a political, economic and social reform increase the likelihood that they will succeed in eventually becoming members of the European Union. Discontinuing the accession process could lead to the destabilisation of the region. The EU's official policy framework for closer relationships with individual countries is presented in the document 'Stabilisation and Accession Process'. The document defines political and economic incentives and comprehensive reforms which are necessary for building the regional cooperation foundation.



In Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia supported 10 projects focused on technical assistance, the European integration, and an economic and social reform. The total amount of financial resources devoted to this region represented 781 thousand USD (see net disbursements for the individual country in the *Table 3*).

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of two entities – the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, formally established by the Dayton Peace Agreement in 1995. Following the decision of the arbitral tribunal in 1999, the multi-ethnic District Brčko with special status was created, which belongs to both entities but is governed by its own local administration. The EU High Representative (currently Miroslav Lajčák) has overall responsibility for the implementation of the peace agreement and many legislative and executive powers. In April 2008, the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the European Union was signed. Bosnia and Herzegovina faces two main challenges – post-war reconstruction and transfer of its economy to a market-oriented system. An estimated 3.42% of the country is still mined<sup>16</sup> and the technical infrastructure is under-developed. The trade deficit remains large and the unemployment rate is approximately 40%. The development of tourism has a huge economic potential as the country hosts two UNESCO World Heritage Sites and beautiful nature.

UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008

Population undernourished: 9%

Import of goods and services: 81% of GDP

Export of goods and services: 36% of GDP

**ODA received (total 2005): 546.1 million USD**

A project focused on social infrastructure was implemented in cooperation with a partner from Banja Luka. A document presenting the concept of providing integrated services at the community level using a multi-sectoral approach and combining education, health care and social services for disabled children, young adults and their families was presented to different stakeholders. The document included an analysis of the existing Bosnian legislation and proposals for changes.

A new education programme introducing the European integration process in Bosnia and Herzegovina was developed as part of an institutional capacity building project. Public awareness of EU issues was strengthened through a series of training courses for various target groups.

One of the technical projects implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina aimed to introduce a national GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms) detection system, protecting the environment and ensuring competitiveness in the export of agricultural products. Another one focused on energy savings, emissions reduction and heating costs reduction through the reconstruction and modernisation of the energy infrastructure in Banja Luka.

In cooperation with the Slovak Embassy in Sarajevo, 12 micro-projects were supported as part of the micro-grant scheme. In addition to the direct project results, for instance increasing inter-cultural and inter-religion understanding, supporting single-parent families and providing education in terms of environment, the micro-projects also brought indirect benefits to local organisations; such as experience in fundraising and project and financial management.





## THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Macedonia is a land-locked country with numerous lakes. The region is seismically active and experienced destructive earthquakes in the past – most recently in 1963 when Skopje was severely damaged. After the break-up of Yugoslavia, the name of the Republic became a subject of persistent controversy with Greece. The Macedonian territory was not affected by the war in the early 90`s, but destabilised as a consequence of the war in Kosovo, when approximately 360,000 ethnic Albanians took refuge in the country. In 2001, the desire for an autonomy or independence of the Albanian-populated areas of Macedonia escalated into an armed conflict between Albanian radicals and the Macedonian Government. The conflict lasted until NATO ceasefire monitoring forces intervened and the Ohrid Agreement was signed, which awarded additional rights to the Albanian minority. The Republic of Macedonia was the first Western Balkan country to sign a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the European Union. The economy has undergone substantial economic reforms focused on attracting FDI (Foreign direct investments), promoting SME development and the introduction of a flat tax system. Textile industry represents an important trade sector. The unemployment and poverty rates are high, as well as the proportion of activities within grey economy. Also anti-corruption policies and legal system reforms are needed.

[UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008](#)

Population below the income poverty line (\$4 a day): 22.0%

Unemployment rate: 37.3%

**ODA received (total 2005): 230,3 million USD**

Four Macedonian municipalities were involved in a project supporting an effective investment promotion, training in municipal bond financing and communication with potential investors.







*DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EARTHQUAKE AND WEATHER DATA COLLECTION*

The quality of weather forecast and air navigation safety, as well as the country's preparedness for strong earthquakes were significantly improved through a series of projects, implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. Modern weather stations were installed in Sarajevo, Zenica and Neum. New meteorological stations, devices for seismological stations, a climatological database, real-time data exchange and connection to international meteorological and seismological networks, all contributed to improving the safety and efficiency of air transportation at Skopje and Ohrid airports and strengthening earthquake detection capabilities.

*Table 3: Net disbursements in the Western Balkans*

	<i>[thousand USD]</i>									
	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	Total	%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	85	41.5	174	86.1	153	46.8	9	19.1	421	53.9
Macedonia	120	58.5	28	13.9	174	53.2	38	80.9	360	46.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.3.2. SLOVAK ODA IN EASTERN EUROPE

Belarus and Ukraine occupy a special position in the Slovak foreign policy, which is also reflected in former as well as current relations and political linkages with these countries. Moreover, Slovakia as a member of the European Union is obliged to adhere to the EU foreign and development policy. Assistance to Ukraine and Belarus is provided under the new European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), which was established to promote the development of an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness between the European Union and the partner countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy.

#### REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

In 1991, representatives from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine met in Belarus and signed the Belavezha Accords to formally declare the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States. However, independent Belarus, in comparison to other former Soviet Republics, has preserved very close political and economic ties to Russia. Since the 1994 elections, President Alexander Lukashenka has consolidated his power through the use of authoritarian means. The citizens and the press are subjected to restrictions on freedom of speech and the government also undertakes actions against NGOs, minorities and the opposition. The economy remains predominantly state-controlled and is dependent on Russia. Radioactivity contamination represents another concern as Belarus is the country mostly affected by the Chernobyl accident.

[UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008](#)

Population below the income poverty line (\$4 a day): 15.9%

**ODA received (total 2005): 53.8 million USD**



Cooperation, in the framework of Slovak Official Assistance, primarily focused on the capacity building of Belarusian professionals and think-tanks, the development of civil society, and the democratisation process and economic and political reforms. Five projects were implemented in Belarus. Several manuals (e.g. on voter mobilisation campaigns), a number of analytical papers and studies were prepared, and functional mechanisms for cooperation between Belarusian and Slovak NGOs were established. Slovak short-term observers participated in the OSCE election observer mission for the 2004 parliamentary elections.



A future cooperation in the framework of the Slovak ODA should focus on providing further support to developing democratic institutions and a market environment and strengthening democratic forces within the country. Other possible areas for the Slovak ODA shall focus on mitigation of health, environmental and socio-economic consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear power station disaster in the Gomel region of South-Eastern Belarus.

## UKRAINE

Ukraine gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Since 1990, it has been confronted with numerous problems: the collapse of the industrial sector and economic slowdown, environmental pollution, corruption and political instability. Even after the 'Orange Revolution' in 2004, which led to the change from a pro-Russian to pro-western orientation, Ukraine has continued to face serious political problems. Despite these problems, it remains one of the most important neighbours of the European Union. At present, there are 7 EU-Ukraine cooperation priorities envisaged in the framework of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the EU: energy, trade and investments, justice and home affairs, adaptation of the Ukrainian legislation to that of the EU, environment, transport, trans-border cooperation, and collaboration in the sphere of science, technology and outer space.

[UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008](#)

Population below income poverty line (\$4 a day): 44.7%

**ODA received (total 2005): 409.6 million USD**



Based on its own experience of the socialist era, transitional period and democratisation process, the Slovak Republic is well prepared to transfer its knowledge of the economic and political transition process to Ukraine. Slovakia also plays an important role in the EU-Ukraine discussions and actively participates in the development of a bilateral Slovak-Ukrainian dialogue and mutual relations, not only at a political level but also in the framework of the Slovak Official Development Assistance.

In the period between 2003 and 2008, nine projects were implemented to enhance the civil society and democratisation process in Ukraine. Ukrainian beneficiaries participated in various lectures, conferences and study tours. Besides study material and presentations, more than 2,100 publications and CDs were distributed among different organisations. The cooperation between Slovak and Ukrainian NGOs focused mainly on strengthening democracy, good governance, building national democratic capacities, cross-border cooperation, supporting the EU accession process and establishing and strengthening local think-tanks, legislative and administrative reform and a decentralisation process. Small projects, managed by young Ukrainians, were supported and implemented in the eastern regions of Ukraine (Luhansk, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnitropetrovsk and Zaporoshia) in different areas such as integration of disabled children in the regular environment and providing consultation for their parents.

Experienced Slovak election observers trained 40 local observers in election monitoring and actively participated in the OSCE observer missions for the 2004 presidential elections and the 2006 parliamentary and local elections in the Zakarpattia region, and contributed to the transparency of the election process. Suggestions for improvements to the Ukrainian electoral legislation were elaborated with members of the Central Election Commission, Ukrainian members of Parliament and OSCE representatives.



Cooperation between Slovakia and Ukraine remains an important factor of the Slovak foreign policy. As such, the Slovak ODA should reflect the EU attitude towards Ukraine, the Slovak-Hungarian-Ukrainian Neighbourhood Programme (2007-2013) and focus on stabilising the political situation and building democratic institutions and a market environment.



#### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL BELARUS

The project focused on supporting the civil society and developing a sustainable economy in rural Svetlogorsk, in the Gomel region of South-Eastern Belarus. The main beneficiaries of the project included regional NGOs, the District Council of Svetlogorsk, and potential entrepreneurs and a Job Centre.

Discussions and consultations were organised referring to business opportunities, self-employment and the development of rural areas, by starting small businesses and providing practical training. Four training courses in Svetlogorsk covered techniques for community development, a role of civil society and development of sustainable business. There were two study tours in Slovakia, focusing on the discussions with representatives from the private sector, and visits to successful agricultural and agro-tourism businesses held. In the framework of the project, a Small Business Advisory Service was established to support rural villages and small business entrepreneurs and 16 detailed business plans were prepared.

Table 4: Net disbursements in Eastern Europe

[thousand USD]

	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	Total	%
Belarus	46	29.9	42	37.5	69	14.2	69	59.5	226	26.1
Ukraine	108	70.1	70	62.5	416	85.8	47	40.5	641	73.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>100</b>



### 3.4. DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND AWARENESS RAISING IN SLOVAKIA

The aim of the development education and awareness raising strategy of the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund was to spread information and a general understanding of the reasons for and consequences of global poverty, inequity and under-development, and Slovakia's engagement in development cooperation. Various target groups within the Slovak society included representatives of the state administration, members of the Parliament, media and children, youth and the general public.

Four calls for proposals were announced between 2004 and 2007, and contracts were signed for 29 projects. Another 3 international projects, prepared in cooperation of Slovak and European NGOs, were funded by the European Commission and co-financed by the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund. In total, 32 development education projects were implemented, totalling 388 thousand USD.

The projects implemented in the field of development education and awareness covered a number of activities and areas. They offered conferences, seminars and interactive training for teachers and other professionals, introducing development issues; lectures for pupils and students; various learning materials (instructional brochures and books, educational toolkits with documentary films on DVD, student textbooks, educational games for children, etc.); photo exhibitions; a student theses competition; study tours for journalists; a film festival about tourism in developing countries, organisation of a 'new minorities week'; and the sale of Fair Trade products.

In September 2007, the Special Eurobarometer 'Citizens of the new EU Member States and Development Aid' showed that the majority of Slovaks obtain information about development assistance and development countries from television. Journalists together with the European Commission and NGOs, tend to be the most trustworthy potential source of information related to the development issues.

A key result achieved by the development education and awareness-raising strategy was the inclusion of regular *Global Studies* classes into the curriculum of one bilingual high school in Bratislava and the introduction of a two-semester seminar - *International Development Aid and Cooperation* - for the 4th grade students of the Faculty of International Relations at the University of Economics. A pilot project for the integration of development education into the university curricula was also implemented at the Faculty of Education of Comenius University. Two courses: '*Global Dimensions in Education*' at the Bachelor degree level and '*Global Issues for Humanity*' at the Masters degree level were offered at the Department of Ethical and Civic Education.



MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SLOVAK-UNDP TRUST FUND IN 2003-2008



Several events for public and professionals were organised in order to raise awareness of the development issues:

- A public opinion poll was carried out in May 2005 to analyse the opinion of the Slovak public on development issues and Slovak ODA.
- A three-day training course on EC guidelines and project design was organised for the Slovak NGOs Platform to increase their fundraising capability, as part of the European Commission's call - 'Actions to Raise Public Awareness of Development Issues in Europe'<sup>17</sup>.
- Two seminars<sup>18</sup> on development education took place in Bratislava, providing information on the importance of development education, its methodology, and the preparation of strategies, the training of teachers and how to apply methods acquired at schools.
- Since 2004, an exhibition 'Photo SlovakAid' has presented the main results and success stories of Slovak ODA on a regular basis. The exhibition is held annually in the capital and/or in main regional cities all over Slovakia.



<sup>17</sup> In cooperation with TRIALOG. Training conducted by a British expert, Angela James

<sup>18</sup> Led by Doug Bourn, expert from the Development Education Research Centre of the Institute of Education at London University

### Cooperation with the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe

In the framework of the 'Programme for Strengthening Global Development Education' in V4 countries<sup>19</sup>, which was developed by the North-South Centre (NSC) of the Council of Europe and supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the following activities have been realised:

- *The National Seminar on Global Development Education in Slovakia – Prospects and Perspectives (held in March 2005 - the first event brought together Slovak policy-makers, practitioners and experts);*
- *The second call for proposals (primarily co-financed from the seed fund donated by the NSC to strengthen global development education in Slovakia);*
- *Participation of two representatives of the Slovak Republic in the GENE network (Global Education Network Europe); and*
- *Slovak involvement in the European Global Education Peer Review process.*

### Cooperation with the Ministry of Education

In 2006, a working group was established comprising representatives of the MFA, Ministry of Education, five methodological and pedagogical centres (MPC), NGOs and ACU UNDP to introduce and enhance development education at schools. In the framework of this cooperation, the following activities were implemented during 2006 and 2007:

- *A two-day national seminar for the staff of five methodological and pedagogical centres;*
- *In 2007, regional seminars and training for teachers and school headmasters took place in five regions of Slovakia as part of a 'continuous teachers' learning' programme;*
- *A study tour to Vienna for 16 teachers' trainers (the trainers visited organisations which work in the field of development education) was organised;*
- *The first Slovak website on development education was created;*
- *International development education publications were translated into Slovak;*
- *Development education materials produced by NGOs were edited and published and disseminated to teachers and schools.*

As a result of these activities, a solid foundation has now been established in the field of development education. Slovak professionals and experts now have necessary knowledge and skills to utilise these methodologies and new approaches in education. These achievements have formed the basis for a systematic introduction of development education in the future.



<sup>19</sup> Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia



Development education should become an integral part of pre-service as well as in-service teachers' training. Development awareness raising programmes should target all groups of society. It is also necessary to integrate development education into formal as well as non-formal educational systems, support public engagement in development issues and promote international cooperation in order to exchange the most current information, experience and knowledge pertaining to the challenges in this field.

An elaboration of a national strategy for development education which will define the key priorities, roles and responsibilities of actors involved, and establish mechanisms for the integration of development education themes into the school and university curricula will be one of the most important tasks. Therefore, the establishment of an expert working group and systematic cooperation among MFA, SAMRS, Ministry of Education, the National Institute for Education, Methodical and Pedagogical Centres, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders is a crucial factor and challenge in the development education field for the next period.

### **Regional Partnership Programme**

The Regional Partnership Programme (RPP) is a three-year project (2005-2008) implemented in cooperation with the Austrian EU-Platform and NGO representatives from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia. It was initiated to strengthen capacities and visibility of development cooperation in the central European states through the practical experience exchange, knowledge sharing and partnership building. The programme is funded by the Austrian Development Agency (67%), the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the New Member States (23%) and by NGOs (10%). The Slovak MFA supported the project with 120,000 USD from its ODA budget.





**The main activities of the Regional Partnership Programme have included:**

- Increasing and strengthening the dialogue between NGOs to develop a common position.
- Strengthening the capacities of national NGOs in the New Member States.
- Establishing a structured dialogue between NGOs and governments in partner countries.
- Implementing pilot projects in the field of Development Awareness and Development Cooperation.

In the framework of the programme a number of events were organised, such as an international conference on 'ODA Legal and Institutional Framework – Flexibility in ODA Management', a training workshop on 'Project Planning', study tours and discussions on ODA. Thirteen pilot projects in the field of development cooperation and development awareness were submitted by the Slovak NGOs and received funding from the Programme. Slovak NGOs together with their Austrian partners implemented 7 educational projects and 6 development cooperation projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Serbia and Sudan.

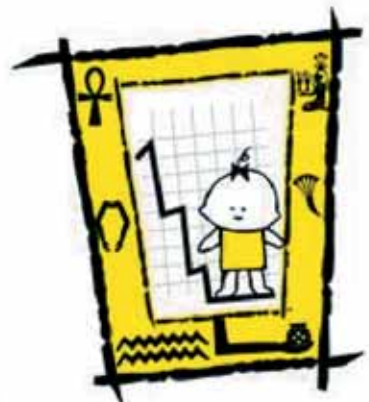
*Table 5: Net disbursements for development education and awareness raising*

*[thousand USD]*

	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	Total	%
Development education and awareness raising	36	3.3	113	4.8	40	0.9	168	7.5	357	3.5
RPP			18	0.8	25	0.5	35	1.5	78	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total disbursements</b>										
from the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund	<b>1,105</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,213</b>	<b>100</b>

Planned disbursements in 2008-2009: 51 thousand USD<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Used exchange rate: 19.23 USD/SKK





## 4. CONTRIBUTION OF THE SLOVAK ODA TO MDGs

The Slovak ODA, its principles, strategies and goals are based on the Millennium Development Goals, which were adopted by the Slovak Republic as a UN member state, in 2000. The Millennium Declaration and the eight set Goals have become the universal framework for development. The MDGs are time-bound and represent quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty, hunger, disease and the lack of adequate shelter, as well as for promoting gender equality, universal access to primary education and environmental sustainability.

The majority of Slovaks consider the following to be the top three MDG priorities<sup>21</sup>:

1. Reduce extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
3. Achieve universal primary education.

Reducing child mortality and ensuring environmental sustainability are also considered important targets. Less focus is given to the goals related to developing a global partnership for development, promoting gender equality and empowering women, and reducing the number of women who die as a result of child-birth giving.

Within the first five years of the Slovak ODA, sectoral and territorial priorities enabled the Slovak organisations to implement development projects with various focuses, and thus to contribute to all the MDGs.



<sup>21</sup> Eurobarometer 'Europeans and Development Aid', June 2007



## GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

### TARGETS

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day.
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

According to the official statistics, more than 70% of poor people in developing countries live in rural areas and about 800 million people do not have enough food to meet their daily nutritional requirements.

Three projects were implemented in the field of agriculture in Mongolia. The first focused on improving cattle breeding by the use of modern biotechnological methods to increase milk and meat production. The second introduced methods of pasture revitalisation to a Mongolian partner. The third introduced simple technology for the processing of cows' milk to members of a local cooperative in Batshiret. Shepherds and their families associated with the cooperative have also benefited from the introduction of this technology and are currently producing steamed and ripe cheese, which is sold at local markets and in Ulaanbaatar. This technology is easily replicable in other parts of Mongolia, using developed guidelines for cheese production.



Since 2000, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa has decreased; however it still remains the highest in the world. In the Kenyan district of Nyandarua, a capacity building project providing specialised training and consultations for the staff of eight agricultural cooperative societies was implemented. This resulted in the increased effectiveness of the cooperatives management, improvements in performance and a significant growth in milk sales, new employment opportunities and in increased incomes for the individual cooperative members.



Corporate Social Responsibility strategies in several Kenyan companies were implemented, which resulted in higher incomes for small farmers and slum dwellers: *Pure Health Foods Ltd.* now employs 76 disadvantaged women from the Kibera slum. It manages and funds a public awareness programme on affordable, healthy eating habits for poor people in 14 cities and holds a weekly phone-in talk show on the Kenyan radio to provide advice on nutrition-related dietary issues. *Hillside Honey Ltd.* provided finance, training and market access to 40 honey farmers, as part of its poverty alleviation strategy for the rural populations. *Finch Travel Ltd.* developed a partnership with a community-owned ranch in the depressed Kasigau area of southeast Kenya to create an eco-tourism facility as an economic alternative to poaching bush meat.





## GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

### TARGET

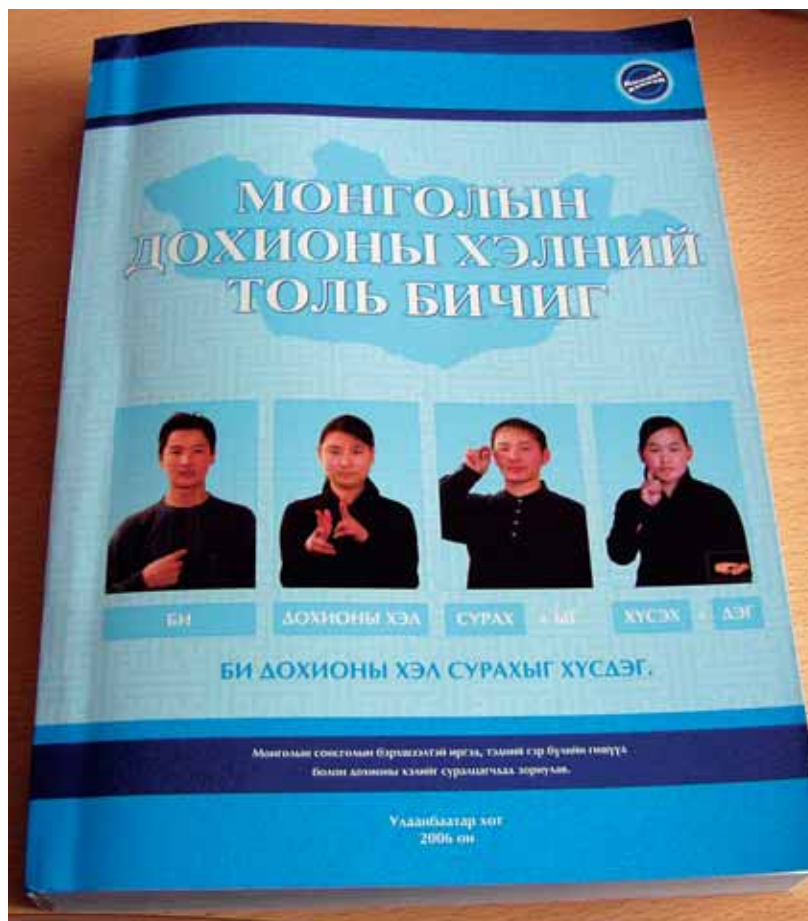
- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.

In the developing world, children living in rural areas are less able to attend school and face a higher risk of dropping-out than children living in cities. This also applies to children from poor families. Even if they are enrolled, they often do not attend school regularly. Another problem is a late enrolment, which results in potential learning problems and reduced opportunities of advancing to secondary level education. Five projects were implemented in the area of primary education, three of them in Afghanistan, one in Mongolia and one in Southern Sudan.

In Afghanistan, two mixed (boys and girls) primary schools were built, one in Kunduz city and one in Pofdam village (Kapisa province). The school in Pofdam provides primary education for 300 pupils. As part of the project, 100 illiterate young girls and women received basic classes in reading, maths, writing and health, and 100 female teachers from the Kapisa province improved their teaching skills. The Ibrahimkheil Elementary School in Kunduz was built on the land provided by the city. It has the capacity to teach more than 2,000 children in three shifts. The school has its own well, toilets, playground for sport activities and premises for teachers. The classrooms are equipped with basic furniture, teaching tools and there is a fully equipped computer lab, including the Internet connection.



In Mongolia, a project focused on disabled children and people with hearing and eyesight handicaps was implemented. Software to translate written texts into an audio form was developed and CDs with this software were distributed to education institutions, libraries, and schools for children and people with eyesight handicaps in 21 districts. At the same time, the first audio studio was established to produce audio material and the first Mongolian dictionary of the sign language was issued and distributed. More than 670 people (teachers, adults, children, professionals and social workers) received a specialised sign language training course.





### GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

#### TARGET

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.

Empowering women and ensuring their equal participation in the society is an important development issue in Afghanistan. Afghan women still have a very low social, economic and political status. They face barriers to working outside their homes, suffer from movement freedom restrictions, violence and forced marriages. 87.4 % of females above 15 years old are illiterate<sup>22</sup>.

Several projects were implemented to improve the situation of women in Afghanistan. The first project targeted strengthening the capacity, social status and economic independence of Afghan women in rural areas by providing access to education, health and rights awareness and micro-finance loans. Two community-based resource centres were established in Sherkhankhel and Ushturgam where women participated in literacy classes and in lectures on health, hygiene and human rights. Some of them also participated in a micro-finance programme and gained business and marketing skills. About 1,500 village women completed different courses offered by the centres and 30 children obtained pre-school education.

The second project focused on reducing gender disparities, educating women and eliminating discrimination in the local labour markets by providing vocational education for female students. Two Technical Institutes were established, one in Kabul and one in Charikar. The Institutes provide 6 different vocational courses for up to 180 students per year. A support mechanism for disadvantaged students was introduced to provide them with transport, stipends, stationary, study materials, etc. The Institutes also provide support in securing employment for successful graduates.



## GOAL 4-6: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY, IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH AND COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

### TARGETS

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.
- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.
- Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.
- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

About 60% of adults in Sub-Saharan Africa living with HIV are women. 'Feminisation' of the HIV epidemic is also visible in South-Eastern Asia, with 33% of the female population being infected by HIV. The number of children who have lost one or both parents due to AIDS is rising. According to estimates, by 2010 as a consequence of AIDS, there will be more than 20 million orphans in the world. In 2005, only 11% of HIV positive pregnant women in developing countries were able to access services preventing mother-to-child transmission of the virus <sup>23</sup>.

Three projects, two in Cambodia and one in Kenya were implemented to provide medical care for HIV positive mothers and children.

In Cambodia, an outpatient clinic and educational centre were established to provide medical care and to support social programmes for HIV/AIDS affected children, to improve their lives

and secure their health and well-being so they could return to their daily routines. This was achieved by providing medical care, consisting of HIV testing, antiretroviral therapy, the treatment of opportunistic diseases, and social and educational services. The programme is complemented by educational and other activities aimed at promotion of the communal acceptance of HIV/AIDS affected children, especially in the school environment. HIV positive children are enrolled in the programme together with healthy children, which creates a more natural environment and thus promotes their social inclusion.

In the capital of Cambodia, the prevalence of HIV and cases of mother-to-child transmission are much higher than in the rural areas. In cooperation with 5 hospitals in Phnom Penh, a project aimed at reducing the number of cases of mother-to-child HIV transmission was implemented.



<sup>23</sup> United Nations - The Millennium Development Goals Report 2007

The project interventions consisted of: antenatal care, antiretroviral prophylaxis upon child delivery, the effective oversight of obstetric practices and the avoidance of breastfeeding. Thanks to this special care, 98.9% of enrolled mothers had babies not infected by the HIV virus. Expectant mothers received food on a weekly basis, prenatal vitamins, rent support, and attended trainings. After delivery, women were provided with short-term accommodation in a transitional house and infant formula (artificial substitute for breast milk) for 1 year.



The Nyanza province in Kenya has the highest rate of HIV prevalence as well as a high poverty rate. Mother-to-child transmission is the main source of infection in young children, below the age of fifteen. Medical care and individual counselling was provided to HIV positive women during pregnancy, delivery and following delivery, including counselling on antiretroviral treatment, feeding of newborns and education about hygiene. The services offered also included HIV testing, provision of medical and nutritional information instruction to the relatives of the affected women (older children, husbands or male partners), an early diagnosis for newborns and further medical assistance when newborns are found HIV-positive. These activities were accomplished by organising educational programmes about HIV, and providing counselling to families relating to how to support HIV positive women and children. The project was implemented in cooperation with the National AIDS Control Council and the local health care and non-governmental organisations.



## GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

### TARGETS

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in rate of loss.
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020.

Slovak ODA projects contributed to the environmental sustainable development in several areas, such as environmental protection, accessibility to drinking water, reduction of pollution and energy savings.

Several projects concerning access to drinking water were implemented in Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Mongolia is a country with limited surface water resources. The water supply for most inhabitants (in both urban and rural areas) depends on groundwater resources. Due to the increasing water consumption and pollution, groundwater needs to be protected and its quality improved. For this reason, the technology for manufacturing and operating small sewage treatment plants was introduced. Several plant prototypes were produced and tested for various types of buildings. Production knowledge and technical documentation was provided to the Mongolian partner organisation and production in this field has now commenced. In two other projects in Mongolia, documentation for production technologies for animal and wind-powered piston pumps was provided to partner organisations. These pumps enable Mongolian shepherds to access groundwater resources in their migratory areas.

In Sudan, the Khartoum North Water Treatment Plant providing inhabitants of Khartoum North with drinking water was reconstructed and the quality and amount of clean water was increased. Farming communities in Northern Sudan were provided with 30 diesel engine driven pumps, with a capacity of 150 and 250 litres to pump water from the Nile River for irrigation. In Nasir, on the river Sobat in Southern Sudan, two water mains were built, one 6 km long with 44 outlets (water taps) and another 1.5 km long with 14 outlets. The





number of clean water outlets was increased from 4 to 62. The ratio of outlet per person was thus 1 outlet per 484 people, which meets the international SPHERE standards<sup>24</sup> for development and humanitarian assistance of maximum 500 people per an outlet. The water conduit built within the SlovakAid project, supplies water to two local hospitals and one school. In addition to the technical aspects, the project also provided a hygiene instruction for local people and the building of public pit latrines.

A climate change is one of the greatest environmental, social and economic threats for the world community. Several Slovak ODA projects were implemented in line with the Kyoto Protocol's basic principles and rules for international cooperation on climate protection. A law on the Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by Kazakhstan was drafted to support the ratification process and the use of the Protocol's flexible mechanisms. Specialised workshops were organised for government officials and local experts.



National capacities for cleaner production and energy efficiency were built in Uzbekistan by organising a series of training courses and seminars for consultants and implementation teams (140 people were trained). The cleaner production and energy efficiency principles learned were then applied in 5 Uzbek companies in the food, paper, energy and building industries, which led to significant financial savings and reductions in emissions and wastes.

In cooperation with the municipality of Banja Luka in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an Action Plan and Energy Efficiency Study were prepared. Subsequently, the heat exchange station in a selected apartment building was renovated, including the installation of metering and regulating devices and new technology for the station. Concurrently, energy awareness was increased among heat producers, energy experts and decision makers by the organisation of workshops, excursions, media campaigns and the distribution of the publication 'Energy Savings in Households'.

## GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

### TARGETS

- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
- Address the special needs of the least developed countries.
- Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
- In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Several Slovak ODA projects focused on developing a market environment and enhancement of a business environment and competitiveness of enterprises.

In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, projects contributing to the harmonisation of rules governing the market exchange of goods and the preparation of a legal basis (as recommended by WTO and EU) regarding technical standards, metrology and certification were implemented. In order to support business development, competitiveness, strategic planning and managerial skills, specialised training and education was provided to local businesses. In selected companies in Kazakhstan, Quality and Environmental Management Systems (ISO 9001, ISO 14001) were established together with pre-certification audits. In the Kyrgyz Republic, a platform for lobbying on renewable energy, including business organisations, policy and decision makers, NGOs and state institutions was established. A draft of the National Energy Strategy, promoting the market transformation of the Kyrgyz energy sector, and an energy analysis on the external benefits (macro-economics, environmental and social) of renewable energy sources, were elaborated taking into consideration technical, economic and market potential factors.

In Macedonia, economic development was supported by introducing effective investment promotion strategies and by providing improved access to municipal financing. Four municipalities were involved in the preparation of an Investment Map, which is the standard tool used by municipalities and/or regional governments to promote their regional investment opportunities and to provide information to potential investors. Municipal financing through capital markets was introduced and a case study and suggestions for a municipal bond financing model were prepared.

Technical assistance was provided to the Kenyan Economic Projects Trust Fund (EPTF) in order to help its small business clients develop appropriate corporate social responsibility (CSR) and business ethics strategies, and to create tools, public awareness and a policy environment to promote CSR within the business community. 408 Kenyan businesses and organisations were trained in CSR implementation strategies and five of them developed and implemented their own



CSR strategies: *Stoic Alarms Ltd.* established an association of Kenyan car security equipment installers (14 member companies); *Finch Travel Ltd.* introduced the Kasigau Women's Weaving Collective to Integra's Fair Trade Company to affect the Fair Trade export of baskets to Slovakia; and *Trust Mark Insurance Ltd.* developed affordable life and health insurance products for poor people and organised activities to reduce corruption in the insurance industry.

#### Development Education Summer School 2007 - Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: the Role of Development Education

The Development Education Summer School which focused on 'Achieving the MDGs: the Role of Development Education' was organised in Slovakia in 2007. 125 people from 38 countries (including 12 developing countries) participated in various thematic sessions and debates within five working groups (Politicians and Decision Makers; Media; Teachers, Educators, Youth Movements; Migrant Organisations and Diasporas; and Businesses and Companies). Topics such as a critical MDG overview, planning national and international campaigns to increase citizens' support of MDG commitments, the role of migrant organisations and diasporas or local authorities in achieving the MDGs were discussed.

Besides theoretical knowledge, the participants were provided with practical experience in areas such as training facilitation, development of training methods, management and communication, and the use of audio-visual educational tools in development education.

The Summer School is a *Development Education Exchange in Europe Project (DEEEP)* event, which is organised on an annual basis to exchange knowledge, foster partnerships and enable networking among NGOs in Europe and developing countries.

Based on the results achieved over the last five years, Slovakia has responsibly undertaken its obligations towards MDGs and has significantly contributed to the global effort.



## 5. LESSONS LEARNT AND TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SLOVAK ODA

The period between 2003 and 2008 is regarded as a foundational period of the Slovakia's bilateral development cooperation. The basic principles, goals and mechanisms of Official Development Assistance were defined to meet Slovakia's requirements, as an emerging donor, and to create a functional and accountable system based on partnership principles. At the same time, a wide spectrum of Slovak organisations became empowered to take an active part in development assistance. By focusing on development priorities and target countries, the potential of Slovak organisations in the field of ODA was also recognised, as well as Slovakia's comparative advantages, problems and needs of recipient countries; and practical experience from the implementation of development projects was gained.

In general, it can be concluded that the project activities and inputs produced desired effects. The ratio of inputs and costs to the results achieved was highly satisfactory. Yet, it is too early to assess the long-term impacts. However, the number of projects implemented has had very positive immediate results and led to changes in the living conditions of various target groups in recipient countries.

The ratio of real project expenditures to the contracted sum reaches about 94%, which leads to the conclusion that the project budgets were prepared with sound knowledge of the situation in the recipient country and based on realistic cost estimates.

The high rate of successfully implemented projects was achieved as a result of obligatory cooperation with a local partner organisation. This kind of cooperation allowed the preparation of demand driven projects and led, in some cases, to long-term relationships. This obligatory cooperation should continue in the future. Based on experience, it is proposed that a mechanism shall be created to promote more involvement by partner organisations in a project preparation and implementation through a mutually beneficial contractual arrangement. A contract between the Slovak implementing organisation and its partner organisation would be required to define the distribution of tasks and financial resources between the partners. This should avoid, to an extent, a problem of insufficiently defined roles and responsibilities in the project document.

The projects implemented during the period of 2003 and 2008 can be divided into three basic groups: (1) capacity building and education projects; (2) feasibility studies; and (3) technical projects.

### *Capacity Building and Education Projects*

Capacity building is the process of developing and strengthening the skills, abilities, processes and resources, which organisations and communities need for their survival in this fast-changing world<sup>25</sup>. In a wider context, it contains a human capital development, organisational advancement, and the development of networks and relationships among organisations, and sectors, including an institutional and legal framework development.

Based on the experience gained from several projects, activities are often designed more to fit with the expertise of an implementing agency, rather than the needs of the in-country partner. Therefore, in this type of a project, it is necessary to consider the skills and competencies of the

<sup>25</sup> Ann Philbin, *Capacity Building in Social Justice Organisation* Ford Foundation, 1996

proposed target groups and to adapt the training modules to meet real needs. It is also desirable to avoid repeated education of the same groups of people (e.g. pro-democratic activists in post-soviet countries).

A particular Slovak ODA financed project, concerned with specialised training and consultations for the staff of eight agricultural cooperative societies in the Kenyan district of Nyandarua, provides a good example of a capacity building project with a significant impact on personal and organisational performance. Its implementation resulted in increasing the effectiveness of the cooperatives management, improved performance, a significant growth in milk sales and new employment opportunities.

#### *Feasibility Studies*

Feasibility studies appear to be the most problematic type of the project. A later implementation of the feasibility study is fully dependent on an effort of a partner organisation and the availability of financial resources. It is recommended that feasibility studies shall only be considered whilst following a direct request from the government or a respective governmental body, with a confirmed donor interest or confirmed and approved financial resources for its implementation.

A feasibility study should be considered more as a tool for the elaboration of a strategy or a programme for the respective sector and a country, which can then be applied and realised within particular projects. A good example of a successful feasibility study is the project in Kazakhstan, which focused on the problems of providing a power supply for health care facilities in case of a blackout. The results of the feasibility study and the proposed problem solution resulted in further cooperation between the Ministry of Health Care of Kazakhstan and the Slovak implementing organisation.

#### *Technical Projects*

This group includes small infrastructure projects (technical as well as social), transfer of knowledge and environmental projects. All were received under the 'responsive' selection process, which led to a great variety of topics. These projects provided important information about the interests of Slovak organisations, and their capacities and abilities. However, in most cases, the projects were targeted and demand driven thanks to personal contacts and close cooperation with partner organisations in recipient countries during the project preparation phase.

Ad hoc projects and the distribution of Slovak ODA financial resources to numerous small and isolated activities do not produce a desired synergetic effect and only help to a small extent. Projects, which are neither linked nor implemented within a defined strategy, tend to have a one-off effect, and are strongly dependent on a recipient organisation and its capacities and abilities to secure sustainable results. These projects also create a risk of choosing a wrong partner organisation or failing, for various reasons, in terms of a project implementation.

As it was already mentioned above, the number of ideas and the variety of development projects originating within the Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund have created a good foundation for further strategic decision-making and have also demonstrated the interest and potential of Slovak organisations in development cooperation. This will help to identify specific programmes for respective countries or regions in the next period.

### *Programming*

As an important instrument for country programming, country strategy papers (CSPs) should be used to identify local needs and specific fields of possible cooperation where Slovakia has a comparative advantage and where the value can be added. The CSP should reflect the sector strategies of partner countries and their national development plans and also outline the activities and existing in-country capacities of other donors. Cooperating with donors engaged in the region can lead to an involvement of SlovakAid in larger projects or programmes.

### *Legislation and Cooperation Agreements*

One of the limitations of the existing Slovak ODA mechanism has been the lack of national legislation and insufficient official relations with recipient countries. This has resulted in problems with the delivery of technical equipment, customs procedures, administrative bureaucracy and financial obstacles during a project implementation. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that formal relations with recipient countries are established and that embassies (Slovak as well as of respective recipient country's in Slovakia) are included as involved parties.

Official relationships with recipient countries in the framework of development assistance will simplify a project implementation and will establish the areas where Slovakia can offer its expertise and develop demand driven priorities and strategies. Respective embassies should be informed about approved projects, project duration and basic activities, as they play an important role in the successful implementation of development projects (issuing visas, supporting project staff during their stay in the recipient country, etc.). The Slovak embassy personnel in priority countries should be aware of development issues and future diplomats should be trained in this field. Skilled development assistance personnel would be able to monitor project operations and provide assistance as necessary or track the financial aid channelled through multi-lateral institutions, thereby contributing to the effectiveness of Slovak ODA. Part-time or full-time professionals from partner countries could also assist with country programme preparation.

### *Contingency Mechanisms*

The political and security situation in a country plays an important role in any project implementation. There is always the danger of a sudden situation change or the spread of conflict within a country, especially in instable regions. Therefore, we propose the establishment of a system of rules for implementing agencies, which would be applied in crisis situations (natural disasters, tragedies, and rapid changes in the security situation, etc.). The system would specify the conditions under which appropriate steps would be taken (discontinuation of the project, early termination, and modification, etc.) in order to avoid the failure of the project or endangering the project staff.

Another aspect that needs to be considered is the problem of substantial exchange rate changes or rising prices in recipient countries. Within the period 2003-2008 the significant decline of the US dollar caused serious problems for Slovak-UNDP Trust Fund contractors as the contracted currency was the USD. This problem will be partially eliminated when Slovakia enters into the European Monetary Union. However, the instruments for exchange rate hedging could be explored and hedging costs should be considered as authorised expenditures. In the case of unforeseen price increases which may hinder the project implementation, project budget increases could be considered.



### *Quality of the Project Proposals and Appraisal Process*

A successful project implementation is primarily based on the quality of the project proposal. The Slovak ODA project approval process is another area that needs to be improved. Approving projects with unclear goals and of a low quality has resulted, in some cases, in failure (early termination), despite the efforts project managers and a contractor made. This could be easily avoided by applying strict rules in the appraisal process, requiring the fulfilment of all conditions defined within the call for proposals and monitoring the implementation process through regular progress reports, financial reports or monitoring and evaluation field missions. Should any problem arise, a communication between a project manager from the donor side and a representative of a Slovak implementing organisation is essential.

The variety in project types makes it quite difficult to compare and appraise the projects. The projects submitted by NGOs are generally very different from those received from for-profit organisations. This can lead to some projects receiving less favourable consideration, regardless of their quality. One possible way to improve the project appraisal process could be to establish a mechanism, which groups similar project types or focus and then appraises them, making the comparison with other projects in the same group. This could be done within different grant schemes, each with its own relevant legislation and financial guidelines.

Another possibility is to switch from the responsive selection process to the directive selection process. This would require strengthening the programme approach and preparing strategies for respective countries. Shifting from the responsive to the directive selection process can improve the quality of Slovak ODA projects. However, the responsive approach should continue to be used to capture new ideas and as an opportunity for newcomers to participate in Slovak ODA.

### *Monitoring & Evaluation*

Monitoring and evaluation represents one of the basic pillars of effective development cooperation and development assistance. It is therefore an important component of the Slovak ODA. Practice has shown that new and complex mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating bilateral and multilateral development cooperation should be established in order to begin the process of gathering and analysing information on projects, programmes and development data in general. A systematic approach in this field can lead to an optimisation of the Slovak ODA resources and improved efficiency. Moreover, collecting data on the development assistance outputs and outcomes can help define indicators for monitoring results in specific sectors or themes, and the analyses of positive and negative examples of development projects will serve as an important feedback for implementing agencies as well as the public.

On the project level, clear procedures should be established to verify financial data, and financial evaluations should be undertaken by internal financial professionals or outsourced to specialised firms. National ODA experts can participate in the preparation of control mechanisms and apply their experience and knowledge, gained in the framework of the ODA capacity building, cooperation with CIDA or participation in international projects.

It is also important to establish a comprehensive database of the Slovak ODA (combining multi-lateral as well as bilateral components) to provide some institutional memory and statistics.

### *Slovak ODA Priorities and Efficiency*

Slovakia, as a small donor country with limited financial resources for the ODA, should concentrate on providing its development assistance in the most efficient way. One appropriate approach is to focus on reducing the number of recipient countries, which could be selected from the current group of priority countries according to specified sets of criteria (e.g. volume of development assistance, political-economic criteria, active trade relations, comparative advantages and international obligations).

During the initial period of the Slovak bilateral development cooperation, all selected regions<sup>26</sup>, proved to be of the interest to Slovak organisations. However, there were several countries where only a few projects or none at all, were implemented. Before reducing the number of recipient countries, the reasons for this lack of interest should be analysed and discussed among key decision-makers and development professionals.

Countries such as Albania, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are unambiguously countries which need the development assistance. These countries face several problems in the areas, for instance, industrial pollution and environmental issues, waste management, health care, agriculture and the social sector. Since Slovakia has a comparative advantage and expertise, it can provide a significant contribution to their improvement. Involving these countries in an active development, cooperation could be achieved through the specification of demand driven projects and by selecting appropriate implementing agencies through public tenders or through participation on international projects.

Coherence and complementarities are one of the key determinants within the EU development assistance efficiency. Being the Member State of the EU, Slovakia applies the strategies for development cooperation agreed between the EU member states<sup>27</sup>. The EU encourages partner countries to lead their own development process, supports a broad donor-wide engagement in the national harmonisation agendas, and promotes a better donors' coordination. A participation in international development projects, coordination of the development assistance between V4 countries and the development of a 'regional approach' in the context of the EU's policy framework can bring significant benefits. Cooperation in specific areas could be successfully introduced in some regions, such as the Western Balkans or Central Asia, where several topics for joint development cooperation at a regional level could be selected (e.g. conflict prevention in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, and technical infrastructure, etc.).

### *Conclusions*

Using the data obtained and the experience gained from the first five-years of the Slovak ODA, the ODA system can now become more systematic and programme based. Country-specific and comprehensive programmes and strategies for selected recipient countries need to be developed to affect the development assistance more efficiently. A programmatic approach will result in greater positive impacts; however, this approach will only succeed if substantial analyses of respective countries' needs and complex country strategies are produced. The application of new approaches and mechanisms, and coordination with other donors will move the Slovak bilateral development assistance to a higher and more sophisticated level. Bearing in mind that an appropriate level of bilateral ODA must be maintained, a clear plan and timetable for ODA financing should be prepared to meet the Slovakia's commitment to contribute at least by 0.17% of GNI to development assistance by 2010, and by 0.33% by 2015. Multi-year budgeting would simultaneously make development assistance more predictable.

<sup>26</sup> Africa, Balkans, Asia

<sup>27</sup> 'European Consensus' on the European Union Development Policy adopted on December 20, 2005 by the Council of the EU

New challenges and opportunities will appear during the second phase (2008-2010) of cooperation between the Slovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UNDP Bratislava, which is focused on increasing Slovakia's cooperation with its target countries and the involvement of Slovak professionals and experts in an international ODA context.





## 6. ANNEXES

### 6.1. STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### SLOVAK-UNDP TRUST FUND NET DISBURSEMENTS ACCORDING TO A TYPE OF COOPERATION

*[thousand USD]*

	Total	%		2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Bilateral cooperation</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>88.84</b>		879	1,991	4,178	2,025
Grants	8,896	87.10	ODA projects in priority countries	654	1,430	3,575	1,698
			ODA projects in Ukraine and Belarus	131	109	485	116
			Humanitarian Assistance		254	63	8
			Promotion of development awareness	36	81	25	153
			Regional Partnership Programme		18	25	35
Experts and Observers	157	1.54	Experts sent to priority countries	35	96		
			Election observers sent to priority countries	23	3		
Others	20	0.20	Promotion of development awareness			5	15
<b>Trilateral cooperation</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>11.16</b>		226	357	331	226
Grants			CIDA contributions to ODA projects in priority countries	226	325	321	96
			ADA contributions to ODA projects in priority countries				130
			NSC contributions to development awareness projects		32	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,213</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>1,105</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>2,251</b>

**SLOVAK-UNDP TRUST FUND NET DISBURSEMENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY AND REGION**

[thousand USD]

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>2004</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>16.86</b>		359	33.6	314	14.2	812	18.3	163	8.0
Western Balkans	781	7.99	Bosnia and Herzegovina	85	8.0	174	7.8	153	3.4	9	0.4
			Macedonia	120	11.2	28	1.3	174	3.9	38	1.9
Eastern Europe	867	8.87	Belarus	46	4.3	42	1.9	69	1.6	69	3.4
			Ukraine	108	10.1	70	3.2	416	9.4	47	2.3
<b>Asia</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>55.22</b>		600	56.2	1,590	71.7	2,285	51.4	924	45.1
Central Asia	4,806	49.16	Afghanistan	92	8.6	375	16.9	543	12.2	132	6.4
			Kazakhstan	117	11.0	235	10.6	328	7.4	106	5.2
			Kyrgyzstan	133	12.5	329	14.8	538	12.1	318	15.5
			Mongolia	108	10.1	310	14.0	637	14.3	294	14.4
			Uzbekistan	124	11.6	61	2.8	29	0.7	-3	-0.2
South Asia	593	6.06	Cambodia	26	2.4	26	1.2	147	3.3	69	3.4
			India			112	5.0	90	2.0	8	0.4
			Indonesia			30	1.4	-28	-0.6		
			Sri Lanka			112	5.0	1	0.0		
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>26.87</b>		79	7.4	263	11.9	1,330	30.0	955	46.6
Sub-Saharan Africa			Kenya	79	7.4	128	5.8	396	8.9	258	12.6
			Mozambique			86	3.9	202	4.6	144	7.0
			Sudan			49	2.2	732	16.5	553	27.0
<b>Joint multi-country projects</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1.05</b>		30	2.8	50	2.2	17	0.3	6	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,777</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>1,068</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>100</b>

**SLOVAK-UNDP TRUST FUND NET DISBURSEMENTS ACCORDING  
TO A TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION**

[thousand USD]

	Total	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%
Slovak NGOs	4,664	45.67	402	36.4	1,127	48.0	1,811	40.2	1,324	58.8
Private Companies	4,245	41.56	395	35.7	709	30.2	2,363	52.4	778	34.6
State Institutions	1,143	11.19	250	22.6	413	17.6	333	7.4	147	6.5
Individual Consultants	161	1.58	58	5.3	99	4.2	2	0.0	2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,213</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>100</b>

**SLOVAK-UNDP TRUST FUND NET DISBURSEMENTS ACCORDING TO OECD-DAC**

**SECTOR CLASSIFICATION**

[thousand USD]

Sector	Total	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%
Education	1,063	10.41	80	7.2	311	13.2	386	8.6	286	12.7
Population policies/ programmes and reproductive health	546	5.34	26	2.3	44	1.9	207	4.6	269	11.9
Water supply and sanitation	1,521	14.89	55	5.0	191	8.1	858	19.0	417	18.5
Government and civil society	1,341	13.12	211	19.1	257	10.9	699	15.5	174	7.7
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	400	3.92			30	1.3	290	6.4	80	3.5
Other social infrastructure and services	382	3.73			160	6.8	145	3.2	77	3.4
Communications	712	6.97	240	21.7	114	4.9	363	8.1	-5	-0.2
Energy	794	7.78	48	4.3	258	11.0	323	7.2	165	7.4
Banking and financial services	161	1.58			30	1.3	119	2.6	12	0.6
Business and other services	405	3.97	79	7.1	69	2.9	149	3.3	108	4.8
Agriculture	392	3.84	45	4.1	109	4.7	149	3.3	89	3.9
Industry	718	7.03	169	15.3	218	9.3	260	5.8	71	3.2
Mineral resources and mining	100	0.98	8	0.8	75	3.2	17	0.4		
Construction	275	2.69	80	7.2	10	0.4	119	2.6	66	2.9
Tourism	350	3.43					140	3.1	210	9.3
General environmental protection	153	1.50	21	2.0	40	1.7	86	1.9	6	0.3
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	325	3.19			253	10.8	64	1.4	8	0.4
Sectors not specified/ Promotion of development awareness	575	5.63	43	3.9	179	7.6	135	3.0	218	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,213</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>100</b>



## 6.2. PROJECT RESULTS DESCRIPTIONS

### AFGHANISTAN

Project Title: **Improvement of the Female Education in Afghanistan**  
 Project Number: ACU/2003/01/AF/10  
 ODA Budget: 100,000.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Title: **Women's Community Based Resource Centres in Rural Afghanistan**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/03/AF/08  
 ODA Budget: 99,956.61 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006

Project Title: **Mitigation of Gender Disparities in Education and Employment through Enhancing Vocational Skills of Women and Girls in Afghanistan**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/05/AF/10  
 ODA Budget: 233,311.82 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2008

Project Proponent: Človek v ohrození  
 Project Partner: Afghan Women's Resource Centre

#### Project Goal

All three projects were targeted at improving the education of girls and women, and enhancing their position within the Afghan society, as well as their economic independence.

#### Results Achieved

- A mixed elementary school for 300 girls and boys in Pofdam, in the Kohisan district of Kapisa province, was constructed and handed over to the Ministry of Education (8 classrooms, 2 teachers' rooms and social facilities).
- 100 female teachers from Kapisa province attended two teacher training courses to improve their skills.
- 100 women and girls regularly visited lectures in the resource centre in Sherkhankhel, in order to improve their literacy and knowledge related to health and hygiene.

- 200 women trainees attended courses at the Sherkhankhel and Ushturgam centres in order to improve their literacy and income generation skills, and enhance their health awareness.
- 100 village women received training to improve their health and hygiene awareness.
- 1,437 women received training on rights awareness.
- 30 children received pre-school education.
- 40 women gained skills in business and marketing through the microfinance programmes.
- Two Technical Institutes were established, one in Kabul and one in Charikar.
- The Institutes offer 6 vocational courses (4 in Kabul and 2 in Charikar) for up to 180 female students per year.
- A support mechanism for students was introduced, in order to provide transport, stipends, stationary, and study materials, etc. for underprivileged students.
- The Institutes also help successful graduates to find an employment and undertake fundraising, promotion and networking activities.

Project Title: **Construction of Elementary School in Kunduz City**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/03/AF/06  
 ODA Budget: 99,845.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006

Project Title: **Completion of Construction of the Elementary School in Kunduz City with School Equipment**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/05/AF/03  
 ODA Budget: 124,102.07 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2007

Project Proponent: Spoločnosť ľudí dobrej vôle  
 Project Partner: Afghanistan United Development and Reconstruction

#### Project Goal

Construction of a new elementary school in Kunduz City and improvement of education opportunities for children in this region.

#### Results Achieved

- Within these two projects, a new school was built in Kunduz City on the land provided by the City. Local people participated in the school construction.
- The school capacity is 2,000 children, accommodated in three shifts.
- The building includes a sports playground, fence, social premises and water well.
- The school is equipped with basic furniture (desks, chairs, tables, and bookshelves, etc.) and teaching tools. It also has a fully equipped computer lab with 10 PCs, printers and the Internet connection.

Project Title:	<b>Laboratory for Testing Construction Materials for Herat University</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/04/AF/02
ODA Budget:	193,891.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Slovenská technická univerzita v Bratislave
Project Partner:	Faculty of Engineering, Herat University

#### Project Goal

The aim of this project was to contribute to the improvement of engineering education in Afghanistan and also to the quality and safety of buildings.

#### Results Achieved

- A training centre for education and research was established in the Engineering Faculty of Herat University (HU). The Faculty possesses the most up-to-date equipment for construction material testing and the quality of education has rapidly increased since the establishment of the laboratory and the training of the teaching staff.
- The laboratory provides services and measurements of quality parameters for construction materials, used by the commercial sector, institutions and NGOs (the laboratory services have already been used for the quality control of materials in the hydroelectric power plant 'Salma', which is currently under construction; in road engineering projects; and other civil engineering projects).
- Three university teachers from the Engineering Faculty of HU developed their lecture notes during a 2-month stay at the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava (SUT). Another two teachers received 3 month training at SUT on how to run the laboratory. In addition, two website and database administrators from the HU received one month IT training.
- Two scientific workshops for the Herat University teachers and students (200 people) were organised at HU as well as specialised training programmes for teachers from Engineering Faculty of HU at Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava and at HU in Afghanistan.
- Thanks to this project, the rating of the Faculty has increased dramatically and the cooperation between the Herat University and the Slovak University of Technology has continued through the realisation of a joint Asia-Link project founded by the EC.

Project Title:	<b>Development of Local Multi-ethnic Broadcasting in Kunduz</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/04/AF/09
ODA Budget:	79,822.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Seperdeo vita TV, spol. s r.o.
Project Partner:	Local TV Kunduz



### Project Goal

Improvement of technical equipment for the Kunduz television, by the provision of a digital technology and the Internet connection, and capacity building of the staff via professional training courses.

### Results Achieved

- The Afghan staff from the local Kunduz television company (TV Kunduz) participated in professional training courses organised in Slovakia and Afghanistan. The training covered topics such as production, reporting, working with a camera, cutting, working with broadcasting software, preparation of info text, and the preparation of a short document from the trip. Three staff members took part in a specialised training course in Slovakia; 18 employees of the TV Kunduz received on-site training at TV Kunduz from a team of Slovak experts visiting Afghanistan; and approximately 30 people - staff members and locals - received training on how to use the Internet.
- Modern digital equipment was delivered, installed and tested at the TV Kunduz (hardware and software).
- 5 PCs with complete equipment and accessories for an Internet room were delivered. A satellite connection to the Internet was established.
- New programmes for children and the public were designed and produced.
- A new pilot programme for women, focused mainly on health issues and human rights, was produced.

Project Title:	<b>Slovakia to Afghanistan - Assisting in Building Democratic Institutions in a New State</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/AF/33
ODA Budget:	166,572.67 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Inštitút pre verejné otázky
Project Partner:	Afghan Youth Communication and Coordination Centre

### Project Goal

The overall goal of the project was to strengthen democratic institutions and increase the authority of the central government by improving the performance and capabilities of the provincial local administrations and the civil society.

Results Achieved

- Three 10-day study trips in Slovakia were organised for 32 participants (23 men, and 9 women): the participants were carefully selected, represented by young people from the civil society, media, and local public administration from North-East Afghanistan. The programme of study trips familiarised the participants with the functioning of basic democratic institutions in Slovakia (Parliament, courts, central and local governments, various types of non-governmental organisations, independent media, and schools, etc.) and processes (i.e. peaceful conflict management, procedures of decision making in local government bodies, and education towards tolerance, etc.).
- The participants learned how to accurately identify further needs of their region in the field of a democratic development via strategy planning.
- The project helped to significantly increase the knowledge of the participants regarding how democratic institutions function in practice and also gave hope to many young Afghans that the current transition process can, in many respects, lead to improvements in the lives of ordinary people. The participants successfully disseminated this information throughout their local and professional communities (police, lawyers, rural community leaders, teachers and trainers etc.) and began to shape the social and political development.
- A final press conference was organised in Slovakia in order to demonstrate the impact of the project in Afghanistan.

Project Title: **National Participation in German Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Kunduz in Afghanistan**

ODA Budget: 109,128.73 USD

Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Goal

Participation of Slovak experts in the German Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan.

Results Achieved

Two expert consultants (one for building the local political and administrative structure and one for infrastructure building) worked with the German Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan for 11 months (October 2004-September 2005). They participated in a project focused on enhancing the involvement of the Afghan population in the local self-government, development of infrastructure and on upgrading the knowledge and skills of the local personnel in the field of the rule of law and social infrastructure. The framework of the Provincial Reconstruction Teams is based on the coordination between the military and civilian components to establish a new security and a stabilised environment.

Ms. Zuzana Fialová (consultant and trainer in the sphere of human rights, civil society and democratisation in the CIS countries) participated in the projects such as the conference titled 'Young in Parliament', various training sessions in the field of Human Rights, elementary and language education, a police reform, promotion activities, women's and children's rights, a daily cooperation with Afghan governmental institutions, consultancy and advisory services, and networking, etc.

Mr. Peter Žitný (consultant for municipal authorities, expert for European Structural Funds with extensive experience as a business consultant in Afghanistan) participated in the assessment of the status of the financial sector in the Kunduz province and in the identification and implementation of infrastructure projects. He was appointed a Civilian Head of the Takhar province and a German Foreign Office representative for the Takhar province and also as a UNDP consultant for the capacity and material infrastructure. The main targets for the infrastructure projects included education, finance and business, health, rural reconstruction and development, in both the Kunduz and Takhar provinces.

## BELARUS

Project Title: **Slovakia-Belarus Task Force on Economic Reforms**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/01 OA/BIE/02  
 ODA Budget: 46,372.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Title: **Building Capacity of Analytical Community in Belarus**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/03/BLR/04  
 ODA Budget: 49,723.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2007

Project Proponent: Nadácia Pontis  
 Project Partner: Institute for Privatisation and Management

### Project Goal

The goal of the first project was to strengthen the links between independent think-tanks and the civil society in order to define an economic reform strategy for Belarus and to establish a Slovak-Belarus task force, focused on an economic and policy reform, stemming from the Slovak know-how.

The aim of the second project was to introduce a programme which would provide financial assistance to strengthen the capacity of analytical communities in Belarus, to build the capacity of think-tanks and to boost public policy debates within the country.

### Results Achieved

- In the framework of the drafted economic reform strategy for Belarus in the field of the bank restructuring and privatisation, 4 analytical policy papers were published and distributed to the international community and domestic think-tanks. A social-economic agenda was integrated into the election programme by the opposition forces for upcoming elections in 2006.
- 3 Slovak-Belarus Task Force meetings in Bratislava, Minsk and Brussels, where Slovak and Belarusian experts participated in discussions related to the banking sector, privatisation of banks, and an economic reform, were organised.
- A study trip for 5 young economic experts from Belarus, who participated in meetings and discussions with representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions, the media, political parties and the Parliament on the transformation process, was organised. They also met young bankers from key bank institutions, including the National Bank of Slovakia, and participated in the preparation of policy papers.



- The Belarus Public Policy Fund, which provided small grants for independent analytical centres, think-tanks and individual scholars (young researchers, outstanding students, etc.), was established.
- Several research projects with a maximum budget of 5,000 USD each were funded by the BPPF. The projects supported analytical studies on current economic and social policy issues and the publication of 2 books (1,700 copies) on Belarusian history and the political situation.
- The books were presented at 6 meetings in various Belarusian cities and in Poland.
- Consultation trips for 9 independent analysts, civil society activists and political representatives were organised, and meetings with the European Commission, European Parliament and European Council representatives, various international organisations, donors and NGOs were arranged.
- A special session on Belarus with representatives of the Council's working group on Eastern Europe and Central Asia in Brussels, in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the EU was held.

Project Title: **Trainer Capacity Building**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/01OA/BIE/04  
 ODA Budget: 34,600.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Title: **NGO Capacity Building**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/03/BLR/02  
 ODA Budget: 39,863.93 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2007

Project Proponent: Fórum informačné centrum  
 CCCPg - Civic Communication and Conflict Prevention Group  
 Project Partner: Centar Supolnaść – Civil Society Centre

#### Project Goal

The goal of both projects was to strengthen the capacity of the local civil society in order to promote a social dialogue and democratisation processes at the regional and local level.

#### Results Achieved

- A team of 12 Belarusian trainers was established and prepared to carry out training courses of young politician and activists.

- 2 training courses were organised in Belarus. The training included verbal and non-verbal communication, self-education methodologies, team building exercises, and protocol, etc.
- Another 6-day training session in Slovakia, with the focus mainly on electronic media, basic project management, preparation of CVs and other documents, conflict solution techniques, TV interviewing, and meetings with NGOs was organised.
- Training manual (including tests, educational games and exercises) was elaborated and translated into Russian.
- 2 follow-up workshops and a number of consultations were organised in Vilnius for 14 trainers in order to provide them with deeper knowledge on communication, direct voter campaigning (door-to-door), and training planning, implementation and evaluation.
- The newly trained Belarusians then provided instructions to 218 people in 18 training sessions, organised in Minsk and 4 Belarusian regions. The training involved different communication methods with a focus on 3 target groups: the youth and teenagers, civic and party activists, and women.
- Approximately 120 people took part in the door-to-door campaign before the local government elections and provided more than 10,000 voters with alternative information.
- Manuals for a training methodology and voter mobilisation campaign were prepared and translated into Russian. A Belarusian version of Communication techniques manual and training materials were placed on Internet.
- An evaluation report on experience and feedback from training was prepared by Belarusian trainers, and an evaluation study compiled by Slovak experts, that summarised experience from the capacity building projects in Belarus and provided recommendations for future activities.

Project Title:	<b>YOUR SVETLOGORSK – Sustainable Development in Rural Belarus</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2006/03/BLR/01
ODA Budget:	48,707.20 USD
Year of Implementation:	2007
Project Proponent:	ETP Slovensko – Centrum pre udržateľný rozvoj
Project Partner:	Svetlogorsk District Council and Gomel Region Social Association 'Community Development Project'

#### Project Goal

The project focused on providing support to the civil society and the development of a sustainable economy in rural Svetlogorsk in the Gomel region of South-Eastern Belarus. The main beneficiaries of the project included Belarusian regional NGOs, the District Council of Svetlogorsk, and potential entrepreneurs.

### Results Achieved

- 56 individuals took part in discussions and consultations on business opportunities, self-employment and the development of rural areas by creating small businesses.
- 4 training visits in Svetlogorsk and 2 in Slovakia were organised. The training in Svetlogorsk covered techniques for the community development, the role of the civil society, and the development of sustainable business. The training in Slovakia focused on discussions with representatives from privatised enterprises, particularly concerning successful agricultural businesses and agro-tourism development. Altogether, 20 people participated in the training and study visits.
- 16 detailed business plans were prepared.
- A small business advice service was established in order to support rural villages and potential candidates in small businesses.
- A training manual was prepared and disseminated to all meeting participants. The manual included advice and information on starting and expanding a small business, business plan preparation, obtaining grants and loans, taxation, and registration, etc.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Project Title:	<b>Development of the Bio-safety System for Identification and Sampling of Genetically Modified Organisms in Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/02/BA/12
ODA Budget:	55,515.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	Ústav Molekulárnej Biológie SAV
Project Partner:	Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to establish a national GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms) detection system which would be operational within existing legislation, and use quantitative and qualitative methods for GMO identification and monitoring in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to protect the environment and to remain competitive in agricultural exports.

### Results Achieved

- Modern analytical equipment was purchased and delivered to the partner organisation, thus enabling Bosnian experts to determine DNA and GMO according to the European standards.
- Two Bosnian experts were trained in equipment use and modern analytical methodologies (isolation of DNA from different food, seed matrices, visualisation of DNA, primer design training for specific recombinant event of chosen GM crop, PCR identification of GM soy and maize, sample preparation for a Real Time Cycler analysis, training in sample collection procedures) in Slovakia.
- The sampling and testing procedures used by the EU network of GMO laboratories were introduced and implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- A GMO database system was created and delivered to the Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology.
- A publication on GMO was drafted.

Project Title:	<b>Sustainable Energy for Banja Luka</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/02/BA/21
ODA Budget:	63,952.43 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2006
Project Proponent:	Energo Controls spol. s r.o.
Project Partner:	City of BANJA LUKA, City hall of Banja Luka



### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to reconstruct and modernise the local energy infrastructure in Banja Luka by applying energy savings measures, reducing emissions and introducing measures to reduce heating costs. The second part of the project included raising energy awareness among heat producers, energy experts and decision-makers by organising workshops, excursions and a media campaign.

### Results Achieved

- At the beginning of the project, basic data on energy supply and demand (measurements, surveys) were collected and analysed.
- An Action Plan and Energy Efficiency Study were prepared and approved by the municipality board of Banja Luka.
- 100 copies of the publication 'Energy savings in households' were printed and distributed.
- The reconstruction of a heat exchange station, including the installation of metering and regulating devices and related technology, was completed for a selected apartment building.

Project Title:	<b>Automatic Weather Station Network</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/02/BA/08
ODA Budget:	93,109.29 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2006
Project Proponent:	MicroStep-MIS, spol. s r.o.
Project Partner:	Federal Meteorological Institute in Sarajevo

### Project Goal

The project focused on improving the quality of weather forecasts by building a network of automatic weather stations.

### Results Achieved

- 3 complete weather stations (AWS 200) with the data-logs and a central operation system in the meteorological centres in Sarajevo, Zenica and Neum were installed. The stations were equipped with an Integrated Meteorological System. A Unified Data Collection System (UDCS) was installed in the Sarajevo centre. The system receives data from all the stations, special data and satellite images from Ankara, distributes data to the central computer and prepares automatic SYNOP<sup>28</sup> messages every hour. The station in Neum equipped with solar panels also collects special sea measurements.

<sup>28</sup> Surface synoptic observations, a numerical code used for reporting weather observations made by manned and automated weather stations.

- The partner organisation was provided also with a UDCS Exchange Data Module for data transfer to and from the meteorological services in Turkey and Slovenia and a UDCS Remote Maintenance Module for the remote control and maintenance of stations from the Sarajevo centre. The modules were provided free of charge.
- 6 Bosnian experts received training in the hardware and software installation and operation, including the system maintenance.
- Special climatological and synoptical diary forms and a new system in cloud coding were developed.

Project Title: **Bridges to Balkan**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/02/BA/22  
 ODA Budget: 95,681.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Centrum pre európsku politiku  
 Project Partner: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to facilitate economic and political reforms and the Bosnia and Herzegovina EU integration process and to raise public awareness with regard to the EU issues.

#### Results Achieved

- 22 participants participated in seminars and discussions on reforms and integration process.
- A new educational model on the European integration process considering conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina was developed.
- Five 4-day seminars were organised in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the one in Slovakia which covered topics such as the European integration, European values and institutions, EU economy and budget, Slovak reforms, a current situation and perspectives of the EU enlargement, EU regional policy, law, role of education and NGOs in the process of integration and many others.
- 1,000 copies of the publication 'Process of European Integration' were printed and distributed.
- All the lectures and presentations were published at [www.cep.sk](http://www.cep.sk).

Project Title:	<b>Strengthening Intersectoral and Inter-professional Collaboration: Continuum of Services at the Community Level for Persons with Disabilities</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/03/BA/05
ODA Budget:	82,243.58 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Domov sociálnych služieb Gaudeamus
Project Partner:	Humanitarian Organization Partner Banja Luka

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to improve the quality of life of the disabled via the interpersonal and multidisciplinary capacity-building and support of the organisations from health, social, education and NGO sectors.

#### Results Achieved

- 3 conferences for 50 participants were organised. The conferences covered topics such as cooperation principles, education and social services for disabled students, legislation and problems to be tackled in the beneficiary country. The results of the conferences were summarised and a proposal for legislative changes was prepared.
- Visits of mothers with disabled children were organised and the problems which families with the disabled members have to face daily, discussed.
- In order to gain information about the social, health and education services available for disabled people and children, the multi-sectoral approach, and legislation, 17 representatives from Bosnia and Herzegovina visited Bratislava.

Project Title: **Slovakia Fund for Local Initiatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
Project Number: ACU/2005/MICRO/BA/01  
ODA Budget: 31,152.64 USD  
Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2007  
Project Proponent: Veľvyslanectvo Slovenskej republiky v Sarajeve

#### Project Goal

The key objectives of the project were the preparation and operation of a micro-grant scheme in accordance with the conditions of the Slovak Foreign Service. This pilot bilateral cooperation project, funded by Slovak ODA, aimed at the utilisation of the Slovak expertise and knowledge within the local environment and needs.

#### Results Achieved

- 12 micro projects were supported under this pilot grant scheme, mainly in the field of strengthening democratic institutions, government policy and economic reform (7 projects); good governance (2 projects), social infrastructure (2 projects); and the environment (1 project). Direct project results included improved inter-cultural understanding and respect for other nationalities or religions within the local community in Jajce, the construction of a playground for children with disabilities and for children from various social groups (refugees, returnees, and victims of domestic violence, etc.), a presentation on the Roma culture and their current status, the support of youth living in single-parent households through education and training in communication, acting, writing and verbal presentations, increasing the number of voters, educating young people in the field of environmental protection; organisation of an international festival with traditional folk songs and dances for nationalities and minorities living in Bosnia and Herzegovina; public meetings, discussions and other activities focused on the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Europe.
- Beyond the direct project results, the project had several indirect benefits, which helped to achieve the goals of the Slovak Foreign Policy in the region. These included support for the civic sector and the local community; and the acquisition of new knowledge and experience by local project applicants in fundraising, project and financial management and building institutional capacities.



## CAMBODIA

Project Title:	<b>Hope for a Better Life of HIV Infected Children in Cambodia</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/02/KH/11
ODA Budget:	99,447.25 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2008
Project Proponent:	Magna Deti v Núdzi
Project Partner:	Action pour les enfants

### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to allow HIV/AIDS positive children in Phnom Penh to live a full life by providing adequate medical treatment, education and ensuring social inclusion.

### Results Achieved

- An outpatient clinic and educational centre were established in Phnom Penh, to provide medical care and supporting programmes and services to HIV/AIDS affected children.
- Regular medical examinations (every month), regular laboratory testing (every quarter), anti-retroviral (HAART) and opportunistic diseases (OI) treatment, a weekly food allowance and social and educational services were provided to HIV positive children in the Magna outpatient clinic. If a patient was hospitalised, the project covered all related costs.
- Regular home base care visits to each client enrolled in the programme were provided three times per week.
- Therapy workers distributed HAART and OI treatment to clients enrolled in the programme on a regular daily basis.
- Transportation to the Magna clinic, TB centre, school or hospital and social support was provided to all the clients enrolled in the programme.
- 92 HIV-positive children were enrolled in the programme, together with 75 healthy children in order to facilitate their social inclusion.
- A 3-year educational programme to teach a total of 272 children (primary school classes, pre-school classes and extracurricular activities, summer school) was introduced.

Project Title:	<b>Preventing Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission in Phnom Penh, Cambodia</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/KH/01
ODA Budget:	200,000.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2008
Project Proponent:	Magna Deti v Núdzi
Project Partner:	Maryknoll and Magna Children at Risk Cambodia

### Project Goal

The overall objective of the project was to reduce the number of cases of mother-to-child HIV transmission (MTCT), and thus secure an HIV-free start to life for newborn children. Project activities included antenatal (ANC), intrapartum and postnatal prevention interventions, which were carried out at five health care centres.

### Results Achieved

- 5 hospitals were involved in the project (Daun Penh Health Centre, Tuol Kork Health Centre, Pochentong Health Centre, National Maternal and Health Child Centre in Phnom Penh and Chey Chumneas Hospital in Takhmao) and PMTCT (Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission) and VCCT (Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing) rooms were renovated.
- 6 VCCT, 18 PMTCT counsellors, 6 laboratory technicians and several nurses were trained and participated in the project.
- Since May 2007, HIV testing for newborns was launched in the Magna Centre on a weekly basis. The Pasteur Institute began to test the babies of mothers associated with the PMTCT programme, with the new PCR<sup>29</sup> tests. Magna adjusted its testing policy and began administering HIV tests on a regular basis for infants aged 6 weeks, and 6 months. The final CD4 test<sup>30</sup> confirming the HIV status of the newborns was performed at 18 months.
- Magna actively participated in a new project, implemented in the Pasteur Institute, to verify the efficiency of the Dry Blood Spot Test (DBS) and to detect the HIV virus in newborns. As the test costs were very little and there were minimal storage costs (as only 3 drops of blood are required) an early HIV diagnosis became more accessible to beneficiaries.
- Antenatal (VCCT and PMTCT counselling and CD4 testing of pregnant women and administering of an appropriate medical therapy in case of positive results), natal and post-natal interventions (medication, and consultations about safe feeding and breast milk substitutes) were provided to mothers.
- The personal approach of trained nurses and the close contact they maintained with patients resulted in the majority of women following the rules and participating throughout the programme. Women were also provided with short-term accommodation in a transitional house.
- 19,890 expectant mothers were provided with the VCC and 19,584 clients were tested for HIV. 16,059 expectant mothers were provided with post-test counselling.
- In total, the Magna's health facilities served 73,812 ANC clients; performed 16,858 deliveries and provided 23,096 ANC visits for the first time.
- 175 women enrolled in the programme. As it was advised by the Magna staff, all the mothers used formula milk to feed their newborns and were provided with a baby kit.

<sup>29</sup> A polymerase chain reaction test detects the HIV infection months before the antibody test.

<sup>30</sup> CD4 cells are a type of lymphocyte (white blood cell). They are an important part of the immune system. The CD4 cell count (CD4 test) is a measure of the number of disease-fighting cells in blood.

- 75 HIV-positive women who gave birth were provided with the AZT<sup>31</sup> or NVP<sup>32</sup> prophylaxis treatment and 43 HIV-positive women who gave birth were provided with HAART<sup>33</sup>.
- 346 infant diagnosis tests were performed and 132 newborn babies were provided with an oral dose of NVP prophylaxis.
- 98.9% of enrolled mothers have healthy babies, without HIV virus infection.

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<sup>31</sup> Zidovudine - non- nucleoside reverse-transcriptase inhibitor of HIV-1

<sup>32</sup> Nevirapine - non-nucleoside inhibitor of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase

<sup>33</sup> Highly active antiretroviral treatment

## KAZAKHSTAN

Project Title:	<b>Building of Market Environment – Regulatory Convergence</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2003/01/KZ/11
ODA Budget:	96,126.25 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2005
Project Proponent:	Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrologiu a skúšobníctvo SR
Project Partner:	Committee for standardization, metrology and certification

### Project Goal

The main goal of the project was to harmonise the rules for the market exchange of goods and to contribute to the regulatory convergence with the legal framework recommended by WTO and EU regarding technical standards, metrology and certification.

### Results Achieved

- Harmonisation of the rules for the market exchange of goods in Kazakhstan.
- Delivery of the EU directives and standards.
- A legal basis, as recommended by WTO and EU, regarding technical standards, metrology and certification, prepared and drafted in Russian (Act on Conformity Assessment, Act on Liability for Defective Product, Act on Metrology, Guide for Quality Management System and Register of EU directives and related harmonised technical standards).
- 19 seminars covering 14 thematic fields were organised.
- 819 participants trained.

Project Title:	<b>National Capacity Building for Integrated Management Systems Implementation</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/02/KZ/13
ODA Budget:	98,651.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2006
Project Proponent:	ASTRAIA, s.r.o.
Project Partner:	Centre for Sustainable Production and Consumption

### Project Goal

The project supported building national capacities in the field of quality and environmental management systems (QMS&EMS).

### Results Achieved

- 4 Kazakh consultants in QMS&EMS implementation and certification were trained.



- In two selected pilot companies (JSC 'DASU' Detectors and Automated Control Systems and LIONS computers) internal teams were trained and actively participated in the QMS&EMS implementation process. QME&EMS implementation training took 4 days. In total, 24 people were trained.
- 2 workshops for the top management were organised. Middle and line management (48 people) received briefing on the QMS&EMS implementation and certification.
- A 4-day training course for internal QMS&EMS auditors for 21 participants was organised.
- 4 pilot training courses were given by 4 groups of auditors, on-site training for consultants and implementation teams was organised, and pre-certification audits of QMS&EMS in pilot companies also took place.
- An awareness raising event in several pilot companies where 30 people participated took place.
- A 75-page national publication (in English and Russian) on the QMS&EMS implementation and certification was produced.
- Technical equipment to partner organisations was delivered, including a Notebook, LCD multimedia projector, PC, multifunctional office equipment (scanner, copier, and fax).
- A conference for up to 30 participants was organised.

Project Title:	<b>Restructure and Improvements of the Energy Supply System in Health Care Objects</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/03/KZ/07
ODA Budget:	99,998.51 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	ELTECO, a.s.
Project Partner:	ELTECO Central Asia, Ltd.

#### Project Goal

The project focused on the elimination of the problem related to the poor energy supply in health care facilities.

#### Results Achieved

- A feasibility study was carried out in 3 selected hospitals (the Institute of Cardiology and Internal Diseases in Almaty, the Central City Hospital in Almaty, and the Regional Diagnostic Centre in Almaty) in order to solve the problem of power outages. The feasibility study provided a complex technical solution for protecting the health-care devices (medical apparatus, and operation lighting fittings, etc.) and provided important data on how to prevent damages and threats to health and life by ensuring the availability of access to appropriate backup supply systems.

- Cooperation with the Ministry of Health Care of Kazakhstan was established.
- 9 people were trained in the principles of power supply systems, installation and maintenance.
- As a result of the project success, the Ministry of Health Care of Kazakhstan requested further cooperation of the same Slovak contractor in order to solve the power supply problems in other health care facilities in Astana.

Project Title: **Groundwater Management and its Transboundary Aspects in Kazakhstan**

Project Number: ACU/2005/04/KZ/03

ODA Budget: 86,720.05 USD

Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2007

Project Proponent: Slovenský hydrometeorologický ústav

Project Partner: Committee of Geology and Subsoil Use, Ministry of Energetic and Mineral Resources

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to enhance the integrated management of the trans-boundary groundwater in Kazakhstan via mapping and identification of the groundwater management issues in the selected trans-boundary region: the Pre-Tashkent Artesian Basin.

#### Results Achieved

- The current situation regarding groundwater management, individual groundwater authorities, the legal framework, existing quantity and quality groundwater monitoring programmes, data collection and assessment and water users were analysed.
- The gaps in monitoring programmes as well as information needs were identified.
- Groundwater monitoring programmes and assessment methods for selected trans-boundary groundwater authorities were designed.
- In total, 31 Kazakh experts obtained new knowledge and experience in groundwater management and all its aspects via their attendance in several seminars, workshops and a study tour in Slovakia.

Project Title: **Support of Kazakhstan in Kyoto Protocol Ratification Process and Capacity Building in order to Implementation of Kyoto Flexible Mechanisms**

Project Number: ACU/2005/04/KZ/16

ODA Budget: 131,716.33 USD

Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2007

Project Proponent: Profing s.r.o.

Project Partner: The Climate Change Coordination Centre

### Project Goal

The main goal of the project was to support Kazakhstan in its ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and its accession to the Annex I of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as to assist with the preparations for the application of the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms.

### Results Achieved

- 4 workshops (3 in Kazakhstan and 1 in Slovakia, 111 participants) for Kazakh governmental officials and the local expert community were organised.
- Meetings with various business sector representatives, in order to encourage their interest and involvement in GHG emissions reduction projects which could be considered eligible as Kyoto flexible mechanisms, were organised.
- An expert study, which analysed Kazakhstan's opportunities and obligations after the Kyoto Protocol ratification and consequences of joining the UNFCCC Annex I (50 copies of the study were printed and distributed, electronic version was prepared) was developed.
- An expert base, with an in-depth knowledge of technical issues related to the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms and their practical and commercial application, was created.
- An analysis of potential areas for GHG emissions reduction projects considered eligible as the Kyoto flexible mechanisms was prepared (three potential projects were identified).
- An analytical paper - 'Basic Thesis and Principles or Rules for Enhancement of the Legislation on Climate Change Protection' was elaborated.

Project Title: **Support - Strengthening and Upgrading Partners and Professionals on Relevant Training Competencies Essential for the Development of Democratic Institutions**

Project Number: ACU/2005/05/KZ/20

ODA Budget: 106,091.54 USD

Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2007

Project Proponent: Centrum rozvoja samospráv

Project Partner: Local Self-Governance Development Centre

### Project Goal

Training local experts and staff from institutions in Kazakhstan to improve their knowledge and skills in a decentralisation process, self-governance and the development of the civil service system.

Results Achieved

- 20 trainers on how to provide training in the field of elected leadership, citizen participation, and management of change, local economic development and local self-governance were educated.
- Training materials were designed (including Slovak legislation) and 40 CDs distributed to Kazakh participants and partners.
- A strategic Plan of Development for the years 2007-2008 in the field of self-governance focusing on networking, education, consulting services, and sustainability of the National Net of Local Self-government competence Centres was prepared by participants.
- 16 local governance (LG) specialists (Kazakh NGOs and Parliament) participated in a study tour in Slovakia, visiting 8 Slovak municipalities and 3 regional training centres as well as the Slovak LG professional associations.
- Action plans (including dissemination activities, organisation of workshops and conferences, distribution of materials, and development of new projects, etc.) prepared for Kazakh partners in order to implement lessons learnt and new knowledge gained during training and study tour in Slovakia in local environment.
- A set of small conferences and dissemination workshops (8) in order to discuss lessons learnt and to disseminate information on public administration transformation and the decentralisation process at the regional and local self-governance level in Kazakhstan were organised.

Project Title:	<b>Education and Expertness - Key Assumption for Increasing Productivity of Agriculture Production in Kazakhstan</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/KZ/28
ODA Budget:	180,000.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2008
Project Proponent:	Martimex Alfa, a.s.
Project Partner:	TOO 'MTC' Talgar

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to contribute to the improvement of agricultural productivity by establishing a training and service centre for farm machinery operators and engineers in order to improve their knowledge regarding the operation, maintenance and provision of services to local farmers.



### Results Achieved

- Training facilities were provided by a partner organisation.
- Technical training tools for an educational centre were prepared in Slovakia and delivered to a partner organisation (cross sections of various parts of agricultural machinery, service and repair tools, PC, data projector and other training materials and operational guidelines).
- 30 operators and engineers were trained in service and repair of agricultural machinery and 5 local people were trained as consultants and lecturers of the newly established educational centre.
- The centre can provide educational and training services for up to 250 operators and engineers per year, and repair and consultation services for 28 local agricultural units.

Project Title:	<b>Increasing the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Local Small and Medium Sized Businesses</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2006/06/KZ/15
ODA Budget:	97,337.30 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2008
Project Proponent:	TIMAN s.r.o
Project Partner:	Almaty Association of Entrepreneurs

### Project Goal

The project objective was to help communities in the less-developed regions of Kazakhstan to enhance their economic viability through increasing the effectiveness of the local SMEs.

### Results Achieved

- The project focused on the development of managerial skills in finance and accounting, strategy, sales and marketing, human resources management, and leadership and teamwork of SME representatives.
- 8 training courses were organised. 135 participants participated in these courses and 121 certificates were awarded.
- 10 training groups (each group consisting of 15 SME representatives) were established, successfully completed the training and obtained a Mini MBA certificate<sup>34</sup>.

<sup>34</sup> Mini MBA is an intensive 7-day programme developed by the TIMAN s.r.o. and certified by the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic including Human Resources, Financial and Strategic management, Marketing and Leadership.

## KENYA

Project Title:	<b>Enhancing the Business Contribution to Kenyan Communities</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2003/01/KE/02
ODA Budget:	97,660.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2006
Project Proponent:	Nadácia Integra
Project Partner:	Economic Projects Trust Fund, Nairobi

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to provide technical assistance to the Kenyan Economic Projects Trust Fund (EPTF) in order to help its small business clients develop corporate social responsibility (CSR) and business ethics strategies. The project also provided support in order to create the tools, public awareness initiatives, and a policy environment to promote the CSR within the business community.

### Results Achieved

- 408 Kenyan businesses and organisations were trained in the CSR implementation strategies.
- 5 SMEs incorporated CSR strategies into their business models: *Pure Health Foods Ltd.* (it employs 76 disadvantaged women from the Kibera slum in the packing of health food products; manages and funds public awareness programmes in 14 Kenyan cities, promoting affordable, healthy-eating regimes for the poor; and holds a weekly phone-in talk show on the Kenyan radio to provide advice on nutrition-related diet issues. Company sales have grown to 40%.); *Stoic Alarms Ltd.* (Formation of an association of Kenyan car security equipment installers, comprising 14 member companies.); *Hillside Honey Ltd.* (Provided finance, training and market access to 40 honey farmers, as a poverty alleviation strategy for rural populations.); *Finch Travel Ltd.* (Developed a partnership with a community-owned ranch in the Kasigau area of southeast Kenya, in order to create an eco-tourism facility as an economic alternative to poaching bush meat. It also introduced the Kasigau Women's Weaving Collective to the TEN SENSES Ltd., in order to ensure the fair trade export of baskets to Slovakia); and *Trust Mark Insurance Ltd.* (Developed affordable life and health insurance products for the poor and implemented activities aimed at reducing corruption in the insurance industry.).

Project Title:	<b>Increasing the Effectiveness and Capacity of the Cooperative Societies and by this Contribute to the Poverty Level Reduction of their Members - Farmers</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/03/KE/26
ODA Budget:	86,150.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	TIMAN s.r.o.
Project Partner:	Africa Microfin Consultants

#### Project Goal

The project objective was to improve the overall operation and effectiveness of 8 cooperative societies in the Nyandarua district and thus reduce the poverty levels of smallholders, of which 96% belong to these cooperative societies.

#### Results Achieved

- An analysis of the operations and current conditions of the cooperatives was prepared in order to identify problems and weaknesses in the system.
- An action plan, based on the analysis was formulated.
- 8 local trainers received instruction on providing consultative advice and training skills.
- A training manual and study materials were prepared and delivered to local trainers for future use.
- Slovak experts and local trainers organised training courses and seminars for cooperative managers and employees (consulting sessions and 3-day training for each cooperative society).
- Optimisation of the overall operation and performance of the cooperatives, resulting in improved performance was undertaken.
- Following the project completion, and as a result of specialised training and consultancies in management, a number of active cooperative members grew, the amount of milk sold increased significantly, new employment opportunities were created and the salaries of cooperatives' employees increased.

Project Title: **Provision of Mechanical Demining Training Capacity**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/04/KE/10  
 ODA Budget: 200,000.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: WAY INDUSTRY, a.s.  
 Project Partner: International Mine Action Training Centre, Eastern Africa

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to improve the safety, cost-effectiveness and speed of ongoing mine clearance projects in Kenya in order to alleviate suffering, caused by landmines.

#### Results Achieved

- The partner institution, IMATC, was equipped with the mechanical demining machine 'Bozena 4'<sup>35</sup>, IMATC staff was fully trained, and logistical support was provided by Way Industry.
- The equipment is used in demining projects in Kenya and thus increasing the mine clearance speed efficiency and safety.

Project Title: **REAK – Resources Efficiency Assessment in Kenya**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/04/KE/01  
 ODA Budget: 123,156.83 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2007  
 Project Proponent: SCPC, s.r.o.  
 Project Partner: The Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre (KNPCPC)

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to build the national capacity in the practical application of preventive environmental approaches in Kenya and to reduce environmental impacts from processes, products and services, using better management strategies, methods and tools.

#### Results Achieved

- In 4 selected companies (*HACO Industries Kenya Limited* – production of cosmetics, detergents, bleaching compounds and pens; *Kiru Tea Factory Limited* – production, processing and marketing high quality tea; *Sara Lee Household and Body Care (K) LTD* – production of shoe polish and personal care; *Kitabu Industries LTD* – small-scale paper conversion, producing a range of products such as exercise books, receipt books,

<sup>35</sup> 'Bozena' is a wheeled and tracked mechanical demining tool, remotely controlled within the radio. It is used for the liquidation of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines up to 9 kg of TNT charge equivalent. It is used for areas between buildings, roads and fields, etc.



envelopes and customised company stationery), several measures and cleaner production methodologies were applied in order to reduce the environmental impact, and better management strategies, methods and tools were introduced.

- 24 solutions to improve the environmental responsibility of the companies; were proposed financial savings reached 324,600 USD/year; heat energy savings amounted to 19,477 GJ/year; reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> was 1,933 t/year; electrical energy savings amounted to 474,720kWh/year; and better results from the cleaner production and energy audits were obtained.
- Local consultants and employees of the participating SMEs received theoretical and practical training; awareness of preventive environmental approaches was increased; potential areas where renewable energy technologies can be used were identified; energy and material consumption was optimised; contributions to environmental legislation were made; employee's attitudes changed; and the competitiveness of the companies was enhanced.

Project Title:	<b>Development of Sustainable Market Access Channels for Small Crafts Producers in Kenya</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/KE/10
ODA Budget:	78,021.60 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2008
Project Proponent:	TEN SENSES s.r.o.
Project Partner:	Economic Projects Trust Fund

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to improve the economic and social well-being of producers of small crafts in Kenya by helping them to develop and improve their products and providing them with training and sustainable access to emerging markets in Europe.

#### Results Achieved

- The local capacity and infrastructure were established; 48 training hours were provided to consultants from the partner organisation 'Economic Projects Trust Fund' focusing on market access methodology and other practical skills.
- 40 crafts producers from the Meru region (jewellery, baskets, wood, textiles and home ware) received training in marketing, product design and development skills. They also received instruction and participated in consultations on the fair trade system, financial management, and the requirements of European buyers in terms of quality, packaging materials, shipments and other export issues.

- TEN SENSES prepared an analysis of the European market access opportunities and the most suitable channels for African products; identified the products with the highest export potential and organised the sale of African products through its own retail outlets (5 crafts-producing groups and 400 farmers utilising a new market access channel – Fair-Trade).
- In order to promote African products in European markets, 200 brochures were printed and distributed.
- 4 potential donors and investors were approached with new business plans for the export of macademia nuts to Europe.
- TEN SENSES explored and approached 20 different buyers, mainly through the network of the International Fair Trade Association. As the result, the first order of macademia nuts in the amount of 12,400 USD was agreed. Smaller volumes of handicrafts from Kenya are also to be exported to Canada (wooden devotional items) and to Slovakia (jewellery, and baskets).
- To fulfil marketing purposes, electronic product information sheets were developed and distributed to 20 different EU Fair Trade companies.
- More than 400 producers and their families have directly benefited from the project activities.

Project Title:	<b>Preventing Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission Plus</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2006/06/KE/01
ODA Budget:	300,000.00 USD (co-financed by ADA)
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2008
Project Proponent:	Magna Deti v Nůdzi
Project Partner:	National AIDS Control Council

#### Project Goal

The overall objective of Magna's project was to secure an HIV-free start to life for newborn children by reducing the number of cases of mother-to-child HIV transmission (MTCT).

#### Results Achieved

- 335 HIV-positive pregnant women or mothers (clients) and 253 children were enrolled in the PMTCT project (195 children enrolled in the project were born in hospital).
- 162 children received milk formula, 91 were exclusively breastfed and 79 children were introduced to porridge (after 6 months of age).
- Prenatal interventions, counselling and testing
  - 1,912 women and 340 other clients were counselled about PMTCT by qualified nurses in the project partner's health facilities.

- 1,048 women and another 360 clients were counselled about safe feeding options and nutrition during pregnancy, hygiene and milk formula preparation or exclusive breast-feeding.
- 1,758 pregnant women were tested for HIV, of which 358 were found HIV positive.
- 4,306 antenatal (ANC) and 1,865 first ANC visits were performed.
- Natal interventions, deliveries and special interventions
  - 911 women delivered in the project partner's health facilities and 215 of them were found to be HIV positive.
  - 25 clients were provided with drugs, special medical assistance or further examination necessary to treat their own or their baby's health problems or to provide a diagnosis and 2 clients' relatives were provided with medical assistance.
- Post natal interventions
  - 3,487 milk formula tins were distributed.
  - 12 babies were provided with special assistance and treatment related to their health condition and 168 baby kits were distributed.
- Capacity building interventions
  - 42 community health workers were trained in antiretroviral therapy and treatment adherence and acted as PMTCT ambassadors.
  - 2 nutritionists were trained in breastfeeding management.
  - 2 nurses were trained in antiretroviral treatment, 1 nurse in home-based care and 1 nurse in nutrition.
- Educational and sensitisation interventions
  - 235 clients were educated about hygiene, food preparation and storage and other medical issue linked to HIV in 13 training sessions.
  - 195 clients were counselled about the importance of advising their partners of their HIV status.
- Individual follow - up and interventions
  - 280 clients were visited and checked during the field visits by the Magna team and counselled about advising their partner of their HIV status and about referring the partner and children for HIV testing.
  - 15 male partners were sensitised to the HIV issues and HIV testing during field visits. All clients were provided with food supplements as relief food support, by Magna.

## KYRGYZSTAN

Project Title: **Rivers from Gabion**  
 Project Number: ACU/2003/01/KG/08  
 ODA Budget: 89,415.12 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Martimex, a.s.  
 Project Partner: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Food Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic

### Project Goal

Transfer of know-how and expertise in design, production and application of gabion construction to Kyrgyz partners.

### Results Achieved

- Local conditions were evaluated for the application of gabion technology.
- 5 Kyrgyz experts were trained in gabion technology production and application.
- A feasibility study 'Construction of Gabion Baskets and Mattresses and their application in reinforcing river banks and slopes' was undertaken.
- Gabion production technology 'Manufacturing of Gabions in Kyrgyzstan – technology line' designed (including a product technical description, technical specifications, production capacity, inputs, and marketing, etc).

Project Title: **Building of Market Environment - Regulatory of Convergence**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/02/KG/14  
 ODA Budget: 100,000.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005  
 Project Proponent: Slovenský metrologický ústav  
 Project Partner: National institute for Standards and Metrology of the Kyrgyz Republic (NISM)

### Project Goal

The project goal was to strengthen the Kyrgyzstan market environment and to promote its full engagement in the global trading system.



Results Achieved

- 6 training sessions for the total of 563 people were organised. Topics covered included: EU/SR legislation in the field of conformity assessment and New Approach principles in standardization; Harmonisation of standards; Fundamental and primary metrology; Mutual Recognition Arrangement and Metric Convention; Metrological infrastructure in Eurasian and other countries; Legal metrology versus Industrial metrology; European Directives; Testing in food industry; Agriculture; Conformity assessment; National standards development programme; Economical aspects in the metrology; National accreditation service and accreditation body and quality system according ISO 17025 and ISO 9001.
- 2 visits to Slovakia for Kyrgyz managers were organised.
- A notebook and data projector was delivered to a partner organisation.
- Kyrgyz law on metrology was assessed.

Project Title:	<b>Promotion Development of the Energy Service Company (ESCO) in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/02/KG/01
ODA Budget:	75,230.72 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2006
Project Proponent:	Energy Consulting, s.r.o.
Project Partner:	Civic Environmental Foundation UNISON

Project Goal

The introduction of a modern tool for energy savings, based on the Energy Service Companies principle - a model example of an effective tool for strengthening the sustainability of the municipal energy sector without increasing the municipal or regional budget.

Results Achieved

- Partners in Kyrgyzstan were provided with the know-how, documentation and software to conduct an economic assessment of energy saving projects, which were modified for country conditions.
- A pilot project for a kindergarten in Naryn in order to demonstrate an effectiveness of this model was implemented: the contract was signed by the consumer (kindergarten), local government and the energy supplier and energy saving measures were realised (window insulation, energy and heat distribution networks a heating system regulator, installation of heat meters).
- The financial savings obtained by the introduction of the energy saving measures were used to make further improvements to the kindergarten building and for further energy efficiency measures.

- Measurements, taken during the first heating period, showed the energy consumption reduction of 67%, when compared to the heat consumption baseline. A 10-year contract between the consumer, local government and the energy supplier was agreed. Various dissemination activities for Kyrgyz policy-makers (state, regional and municipal authorities), professionals and business (possible future ESCOs) and the general public (energy end-users and ESCO clients) were organised in order to promote successful results of the project and for a possible project replication. The project results were also presented at various seminars and conferences in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, as well at official meetings with high-level Kyrgyz officials (Ministry of Industry, Prime-Minister's Office and the President's Office and among others).

Project Title:	<b>Energy Certification of Buildings in the Kyrgyz Republic - BUILD CER</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/03/KG/01
ODA Budget:	99,583.20 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	WÚPS-NOVA, výskumno-vývojový ústav pozemných stavieb spol. s r.o.
Project Partner:	Civic Environmental Foundation UNISON and University of Construction, Transportation and Architecture

#### Project Goal

The project focused on the introduction and knowledge transfer of energy certification for buildings to be used as an effective tool for the management of buildings and in that way to contribute to the national energy strategy, environmental protection and development of the energy infrastructure.

#### Results Achieved

- The benchmarked building typology for a Kyrgyz residence housing was prepared and the energy rates for specific building types were established.
- Kyrgyz professionals to undertake energy certification for buildings were trained.
- Certification methodology and software tools were modified to conform with the Kyrgyz specifications (technical standards, construction systems, climate conditions, and the Russian language, etc.).
- Software tools for energy certification were prepared, i.e. assessment of the energy performance of buildings, assessment of environmental impacts, the economic viability of suggested measures, as well energy rating.
- Pilot energy certificates for 25 residential buildings were prepared and provided to residents, housing associations and building owners for free.

- Kyrgyz professionals participated in an international conference 'Thermal Protection of Buildings 2005' in the High Tatras, Slovakia.
- Kyrgyz officials, policy-makers, professionals and researchers were provided with the European Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings, Slovak technical standards and regulations.
- 20 targeted dissemination activities, such as the publication of articles for the general public, the publication and dissemination of flyers on energy certification as well the broadcasting of the radio and TV interviews were conducted.
- The Strategy for Promotion and Dissemination of Energy Certification of Buildings in the Kyrgyz Republic was prepared. The Strategy includes recommendations on how to foster energy efficiency in the building sector and how energy certification can be integrated into the legal and regulatory framework of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- A national seminar on the results of the BUILD CER project took place in Bishkek as part of the international conference 'Central Asian – European Forum on Climate Change' with the participation of more than 150 participants from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Russia, Ukraine, the European Commission and several European countries and the USA.

Project Title: **Social-Advisory and Educational Centre 'PRO-HOMINE' in Bishkek**

Project Number: ACU/2004/03/KG/17

ODA Budget: 99,999.99 USD

Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2007

Project Title: **From Conflict to Harmony: A Better Future**

Project Number: ACU/2006/06/KG/10

ODA Budget: 150,000.00 USD

Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2009

Project Proponent: Občianska poradňa v Nitre, n.o.

Project Partner: PRO HOMINE, Social Association

#### Project Goal

The main goal of the first project was to establish and commence the operation of a Social-Advisory and Educational Centre in an underprivileged suburb of Bishkek. The second project focused on avoiding conflicts among youths in poor and isolated villages as well as on social and health care services for the elderly and immobile people.

### Results Achieved

- The Social Advisory and Educational Centre in Bishkek provides the following services: tutorial services for children and activities 5 days per week, afternoon activities for toddlers, medical care, a mobile clinic used to visit the immobile and elderly people in surrounding villages 2 times per week, the provision of legal services as needed and requested, and various educational opportunities. The Centre cooperates with local schools, clinics, and local and state administrations.
- Children receive regular tuition in foreign languages (English, Russian, and Italian), geography, literature, and also develop their skills in various activities, such as: music, handmade souvenirs, painting, and sewing, etc. Children visit the Centre in their free time and can also do homework there. Subsequently, the Centre provides children and their poor families with clothes obtained from various collections.
- The doctor and nurse see approximately 1,200 clients in the Centre and in the villages via the mobile clinic. Approximately 25-50 children visit the Centre 5 times per week for activities and food before or after school; up to 20 toddlers attend for pre-school activities 3 times per week; and a lawyer has already helped more than 200 people with documents and various legal issues.
- 50 poor children and adults registered for English classes, 17 for sewing lessons, 8 for guitar lessons, and 8 for wood burning lessons.
- Several groups of volunteers helped with building a heating system, playground and a wooden table in the courtyard.
- Several summer camps for children from poor and isolated villages were organised.
- A new centre in the village of Talas, in Kyrgyzstan was established to cater for approximately 110 children, including children with disabilities. This is the first centre built for the local youth, providing them with new educational (crime and violence education, multi-ethnic and multi-religion integration, social work and conflict prevention) as well as working opportunities (small workroom for handicrafts).
- Serafimovka is a mountainous village, situated about 60km from Bishkek with the population of approximately 300 people, comprising predominantly of the elderly, children and the under-20s. There are no schools or other education facilities and people have to face communication problems. The activities included education of children, preparing food for 50 the most vulnerable children each week and visiting the sick and immobile with the mobile clinic. About 50 children ranging from 7 to 16 years of age have benefited from the project.
- Ivanovka and Stancia Ivanovka - two multiethnic villages, are located 50km from Bishkek and have the population of approx. 500 people. Local communities actively cooperate with the PRO HOMINE centre. The centre provides regular educational activities for the youths, health and social services, including activities for the elderly. Approximately 40 or 50 young people are involved in the project.



Project Title:	<b>Democracy - Base for Development of Housing Sector</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/03/KG/29
ODA Budget:	94,077.15 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	Inštitút bývania
Project Partner:	Association of homeowners' associations Communal Residential and Heating /Energy Department of the City of Bishkek Association 'Lawyers of Kyrgyzstan'

### Project Goal

The project focused on the management and administration of apartment houses, following their privatisation by citizens, including understanding the rights and obligations associated with the owning real estate.

### Results Achieved

- A study trip to Slovakia for 15 participants from Kyrgyzstan (representatives of the Associations of House Owners (AHO) from 3 regional centres, the Association of the Housing Management Companies, and the Local Government, etc.) was organised. The study trip included: a seminar (lectures covered: legislation; financial and economic management; and construction, technical, operational and maintenance issues) and a field trip (3 Slovak towns with different characteristics and economic situations - Bratislava, Košice, Žiar and Hronom), during which participants took part in 39 presentations and 44 meetings (local apartment house organisations, housing management companies, local government representatives, private companies providing services to AHOs, heating suppliers, banks providing loans, construction companies, and water management companies, etc.).
- Following the study trip, the participants designed an Action Plan, based on the knowledge gained from the trip in Kyrgyzstan.
- 3 workshops for more than 100 participants were organised in order to disseminate the information and knowledge gained in Slovakia and to introduce new opportunities for developing the housing sector in Kyrgyzstan.
- Kyrgyz partners were also provided with translations of specific legislation (the Act on the State Fund for Housing Development, the Act on Operation of Association of Home Owners, Overview and Guidelines on legislative development in this field – transformation of a housing market in Slovakia).
- Based on the Action Plan and dissemination activities (workshops, and media), 37 new AHOs submitted the registration requests in Bishkek and 5 in Jalalabad. AHOs in other cities have also begun the registration process. A new Regional Centre was established in Tokmok (primarily focused on providing consultations and other services to private owners).

- Representatives from the regional centres and the 25 AHOs decided to establish a common national organisation in order to represent the interests of private real estate owners.
- In Jalalabad, 3 new companies were established and registered in order to provide services for AHOs and home owners in the following fields: consultations, management, administration, maintenance, repairs (electricity, gas, and water, etc.), reconstruction, waste management and waste disposal. This result exceeded the intended project results and directly supported small and medium size business development in the field of community services and led to the reduction of unemployment.

Project Title:	<b>Slovak-Kyrgyz Partnership on Fostering Market Penetration of Renewable Energy Sources in Kyrgyz Republic</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/04/KG/07
ODA Budget:	125,872.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Nawitas AAE, s.r.o.
Project Partner:	Civic Environmental Foundation UNISON

#### Project Goal

The main objective of the project was to foster the market penetration of renewable energy sources (RES) by building capacity of decision makers, networking and lobbying private business, facilitating and encouraging technology transfer from the EU and Slovakia, in particular, and by increasing public awareness on the RES in the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### Results Achieved

- The following main activities were realised within the project: a quantitative overview of the supply and demand side of the energy sector in the Kyrgyz Republic and an overview of the legal framework of the energy sector; legal, institutional and fiscal recommendations made in order to address the barriers to the market penetration of renewable energy sources; an analysis of expected impacts of the RES utilisation in the Kyrgyz Republic; an assessment and analyses made of a technical, economic and market potential for each renewable energy source; the Energy Strategy of The Kyrgyz Republic to 2015 was drafted; 4 projects on biogas, 4 projects on small hydropower, 3 on solar and thermal, one on wind power and one project on energy crops (forest biomass) were identified, assessed and formulated.
- Working groups (WGs) on Solar and Biomass and Hydropower and Wind, networking the most relevant and active public and state organisations, private business, research and education institutions and NGOs in the field of renewable energy, were established.
- 2,000 flyers and 200 brochures with recommendations for providing incentives for renewable energy policies were distributed; various articles on RES were published;

7 large-size billboards on renewable energy in the main Kyrgyz cities and on the Bishkek-Issyk Kul and Bishkek-Osh highways were displayed for 2 months; the national conference on RES was held in Kyrgyzstan with 70 participants (including high-level officials from the state administration, donors, representatives from universities, research institutes, consultancies, municipal authorities, journalists and NGOs). All the participants signed the 'Declaration on Renewable Energy' addressed to the National Parliament.

- In addition to the results mentioned above, another unique input of the project for Kyrgyzstan was the energy analysis on the external benefits (macro-economics, environmental and social) of renewable energy. For the first time the potential of RES was assessed according to the categories of a technical potential, technical available potential, economic potential and market potential. These figures have already been used by the State authorities, and Kyrgyz energy researchers on energy concepts and policies.

Project Title:	<b>Radiation Monitoring System</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/04/KG/11
ODA Budget:	179,024.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	CENAA - Centre for European and North Atlantic Affairs
Project Partner:	Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the safety of critical areas of radioactive waste storage by establishing a radiation monitoring system, designed to enhance the security and safety of people living in the waste storage areas.

#### Results Achieved

- The installed system enables monitoring of the most risky areas of tailing sites and mining dumps at the following selected locations: Kaji Say, Min Kush, Aktiuz, Novorossijka, and Kochkor. The system provides crucial information on the radiation level to the Department of Emergencies Monitoring, Forecasting and Mining Tailings Management of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and to the Main Hydrometeorological Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzgidromet).
- Outputs from the radiation monitoring system have become part of the early warning system for the Kyrgyz Republic and contribute to the reduction of radiation emergencies as well as to improving the quality of the Kyrgyz population's life.

Project Title:	<b>Developing Capacities for Mountain Rescue Service in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2006/06/KG/02
ODA Budget:	149,908.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2008
Project Proponent:	Horská záchranná služba Poprad
Project Partner:	Tien-Shan RTM. Ltd., (Rescue and Transportation in Mountains, Repatriation)

#### Project Goal

The main task of this project was to improve safety in the mountainous areas of Kyrgyzstan by increasing the capacities of all relevant organisations, providing mountain rescue services in the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### Results Achieved

- Several training courses were organised in order to strengthen the capacities of rescue teams: summer Ground Rescue Training was held in the Ala Archa National Park for 60 Kyrgyz trainees from various Kyrgyz institutions and organisations, the Project Management Capacity Development Training was organised for 10 trainees and 37 trainees gained mountain rescue practice in winter conditions. All participants received internationally recognised certificates.
- Membership of the partner organisation in IKAR-CISA (International Commission for Alpine Rescue - the worldwide open platform for the exchange of mountain rescue know-how) was arranged.
- Professional rescue literature and special climbing, avalanche and rescue technical equipment was purchased and delivered to partner organisations.
- A Russian rescue manual was published and is recognised and used as the official study material at the Kyrgyz-Russian (Slavian) University.
- Potential donor organisations in order to secure future financial and technical assistance for the rescue system in Kyrgyzstan (World Bank, Abert Fund for Central Asia, Eurasia Foundation, Soros-Kyrgyzstan Fund, HIVOS, Know-How Fund, UNDP, TACIS, and the Adenauer Fond) were identified.
- A film on Avalanche Rescue Training was made and distributed to all people/organisations concerned.



Project Title: **SAAMALYK - Development of Local Market for Alternative Tourism via Using Capacities of Joint Kyrgyz-Slovak Venture**

Project Number: ACU/2006/06/KG/07

ODA Budget: 111,999.00 USD

Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2008

Project Proponent: EMERGE s.r.o.

Project Partner: Civic Environmental Foundation UNISON

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to contribute to the development of the tourist industry in Kyrgyzstan and to increase employment opportunities, reduce poverty, protect the environment and build infrastructure in remote areas. The project provides Kyrgyz partners with Slovak practical expertise and knowledge in the field of ecological and environmental tourism.

#### Results Achieved

- A Kyrgyz – Slovak joint venture was established.
- The network of Rural Tourism Spots (RTS), counting 13 members and representing all regions was created.
- Two spots as suitable for rural tourism (a land in Issyk-Kul Lake and facility for joint-venture in Bishkek) were selected and investments in infrastructure were secured.
- A capacity-building study tour for the local Kyrgyz tourist service providers was organised in Slovakia, and training for RTS network members held in Kyrgyzstan.

Project Title: **Promotion of Sustainable Tourism Development in the Kyrgyz Republic**

Project Number: ACU/2006/06/KG/17

ODA Budget: 148,233.00 USD

Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2008

Project Proponent: BROZ – Bratislavské regionálne ochrannárske združenie

Project Partner: Civic Environmental Foundation UNISON

#### Project Goal

The main objective of the project was to introduce the sustainability as a leading principle of tourism development in the Kyrgyz Republic, in order to create/strengthen the position of the country in the world tourism market, whilst respecting the principles of cultural and natural heritage protection and restoration.

### Results Achieved

- A Desk Review on Tourism Development in the Kyrgyz Republic analysing available documents regarding tourism in Kyrgyzstan, existing legislation, environmental, as well as the social impact of tourism development was prepared.
- Field excursions to conservation areas with the aim to collect data and to interview park management representatives were conducted.
- Three training sessions focusing on sustainable tourism were organised:
- The seminar 'Sustainable tourism - dream or reality' (1 day) – political representatives participation.
- Training 'Instruments of sustainable tourism development' (3 days) – different stakeholders' participation – people from a business sector, several NGOs, universities, as well as State institutions.
- Training for trainers 'General tools and methods of trail marking' (1 day).
- Recommendations towards sustainable tourism in Kyrgyzstan were elaborated and presented to the main stakeholders within tourist sector.
- A system of tourist trails in the Ala-Archa National Park was proposed and marked and the design of the Interpretation panels (to be installed on the trails) completed.
- A visitors' centre aimed at dissemination of information about sustainable tourism among tourists visiting Kyrgyzstan, as well as about the protected area nature and its vulnerability was built in Bishkek.
- A map of Natural Park Ala-Archa was prepared and a training course for stakeholders organised.

## MACEDONIA

Project Title: **Aeronautical Climatological Database**  
 Project Number: ACU/2003/01/MK/01  
 ODA Budget: 80,000.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Title: **Airport Weather System**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/03/MK/24  
 ODA Budget: 100,000.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006

Project Proponent: MicroStep-MIS, spol. s r.o.  
 Project Partner: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Civil Aviation Administration

### Project Goal

The main goal of the projects was to improve safety, regularity and efficiency of the air navigation in Macedonian air space by improving the quality of weather forecasts and the detection, prediction, warning, and investigation of meteorological phenomena and via building an Airport Weather System.

### Results Achieved

- An analysis of conditions and requirements was completed, upon which the hardware and software for the Aeronautical Climatological Database, as an important component of the weather forecasting system was designed, purchased, tested and delivered to the beneficiary; subsequently the installation was completed.
- 7 meteorologists were trained in the system use; 9 administrators gained knowledge in the operation and maintenance of the system.
- Based on customer requirements, new software applications were developed.
- A database stores meteorological data inputs from observation stations, specific data and meteorological messages and satellite images from weather stations throughout Macedonia and airports from neighbouring countries. Providing various outputs such as climatological tables, summaries, daily observations, statistical reports and web outputs, the database significantly simplifies the management of present and historical meteorological data and improves the quality of meteorological experts work.

- A detailed analysis of conditions at Skopje airport was completed in order to determine the appropriate hardware and software configuration.
- The infrastructure for an aeronautical station and aerodrome data processing system was constructed.
- An aeronautical meteorological station was installed in meteorological points and consoles in specific locations at the airport. A central computer was installed in the server room.
- 8 staff members from partner organisations (airport meteorologists, operators, and members of management) took part in training with the focus on the system operation and maintenance.
- The system provides the airport staff, navigators and aircrew members with continual information on weather conditions and weather reports. The system outputs and the data accuracy satisfy the international aeronautical body (ICAO) requirements.
- At a user's request, these specific outputs were developed: coded messages, add-ons for an aeronautical telecommunication network and specific communication interface for monitoring data from old existing sensors, etc.

Project Title:	<b>Development of Infrastructure for Rapid Earthquake and Data Collection and Exchange</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/02/MK/02
ODA Budget:	84,762.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Geofyzikálny ústav SAV
Project Partner:	Seismological Observatory of Republic of Macedonia, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to improve the country's preparedness in an event of a strong earthquake, by increasing the detection capability of the Macedonian Seismological network and the real-time data exchange of the Seismological Observatory of the Republic of Macedonia with other relevant national and international European institutions, coordinated by the European-Mediterranean Centre and Observatories and Research Facilities for European Seismology (ORFEUS).

#### Results Achieved

- New devices on seismic stations i.e. analogue-to-digital converters, data acquisition systems and a data processing and analysis centre in 5 seismological stations in Macedonia were installed.
- As a result, 2 Macedonian stations now provide real-time data and 3 stations provide data at regular intervals (these stations will also provide real-time data once their communications technology has been updated).



- 3 Macedonian seismologists were trained in the operation and maintenance of the equipment. They also participated in the installation and testing of the system in Macedonia.
- A data acquisition and analysis centre was established in Skopje at the Headquarters of the Seismological Observatory of the Republic of Macedonia.
- The Seismological Observatory established the data exchange with 7 countries (Serbia, Croatia, Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovakia) and thus became part of the international seismological community. Seismic events are now detected within minutes from the point of its origin.
- The achieved results were presented in Ohrid, at an international conference 'Earthquake Engineering for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'.

Project Title:	<b>Increasing Standards for Investments in Macedonia</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/MK/24
ODA Budget:	95,610.57 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Slovenská ratingová agentúra, a.s.
Project Partner:	R3 Infomedia, UNDP CO Macedonia, Macedonian Stock Exchange

#### Project Goal

The project goal was to support an economic growth in Macedonia by formulating more effective investment promotion campaigns and by improving access to municipal financing.

#### Results Achieved

- Consultations, workshops, research and collection of data, and an economic analysis at the regional and municipal level, and an analysis of an investment regulatory framework in order to create a basis for the elaboration of an investment map and to highlight the implications for municipalities were prepared.
- Four municipalities were involved in investment mapping; each of them received 300 copies of the investment map. (IM is a standard tool developed by the Slovak Rating Agency, used by municipalities and regional self-governments to promote their investment opportunities. IM is used in communication with potential investors when deciding on investments in a respective region. It is a complex document covering the analysis of the investment environment, its characteristics and potential, site and building surveys, and other aspects at the national and municipal level).
- Guidelines for a development sector analysis were elaborated - a 'how to' manual for the sector level economic assessment.
- An analysis of legal and institutional issues specific to municipal bond financing and a case study 'Identification of actual and potential municipal financing opportunities' were elaborated.

## MONGOLIA

Project Title: **Groundwater Resources for Nomadic Shepherds in Mongolia**  
 Project Number: ACU/2003/01/MN/15  
 ODA Budget: 79,870.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2006

Project Title: **Water for Herdsmen and Their Herds in the Steppe**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/03/MN/12  
 ODA Budget: 99,495.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2007

Project Proponent: E-EST s.r.o.  
 Project Partner: Talin Ikher, Co. Ltd (first project)  
 Interio Company Ltd. (second project)

### Project Goal

The goal of the projects was to improve access to groundwater resources for nomadic shepherds in Mongolia, and the utilisation of existing groundwater resources in order to support the traditional nomadic life style and prevent de-population of rural areas.

### Results Achieved

- Several prototypes of mechanical piston pumps were produced, installed and tested under Mongolian conditions and necessary modifications to improve their performance were made.
- Two types of piston pumps– one animal-powered and one wind-powered were produced.
- All prototypes are currently used by nomadic shepherds.
- Know-how and technical documentation for the production of simple mechanical piston pumps were provided to the Mongolian partners and the technical staff was trained.
- 4 seminars, focused on information and dissemination of the projects results, (40 participants) were organised.

Project Title: **Platinum-group (PGE) and Rare-earth Element (REE) Mineralisation of Western Mongolia: A Regional Resource Assessment**

Project Number: ACU/2004/02/MN/10  
 ODA Budget: 100,000.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Štátny geologický ústav Dionýza Štúra  
 Project Partner: Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia

#### Project Goal

The ultimate goal of the project was to contribute to the economic development of Mongolia on the basis of exploitation of mineral resources. The project represented the first stage of a regional resource assessment for PGE and REE in Western Mongolia, with a report on metallogeny, perspective areas and speculative resources as its output.

#### Results Achieved

- The project activities included a basic data collection and assessment, evaluation of satellite images and identification of promising rock complexes and areas, evaluation of photographs and magnetic anomalies, and selection of areas for the field work in Western Mongolia.
- Field work undertaken in Western Mongolia, rock complexes and mineralised zones identified and samples collected.
- Mineralogical, petrographic and geochemical analyses of collected samples completed.
- 16 localities for Platinum-group (12) and rare-earth elements mineralisation were investigated.
- 179 samples for a geochemical analysis, and 260 samples for petrographic and mineralogical analysis were collected, 140 heavy metal concentrates and 185 thin sections were evaluated.
- Extensive documentation which provided valuable information to increase the general geological knowledge on Western Mongolia was produced.

Project Title: **Mongolian Cattle Improvement**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/02/MN/23  
 ODA Budget: 99,486.00 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2007  
 Project Proponent: SLOVENSKÉ BIOLOGICKÉ SLUŽBY, a.s.  
 Project Partner: 'ZTZ' CO., LTD

Project Goal

The aim of the project was to contribute to self-sufficiency in milk production in Mongolia via the implementation of biotechnologies and modern genetic methodologies.

Results Achieved

- 4 Slovak bulls were selected as semen donors, and 10 cows prepared as embryo donors. 35 embryos and 5,000 insemination doses were frozen and transported to Mongolia.
- 28 local farmers were involved in the project and provided their herds for the artificial insemination methodology introduced in Mongolia. They were provided with a basic explanation of the project goals and shown the special insemination techniques which are used for cattle genetics improvements.
- 2 Mongolian experts were trained in embryo transfer. 40 cows were rented for training in embryo transfer. 30 cow embryos were implanted in Mongolian cows.
- In total, about 2,402 cows were inseminated within a 3-year period in selected farms. The average pregnancy rate was 65%, which represents approximately 1,500 calves. Calves are extremely important for their breeders as they carry high quality genes.
- A study tour to Slovakia was organised for Mongolian inseminators, where they had a chance to visit 5 farms, acquired information about insemination techniques and modern management techniques in cattle breeding under farm conditions.
- Mongolian experts were trained in artificial insemination techniques: 23 people participated in the seminar which was organised in Mongolia and devoted to providing information on the project, its goals and modern genetic techniques, used in cattle breeding to increase meat and milk yields.

Project Title:	<b>Improving Educational Opportunities for People with Disabilities</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/03/MN/03
ODA Budget:	98,169.28 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	ADRA - Adventistická Agentúra pre obnovu a rozvoj Slovensko
Project Partner:	ADRA Mongolia

Project Goal

The project aimed to improve educational opportunities for young people with visual and hearing disabilities.

Results Achieved

- Software for converting written text to an audio form was developed and 70 CDs with this software were distributed to education institutions, libraries, and schools for children and people with eyesight handicaps within 21 districts.



- The first audio studio was established in order to prepare audio materials.
- The first dictionary of the sign language was issued with 3,000 signs. 1,000 copies were distributed.
- More than 670 people (teachers, adults, children, professionals and social workers) received specialised training in the sign language.

Project Title:	<b>Cheese Production in Mongolia – Slovak Technology Transfer</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/04/MN/04
ODA Budget:	140,429.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2008
Project Proponent:	ADAMS & Co., s.r.o.
Project Partner:	Gurvan Nertei cooperative

### Project Goal

The goal of the project ‘Cheese production in Mongolia – Slovak technology transfer’ was to improve an economic and social situation of Mongolian shepherd communities through transferring methods of efficient milk processing to durable dairy products and the Slovak know-how in the durable cheese production.

### Results Achieved

- Three shepherds from the Mongolian partner organisation ‘Gurvan Nertei Cooperative’ were trained in Slovakia. During their three-week training programme, participants were provided with information on cheese production, and participated in excursions to various cheese producing companies and practical training in manual cheese production under the simple conditions.
- Following the completion of the project activities, four families in Batshiret (two in the southern and two in the northern part of the region) have been producing non-perishable cheese. Batshiret cheese has now found a market niche, and is sold in several local markets, including some big supermarkets in Ulaanbaatar and Batshiret.
- A manual detailing cheese production technology was prepared (the book describes cheese production technology in a very simple way, which, with skilled producers’ consultations, will help everybody interested in starting a basic production).
- During milking seasons, families process 8,000 litres of milk: 1,500 litres for traditional Mongolian dairy products and 6,500 litres for cheese, i.e. they produce 130 kg of traditional products and 350 kg of cheese. The income from cheese sales is approximately 4 times higher than from the traditional Mongolian dairy products sale.
- The project results were presented at an international event ‘Know-how-Transfer beyond boundaries’ which took place in Ulaanbaatar under the auspices of the Mongolian Ministry

of Agriculture, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the German Technical Cooperation Institute (GTZ), and the Government of the Netherlands.

Project Title:	<b>Development of Power Generation Infrastructure Based on Combustion of Local Coal</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/04/MN/15
ODA Budget:	193,137.92 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2007
Project Proponent:	SES ENERGY, a.s.
Project Partner:	Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Mongolia

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to collect baseline data and design a detailed feasibility study for a possible power plant construction.

#### Results Achieved

- Two locations for a possible power plant setting were analysed: Tavan Tolgoi in the South Gobi province (90 km from the Chinese border) and Shivi-Ovoo (250 km southeast of Ulaanbaatar). Shivi-Ovoo was selected as it has better infrastructure (modern coal mine with sufficient mining capacity, access to railway, water source, and an existing power transmission line, etc).
- A detailed situation analysis based on input data (technical, meteorological, geological, environmental, financial, and legislative, etc.) was prepared.
- The following outputs were produced: a Feasibility Study Report, Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Draft Power Purchase Agreement, Draft Fuel Supply Agreement and Proposal of Construction Financing Scheme.
- Several meetings with potential investors, government representatives and other involved parties were organised.
- The results and basic principles of modern technology (the circulating fluidised-bed reactor), used in the Feasibility Study, were presented to the Mongolian Ministry of Fuel and Energy.
- The proposed technology is in line with the European emission limits and fulfils the conditions for environmentally friendly technology which uses coal combustion in circulating fluidised-bed reactors.

Project Title: **Ulaanbaatar Infrastructure Development - Digital Technical Map**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/05/MN/08  
 ODA Budget: 185,609.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2007  
 Project Proponent: AUREX spol. s r.o.  
 Project Partner: Magistrate of the Ulaanbaatar City

#### Project Goal

The main objective of the project was to improve the Ulaanbaatar administration system in the areas of construction, operation and maintenance of technical infrastructure networks and to support domestic, as well as foreign investments in the Ulaanbaatar territory by employing modern methods of computerised information processing with the use of the Geographic Information System technology.

#### Results Achieved

- A remote district of Ulaanbaatar, Baganuur City, was selected as a 'model area'.
- Baganuur City Administration was equipped with the computers and particular software – the user-friendly Municipal Information System comprising Digital Technical Map (DTM), resp. Partial Information System (PIS) Technical Infrastructure – Geographical Information System application, which enables sophisticated and comprehensive exploitation of information database in the future.
- Direct project outputs include the delivery of: topography, planimetry, real estate data (plots, buildings, and roads), electricity network and descriptive data, drinking and waste water data, heating pipelines data, street lighting data, telecommunication cables data (all data in Arc View 3.2), a fully equipped desktop PC with GIS software including the Technical Infrastructure and a Users Manual.
- The Magistrate's office staff received training in terms of further development, updating and the DTM maintenance.
- General information regarding the Municipal Information System was provided to the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development in Mongolia, the Land Management Department of the Ulaanbaatar City and the District of Baganuur.

Project Title: **Green Mongolia**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/05/MN/13  
 ODA Budget: 197,970.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2009  
 Project Proponent: GRASRENOV, s.r.o.  
 Project Partner: Bel Servis XXK

Project Goal

The project's goal was to revitalise pastureland which had been devastated by continual grazing.

Results Achieved

- 40 species of fodder plant seeds and special seeders for zero tillage seeding in the pastureland were selected for use in the testing fields. The cylinders and sprung harrows were manufactured in Mongolia.
- A total acreage of 50 ha of testing fields was seeded within three farms.
- A co-operation agreement with the Agricultural Research Institute in Ulaanbaatar was secured. Discussions with the Mongolian Ministry of Agriculture regarding coordination on specific tasks in order to develop new methods of pasture revitalisation and secure financing and legislative incentives for vestures regeneration were also held.
- Farmers participating in the training were provided with knowledge on the grassland regeneration.
- A new seeder for weed control seeding of pastureland was developed.
- 80 ha of pastureland using the weed control seeding technology were restored.
- Bromus, red fescue and giant fescue seeds, were sown.
- Newly seeded vestures were monitored.

Project Title:	<b>Small Sewage Treatment Plant for Ulaanbaatar - Transfer of Know-how Production</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/MN/14
ODA Budget:	189,076.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2008
Project Proponent:	SLOVPLAST, s.r.o.
Project Partner:	Us Oyu Co. Ltd.

Project Goal

The project focused on protecting ground and surface water against pollution from sewage in individual housing areas by applying a biotechnological approach and establishing small sewage treatment plants (STP).

Results Achieved

- The following activities took place: an analysis of sewage according to the technical standards of Mongolian legislation, modification of Slovak biological sewage treatment know-how to Mongolian conditions, and elaboration of technical documentation for various types of small sewage treatment plants according to the various amounts of pollution.



- Three types of STP were designed (UB 1, UB 2 and UB 3) and in total 4 prototypes were produced, installed and tested for individual houses or companies and group of family houses.
- Mongolian engineers were trained in the design and construction of sewage treatment plants.
- The technology for biological treatment and anti-freeze protection of sewage treatment plants were introduced.
- The technology for biological sewage treatment was presented in an exhibition in Ulaanbaatar and a seminar for experts and professionals was organised.
- A partner organisation registered an increasing interest in STP by various clients. There were already 6 plants of the UB 1 type sold and another 5 have been ordered. Two plants of the UB 2 and two of UB 3 type were sold.
- There were also UB 4 and 5 STP types designed for residential houses or hotels for up to 50 people. There is also an increasing demand for the solution related to the sewage problems in the yurt area.

## MOZAMBIQUE

Project Title:	<b>Drinking Water for Mozambique (Hindane)</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/03/MOZ/16
ODA Budget:	98,500.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	PLOP Slovakia
Project Partner:	VIDA Mozambique

### Project Goal

The main purpose of the project was to provide access to drinking water for the population of the Matutuine district by building adequate water resources. The main activities included hydro-geological research, construction work and training.

### Results Achieved

- The hydro-geological research was completed and a well with a pump was installed in Cassane (200 km from Maputo), serving approximately 1,000 people.
- Training, mainly in the field of maintenance and service was provided.

Project Title:	<b>Potable Water in Sao Jose de Lhanguene</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/MOZ/18
ODA Budget:	197,140.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	DETONE s.r.o
Project Partner:	Salesian Society

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to produce potable water in Sao Jose de Lhanguene.

### Results Achieved

- A NEPTUN filtration station was purchased and delivered to the partner organisation. The station uses reverse osmosis for the production of potable water from the sea, stream or reservoir water. An average water production represents 600 litres per hour. It works 24 hours per day and is connected to the school pipeline. The produced water meets local and international hygienic standards.

- The filtration station supplies potable water to more than 2,200 school students in Sao Jose de Lhanguene and also to citizens in the area.
- The project proponent, Detone, trained the local staff in system maintenance, correct operation and hygiene.
- The filtration system is mobile and requires only one operator. The partner organisation provided a concrete basement and shelter in order to protect the system against the sun and rain damage.

Project Title: **Solar Energy for Meloco**  
Project Number: ACU/2006/06/MOZ/04  
ODA Budget: 198,190.00 USD  
Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2008  
Project Proponent: EKOSOLAR, s.r.o.  
Project Partner: ADICAE Mozambique

#### Project Goal

The project focused on building an electric infrastructure in the administrative centre of Meloco by installing solar-power systems within the health care buildings, an elementary school, the administration building and the police station.

#### Results Achieved

- The solar-power system was purchased and transported to Meloco. Installation, testing and the official handover to the partner organisation has been scheduled for autumn, 2008.

## SUDAN

Project Title:	<b>Laying the Foundation for Microenterprise Development in Southern Sudan; Implementing a Credit with Education Development Programme for the 'Opportunity Poor'</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/04/SU/19
ODA Budget:	161,521.35 USD (co-financed by CIDA)
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Nadácia Integra
Project Partner:	Economic Project Trust Fund, Nairobi

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to improve the disadvantaged people livelihoods, particularly women and their families in Southern Sudan, to engage women in the community decision-making process and to increase the social capital of communities.

### Results Achieved

- 129 women and 88 men improved their literacy, numeracy and business skills.
- The micro-credit programme was launched after an initial savings period and a group of 305 active savers and borrowers was created.
- 161 new or existing businesses were supported (about 66 USD each), such as market traders, and small producers of agricultural products, etc., within the micro-entrepreneurship development programme. The loans were used for income generating activities and had to be paid back in 3 instalments. Repayments were 100% successful.
- Credit and savings committees were established as both secure systems of collecting and disbursing money and also as executors of policies for saving and lending.
- Most of the programme participants increased their living standards and incomes (measured via proxy indicators - new roof, bicycle, flashlight, and cooking pot, etc.).
- Business development training modules were developed (Values in the Marketplace, Credit Use, Foundations of Business, Marketing, Controllable and Non-Controllable Variables, and Developing a Business Plan) and are now used.
- New investment and business opportunities were identified. A new project was initiated in partnership with the local Fisherman's Coop. This was the purchase and re-sale of a fishing line and hooks to the Coop members. 763 rolls of fishing line and 43 boxes of fishing hooks were sold by the Coop. This produced almost \$2,800 in revenue for the Coop, which was re-invested by purchasing more stock, and by making improvements to the storage facilities used to smoke and store fish.

- Partnerships were also established with local government officials in Liethnom and Luanyaker, local groups (Liethnom Fisherman's Coop, Liethnom Women's Coop, Liethnom Blacksmith's Coop, Lakarmissionen, Sweden and Five Talents, UK).
- A new 3-year programme in order to secure the sustainability and further development of local communities was prepared.

Project Title:	<b>Khartoum North Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation – Pumping Section Rehabilitation</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/SU/06
ODA Budget:	196,430.50 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	SIGMATECH a.s. - SYNECTA a.s.
Project Partner:	Khartoum State Water Corporation, Khartoum North Water

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to reconstruct a water treatment plant, including increasing the capacity of the pumps, and improving the quality of drinking water for the citizens of Khartoum.

#### Results Achieved

- The spare parts for the pumping technology were delivered and installed. The staff from the treatment plant was provided with specialised technical training in order to secure proper operation and maintenance of the plant.
- The reconstruction of the water treatment plant technology reduced the water loss and increased both, the water quality and capacity. The plant's maximum production capacity was reached, amounting to 190,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day.

Project Title:	<b>Provision of Mechanical Demining Capacity</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/SU/22
ODA Budget:	200,000.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	WAY INDUSTRY, a.s.
Project Partner:	Nuba Mountains Mine Actions – Sudan (NMMAS)

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries caused by land mines and to increase the safety, cost effectiveness and speed of the ongoing mine clearance projects in Sudan via delivery of a demining machine.



Results Achieved

- The mechanical demining machine Bozena 4, including spare parts and technical manuals, were delivered. Training for the NMMAS staff in proper operation, maintenance and service of the Bozena 4 was organised. The Bozena 4 is used for destroying anti-tank and anti-personnel land mines in South Sudan, which is the most mined area in the country. Following the mine removal, the land is ready for an agricultural use.
- By the use of the Bozena 4 demining machine, the efficiency of the mine clearance process has increased by more than 10 times.

Project Title:	<b>Supply of Diesel Water Pumps for Northern Sudan</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2006/06/SU/11
ODA Budget:	280,000.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	EURO PUMPS, s.r.o.
Project Partner:	Ministry of Agriculture, Animals Resources & Irrigation, Rehabilitation & Pilot Project Unit, Northern Sudan

Project Goal

The project focused on providing better access to water for people living in the rural areas of Northern Sudan.

Results Achieved

- 20 diesel engine pumping aggregates with the capacity of 150 litres per second and 10 aggregates with the capacity of 250 litres per second were delivered to local farming communities to secure the water supply from the Nile River to their farmlands. In the long-term, the project will lead to an increased agricultural production and improved farmers' living standards and their social status.

Project Title:	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project for Nasir (WATSAN - Nasir)</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2006/06/SU/12
ODA Budget:	300,000.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2008
Project Proponent:	ADRA - Adventistická Agentúra pre obnovu a rozvoj Slovensko
Project Partner:	ADRA Sudan Southern Sector

### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to provide clean potable water for 30,000 residents of Nasir Town in the Upper Nile State, Southern Sudan and to promote basic sanitation and hygiene.

### Results Achieved

- A 6 km long water main network with 44 outlets was constructed. Another, 1.5 km long water pipeline with 14 outlets, was built by the local NGO, PACT. The number of clean water outlets (water taps) was increased from 4 to 62, which means 1 outlet per 484 people (this complies with SPHERE international standards for development and humanitarian aid, which recommends one outlet for a maximum of 500 people). The water is also supplied to two local hospitals and one school. The beneficiaries use water from the Sobat River for washing, personal hygiene, livestock and watering. Potable water from purification tanks (water disinfected with chlorine pills) is used as drinking water.
- 24 servicemen were trained to operate and maintain the water main.
- 24 instructors received hygiene training.
- In total, 17 pit latrines, in order to reduce the pollution of the Sobat River caused by human activities and to reduce the occurrence of diseases caused by polluted water were constructed.
- 9 water commissions (comprising successful trainees), responsible for ensuring the water system and public latrines are used properly and maintained in a good working order, were created.

Project Title: **Volunteer Teacher's Service for Southern Sudan**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/06/SU/13  
 ODA Budget: 199,589.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2009  
 Project Proponent: eRko - Hnutie kresťanských spoločenstiev detí  
 Project Partner: Diocese of Rumbek in Sudan, Bethany House

### Project Goal

The project focused on improving the quality of primary and secondary school education in the Mapuordit community and developing the local teaching capacities.

### Results Achieved

- In the initial phase of the project, a house for teachers was constructed and equipped with furniture, a PC and printer, a satellite telephone, the Internet connection, a water pump, a solar-powered electricity system and sanitation.
- Two teachers were selected to receive specialised medical, psychological, cultural and professional training.

- Selected teachers began teaching natural sciences and English to 450 students at a primary and secondary school.
- 54 local teachers participated in a two-week training course covering subjects such as special education, education psychology, education administration, English, maths, agriculture, civic education and physical education. The seminar helped teachers understand methodologies and pedagogical principles used at schools.
- Various project promotion activities were organised e.g. publishing articles in local or Slovak newspapers, open discussions and presentations of the results and photos in Slovakia, and a live broadcast interview on the Slovak Radio.

## UKRAINE

Project Title: **Citizens for Fair Elections**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/01OA/UKR/03  
 ODA Budget: 46,949.44 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Title: **Citizens for Transparent Elections**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02OA/UKR/03  
 ODA Budget: 44,838.68 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006

Project Proponent: Občianske OKO  
 Project Partner: Committee of Voters of Ukraine

### Project Goal

The priority objective of the first project was to promote fair and transparent presidential elections in Ukraine in 2004 to enhance public confidence in the election process and politics in general. The main objective of the second project was to contribute to the democratic development and transparent election processes and to improve the election legislation in Ukraine.

### Results Achieved

- Short and long term observers from Slovakia for all three rounds of the presidential elections (1st round: 42 observers, 220 polling stations visited; 2nd round: 11 observes, 64 polling stations visited; repeated 2nd round: 9 observers, 41 polling stations visited) were deployed in the Zakarpatia region.
- 2 local NGOs benefited from Slovak expertise and training seminars related to the election monitoring (40 Ukrainian observers were trained). The election related activities of the local partner NGOs were coordinated with the Slovak election monitoring mission.
- The 2006 parliamentary and local elections were monitored by 21 internationally experienced Slovak observers in 129 polling stations in the Zakarpatia region.
- 2 expert round-tables on improving election legislation were held in Kyiv. The Verkhovna Rada, Central election commission and also the OCSE mission in Ukraine representatives joined the first round-table discussion, which focused on the electoral legislation liberalisation, the poor quality of voter lists, legal provisions of media coverage, procedure of polling

station commissions' formation, procedural divergence in conduction of parliamentary and local elections, etc. During the second round table discussion, a publication 'Ukrainian electoral legislation: post-electoral assessment and recommendations' proposing changes to improve the existing legislation prepared by a Slovak-Ukrainian expert task force (1,000 copies of the brochure were produced) was presented and distributed.

Project Title:	<b>Partnership for European Integration of Ukraine: Strengthening Public Debate on EU (Making Foreign Policy Debate a Part of the Democracy Debate)</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/01OA/UKR/05
ODA Budget:	44,518.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2006
Project Proponent:	Slovenská spoločnosť pre zahraničnú politiku
Project Partner:	Centre for Peace, Conversion and Foreign Policy in Ukraine

#### Project Goal

The project had 5 main objectives: to strengthen the capacities of Ukraine for the EU accession as well as the role of NGOs and think-tanks within this process; to foster public debate on the EU accession of Ukraine through the transfer of knowledge to partner organisations in Ukraine; to develop the capacities of regional experts in Ukraine for organising public debate forums; to create a network of respected think-tanks and academic institutions and to initiate bilateral research projects; and to transfer the knowledge of NGOs transformation from foreign-donor dependency to other systems of financial management that leads to the third sector sustainability.

#### Results Achieved

- Two one-day conferences 'Slovakia and Ukraine: Sharing experience on EU Integration' for more than 100 participants were organised; one in Kiev and the second one in Kharkiv. The conference almanac in 1,000 pieces was published in the Slovak and Ukrainian languages.
- Six seminars were held in several cities of Ukraine, with the participation of over 320 representatives of the NGOs, state administration, universities, media and journalists, with the focus on the current state of Slovak-Ukrainian relations, Slovak experience with the EU accession process and the role of NGOs and think-tanks in this process.
- Four public lectures were held by Ukrainian experts in Slovakia - Bratislava and Prešov for more than 130 participants.
- 4 Ukrainian experts/fellows were trained and several press conferences for media representatives were organised.



Project Title: **Transfer of Slovak Economic Reform Know-how to Ukrainian Pre-and Post-Election Debates**

Project Number: ACU/2004/01OA/UKR/07

ODA Budget: 43,570.00 USD

Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Proponent: INEKO - Inštitút pre ekonomické a sociálne reformy

Project Partner: International Centre for Policy Studies

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to improve the quality of an economic policy-making reform in Ukraine by drawing on lessons learned from successful reforms within the V4 countries, including predominantly Slovakia.

#### Results Achieved

- The media helped disseminate the knowledge and expertise on the reform to the Ukrainian policy makers` government economic experts, political parties and to the wider public. It was based on seven policy papers (five shorter policy briefs and two detailed papers covering the fields of a business environment reform in Central Europe; healthcare reforms in Central and Eastern Europe; economic reforms in Slovakia - tax, pension, labour reforms, and taxation systems in V4 countries: main trends of reforms and their meaning for Ukraine; the formation of a business environment in the Central European countries).
- A seminar on business climate reforms held in Kyiv in May 2005, registered participation of 70 experts.
- As a long-term result, Ukraine should be rewarded with a faster economic growth, less poverty and better chances to enter the EU.

Project Title: **Stronger Civil Society in Ukraine  
- Better Wider EU Neighbourhood**

Project Number: ACU/2004/01OA/UKR/08

ODA Budget: 42,635.56 USD

Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Proponent: Academia Istropolitana Nova

Project Partner: Bukovinian Centre for Political Studies, NGO

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to build good neighbourhoods by strengthening the civil society in order to influence the country's development and help to change the weak position of the civil society, with regard to its participation in governance.

Results Achieved

- 51 participants, predominantly from civil society organisations were trained in 4 main areas – EU knowledge, the Slovak experience from the transformation and accession process, training skills and project design and management. The participants now possess basic knowledge of the EU, training skills for the dissemination of acquired knowledge and are equipped with training materials.
- A database of those who would like to provide training in the future was created.
- A 5-day study tour for 6 Ukrainian partners in Slovakia was organised. Participants had an opportunity to meet representatives of various NGOs; they took part in the one day international conference ‘Ukraine and its path to the EU’ organised by Slovak Foreign Policy Association; and attended consultations with experts on the project design and management).
- 51 CDs with all the texts used were distributed to all successful graduates.

Project Title:	<b>Support to Building of Local Democracy</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/02OA/UKR/01
ODA Budget:	106,349.47 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	M.E.S.A. 10 - Centrum pre ekonomické a sociálne analýzy
Project Partner:	Association of Ukrainian Cities, Research Triangle Institute Ukraine

Project Goal

The main goal of the project was to support the preparation and realisation of a territorial and administrative reform. It focused on the decentralisation of tasks and the development of a new system of financing the territorial self-government in Ukraine via the transfer of the Slovak knowledge and international experience.

Results Achieved

- 20 participants of the Ukraine state and public administration visited Slovakia and took part in a study tour.
- Ukrainian experts attended lectures by Slovak experts and learned about their ideas and experience with the process of decentralisation reforms implementation.
- The project partners organised a one-day conference in Kyiv, where Slovak experts gave presentations on their experience with the Slovakian decentralisation process.
- A series of 10 one-day seminars (public discussions) was organised in Kyiv and surrounding regions, where representatives of the Ukrainian government and public administration discussed the possibilities of decentralisation in Ukraine.
- The publication ‘*Local Democracy in Ukraine*’ was published in English and Ukrainian.

Project Title:	<b>Strengthening the Capacities of the Civil Societies in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/02OA/UKR/04
ODA Budget:	111,597.17 USD
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Človek v ohrození
Project Partner:	Europe 21 Foundation

### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to empower the civil society in Ukraine, by strengthening the capacity of the NGOs and to assist them in disseminating the skills and acquired experience. The project targeted the eastern regions of Ukraine where the civil society was in most need of practical and theoretical tools.

### Results Achieved

- Five regional coordinating organisations and 20 other regional partner NGOs in small and medium size cities of Ukraine were selected.
- Training materials, modules and guidelines were designed for their capacity building.
- Awareness raising seminar for 30 participants from target regions was organised.
- An advanced 3-day workshop for more than 20 participants, organised in Kyiv with Ukrainian and Slovak NGO leaders and experts, focused on the capacity building, advocacy, sustainability, strategic planning and financial management.
- 12 Ukrainian NGO representatives took part in the seven-day study tour to Slovakia in order to learn about the civil society, citizens' self-awareness, economic development and domestic support of the NGO sector.
- In order to promote innovation and engagement of young people in target regions and to give the opportunity to the local NGOs to implement projects within their communities, the 'Challenge Projects' (up to 5,000 USD per project) were supported through special call for proposals. The projects focused on improving life within the community and community development, pilot initiatives, and networking, etc. There were 28 local NGOs participating in the 'Challenge Grant' programme within a 7 month period.
- Immediate outputs of the project reached about 4,000 people in 5 regions of Ukraine and in many cases the project provided an incentive for the development of new initiatives, and contributed to the sustainability of NGO efforts and practices.

Project Title: **Independent Printing Facility for Better Access to Information**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02OA/UKR/07  
 ODA Budget: 150,000.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006  
 Project Proponent: PRO SAGA  
 Project Partner: Rotary Club Uzghorod

#### Project Goal

The main goal of the project was to improve the quality and capacity of the partner's printing equipment.

#### Results Achieved

- A modern printing machine with a capacity of 10,000 sheets per hour was purchased and installed.
- The partner's staff members were trained on how to use and maintain the printing machine.
- The printing machine prints textbooks, study materials and advertising materials.

Project Title: **Slovakia Fund for Local Initiatives in Ukraine**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/MICRO/UKR/01  
 ODA Budget: 31,152.64 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2007  
 Project Proponent: Veľvyslanectvo Slovenskej republiky v Kyjeve

#### Project Goal

- The key objective of the project was the preparation and implementation of a micro-grant scheme, supporting democracy and good governance, strengthening the civil society and the local self-government across Ukraine.

#### Results Achieved

- 6 micro-projects within the scope of the Slovak Fund for Local Initiatives in Ukraine were supported and up to 5,000 USD per project was provided to grantees.
- There were 3 projects focused on building and strengthening democratic institutions, good governance and supporting reforms; 2 projects focused on social infrastructure and 1 project on the cross-border cooperation: Ukraine on its way to the Euro-Atlantic community, Establishing NATO information points at regional university libraries, Children contribution to the forest revival in Ukraine, Virtual Institute of Slovakian Studies, The 7th international competition of pupil's and student's work on human rights, and Slovak reforms in the eyes of the Ukrainian youth.

## UZBEKISTAN

Project Title: **LAMP – Landslide Monitoring Programme**  
 Project Number: ACU/2003/01/UZ/17  
 ODA Budget: 95,367.22 USD (co-financed by CIDA)  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2007  
 Project Proponent: Geofyzikálny ústav SAV  
 Project Partner: State Geological Enterprise 'Uzbekhydrogeology'

### Project Goal

The provision of modern, on-line monitoring equipment for the landslide area monitoring to Uzbek professionals.

### Results Achieved

- Slovak experts performed a detailed analysis of the conditions and needs of the Uzbek partners; based on this, they identified and purchased the appropriate equipment.
- The equipment was installed and all its functions and parameters were tested under real conditions in two selected landslide locations.
- Uzbek professionals were trained on how to use and maintain the system.
- The complete technical documentation was delivered to the partner organisation.

Project Title: **Cleaner Production and Energy Efficiency: Developing and Improving Competitiveness and Environmental Performance of SME's in Uzbekistan**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/02/UZ/15  
 ODA Budget: 92,780.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: SCPC, s.r.o.  
 Project Partner: MS Consult, Ltd.

### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to support the development of national capacities in Cleaner Production and Energy Efficiency.



### Results Achieved

- Several training courses and seminars for 162 participants and top management representatives from selected companies covering the fields such as Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Quality Management Systems (QMS) and Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OHSAS) were organised.
- A publication on Cleaner Production in English, Russian and Slovak was issued.
- The cleaner production principles were implemented in five selected companies. The main achievements can be summarised as follows: *Green World* (food industry) - reduction of water consumption by 83% - from 1450 m<sup>3</sup>/year to 250 m<sup>3</sup>/year; implementation of 5 basic measures brought financial benefits of about 60,000 USD/year - simple treatment of waste water, sale of solid food waste to local cooperative farms, reduction of waste such as condensate and fermentation mud for further processing; *Tashkent Paper Production Plant* - reduction of cotton waste by 49 tons/year via selling it to a local cooperative, financial benefits of about 2000 USD/year by change the processes in water treatment technology); *Tashkent Thermoelectric Power Station* - sale of 262 tons of waste insulation material and 406 tons of boiler setting has brought a financial profit of more than 10,000 USD/year; *Building Technologies* - secondary use of waste production in the amount of 148 tons/year and significant reduction of fuel and engine and diesel oil consumption has resulted in a profit of 5,360 USD/year; *Bachteev* (potatoes chips producer) - use of waste for livestock feeding in the amount of 15.36 tons per year, reduction of fuels, reduction of pollution of soil, groundwater and reduction of costs for waste disposal and transportation.
- The direct impacts and results of the project have meant - the total financial profit of 78,500 USD/year, reduction of water consumption - 1,200 m<sup>3</sup>/year and waste reduction - 717 tons/year.

Project Title:	<b>National Waste Management Strategy for Uzbekistan</b>
ODA Budget:	21,525.82 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004
Project Partner:	Uzbekistan State Committee for Nature Protection, European Commission, New Zealand Asia Development Assistance Facility, UNDP and SlovakAid

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to create a comprehensive and nationwide framework for the waste management in Uzbekistan and prepare a National Waste Management Strategy.

### Results Achieved

- A Slovak expert consultant, Mr. Juraj Farkas (environmental engineer), assisted in and guided local experts with the development of the National Waste Management Strategy for Uzbekistan (based on the principles that waste management makes economic sense; waste management enhances the quality of life by reducing environmental damage; and, waste management is the shared responsibility of producers and consumers) and the first 5-Year Action Plan for Waste Management.
- The consultant helped to prepare the way for the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan by the local government.
- An analysis of the current situation, including a complex assessment of the current practices and economic and technological options for a national strategy and action plan, was completed.
- On 7 October 2004, Mr. Juraj Farkas gave a presentation at the UNDP, which was attended by the Slovak ODA and UNDP representatives, ODA project implementers, journalists and the media.

## JOINT MULTI-COUNTRY PROJECTS

Project Title:	<b>How to Be a Better Policy Advisor in Public Administration Reforms in Selected Balkan and Central Asia Countries</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2004/02/ALB-BA-KZ-KG-MK-TJ-UZ/24
ODA Budget:	79,876.39 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 - 2005
Project Proponent:	NISPAcee (The Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe)
Project Partner:	Academy of Management under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic Civil Society Promotion Centre, Bosnia and Herzegovina The University of World Economy and Diplomacy, the Institute of Management, Uzbekistan Faculty of Economics, Tirana University, Albania Faculty of Economics, University St. Cyril and Methodius, Macedonia Academy of Civil Service under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Centre of Democratic Transformations, Tajikistan

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to enhance advisory capacities of policy advisors, involved in the Public Administration reforms in partner countries via training courses and workshops.

### Results Achieved

- 3 training courses (How to be a Better Policy Advisor) and 1 special workshop (Experience of Slovak Schools and Institutions in Advising the Slovak Government in Public Administration Reforms) were organised in Bratislava, Slovakia; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; and Almaty, Kazakhstan).
- Training courses were designed and modified for participants from two different regions - Central Asia and Balkan countries in order to meet their demands and to take into consideration different political and economic conditions.
- In total, 48 advisors were trained on Public Administration reform issues from 7 countries and one new trainer was educated for providing a training course 'How to be a better policy advisor'.
- Participants were provided with training and study materials, developed by Slovak experts and NISPAcee.

Project Title:	<b>GLEN – Getting to Know One Another through Shared Social Engagement</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/05/KH-KE-MOZ/35
ODA Budget:	20,946.50 USD
Year of Implementation:	2004 – 2008
Project Proponent:	Tabita n.o.
Project Partner:	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst gGmbH (ded), Cambodia The Classic Mery Go Round, Kenya Conselho Cristao de Mocambique

### Project Goal

The GLEN<sup>36</sup> project was focused on engaging young people in the development cooperation and development education via personal experience exchange during their working stays in developing countries and sharing this experience in their home countries within educational activities.

### Results Achieved

- 3 volunteers from Slovakia were selected to participate in the development projects in Cambodia, Kenya and Mozambique.
- Two intensive 6-day seminars for the GLEN volunteers, one in Germany and another one in Slovakia, providing them with information on development politics, intercultural communication and conflict prevention, information about hosting countries and development projects, logistics and working plans, were organised.
- The projects with the GLEN volunteers' participation financed by SlovakAid:
  - o *Support Girls in Need!*, CARAN, Liberdade, Mozambique,
  - o *Let's Fight AIDS Together!*, Suwerwa, Kenya,
  - o *Planning a School Forest and Implementing GIS Training*, Cambodia.
- After the 3-month stays completion in the developing countries, the RENew seminar (Review, Engagement and Networking) was organised in Gdansk, Poland in order to share personal experience gained during the participation in the development projects, and prepare individual plans for awareness raising activities and the involvement in development education.

<sup>36</sup> *Global Education Network of Young Europeans* – a European network for education in development issues and the development cooperation policy established in 2003. [www.glen-europe.org](http://www.glen-europe.org)

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Project Title:	<b>Restoring the Past – Saving the Future</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/TSUNAMI/01
ODA Budget:	210,629.19 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Magna Deti v Núdzi
Country:	India

### Project Goal

The overall goal of the project was to improve the quality of people's life, affected by the tsunami disaster.

### Results Achieved

#### *Community*

- Two community centres with help of a local construction company in selected villages including a childcare centre, a playground, a library, a meeting room and a centre for livelihoods projects and skill development training were built.
- Three community libraries were established and equipped with furniture, books and study materials. The library system was set up and the library rules applied.

#### *Children*

- Psychological and social support and tutoring assistance were provided to 202 school-going and pre-school children in the Cuddalore District.

#### *Women*

- 210 women from 6 villages participated in the training programme organised in community centres with the focus on obtaining new job skills.
- A Garment programme for 50 women in two centres, providing them with skills in sewing, bags, table clothes and pillows making and in various techniques such as batik, rubber stamp, and embroideries was launched. For these purposes sewing machines were purchased.
- A skill development programme was introduced to 160 women from 6 villages. Each centre, where the programme was held, was equipped with appropriate equipment and raw materials. The programme helped women develop their skills in the production of various handicrafts.



Project Title:	<b>Permanent Cluster Housing Settlement for Displaced Fishermen Families in Sri Lanka</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/TSUNAMI/02
ODA Budget:	112,786.00 USD
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	Člověk v ohrožení
Country:	Sri Lanka

#### Project Goal

The main aim of the project was to provide permanent housing for 60 Sri Lankan fishermen and their families (approximately 360 people in total) who had been affected by the tsunami.

#### Results Achieved

- 35 houses were built, 19 of them with the Slovak ODA financial support (the rest were built with the use of the contractors' own resources).
- A community centre was built and is used for meetings and organised community activities with children, youth, women and other community members.
- The activities involved the direct participation of the community with the aim of integrating the affected families into their new settlement.

## DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Project Title: **Learning to Understand and Help**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/01ED/01  
 ODA Budget: 500,000.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005  
 Project Proponent: Človek v ohrození

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the children and youth awareness regarding the problems experienced in developing countries and to show them how they might actively participate in providing aid for refugees from these countries. The project also aimed to increase the knowledge of the teachers with regard to the development education.

### Results Achieved

- 1,077 students from primary and 691 students from secondary schools were taught about the life in developing countries via 18 screenings during the film festival *One World*.
- Development education materials for teachers were sent to 550 schools. The material included photo cards with the descriptions and a handbook for teachers detailing activities for two lessons.
- 21 refugee children attended a summer camp funded by the charity collections held at 65 schools. Children from 5 schools were invited to a concert on the occasion of Refugee Day, organised by UNHCR, and prizes for the most inventive charity action were given.
- 479 children participated in the Literary and Art Contest and 2 exhibitions displaying the best work were organised.

Project Title: **IVKA – Integrated Information and Educational Campaign**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/01ED/06  
 ODA Budget: 104,984.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005  
 Project Proponent: Inštitút regionálneho a komunálneho rozvoja, Technická univerzita v Košiciach

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the secondary school students and teachers awareness in the Košice region regarding the Slovak ODA.

Results Achieved

- An essay competition on the importance of the development for high school students was organised.
- The web-link for SlovakAid was added to the web sites of 10 institutions.
- 3 discussion forums at high schools involving relevant guests from the non-governmental sector and UNHCR, which focused on Slovak Official Development Assistance, migration, and the MDGs were held, and provided examples of types of assistance given to the developing countries.

Project Title: **Dialogue among Four Continents**

Project Number: ACU/2004/01ED/07

ODA Budget: 348,200.00 SKK

Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Proponent: Spolok svätého Vojtecha

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to facilitate intercultural awareness and disseminate information on developing countries to the Slovak Republic.

Results Achieved

- 8 newspaper articles, focusing on Sudan, Kenya, Albania and the MDGs were printed.
- The book '*Na pulze života*' which features photographs and reflections of the reality faced by the developing countries was published and presented by the author in various parts of Slovakia.
- A 2-day seminar on development issues for 40 participants active in the field of development assistance was organised.
- 3 discussions with Slovak journalists who had visited developing countries, accompanied by a documentary film screening took place in various parts of Slovakia.

Project Title: **Supporting discussion on the Official Development Assistance in Slovakia**

Project Number: ACU/2004/01ED/09

ODA Budget: 451,140.00 SKK

Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2006

Project Proponent: Slovenská spoločnosť pre zahraničnú politiku

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to provide professionals and young people with information on the Slovak ODA, the threats and an impact of migration, problems concerning the underdeveloped world and on the responsibility of developed countries to provide assistance.

Results Achieved

- A 2-day international conference was held in Prešov. Presentations on the Slovak Official Development Assistance, the impact of globalisation on developing countries, examples of the Slovak ODA projects, the Czech ODA mechanism, migration and asylum policies in Slovakia, experience with illegal migration, the Slovak experience from the transformation process, and humanitarian aid, etc were made. Approximately 70 people attended the conference (international experts, representatives from state and local administrations, ministries of foreign affairs and the interior, the World Bank, NGOs, the media, UNHCR, UNDP and several universities).
- 2 regional seminars, attended by approximately 90 representatives from state and local administrations, universities, NGOs, the Police Force, the Migration Police Department and the Custom police departments were held in Humenné and Michalovce.
- A publication (1,000 copies) and a CD (500 copies) entitled '*Development Assistance and Co-operation – Challenges and Opportunities*' were distributed.
- 39 debate clubs, mainly at high schools in Eastern Slovakia, held discussions focusing on the development. 1,300 students participated in these debates.
- 15 public lectures on development topics were given in Bratislava, Žilina and Prešov.

Project Title: **Involvement of National MPs and Slovak MEPs in Slovak and EU development policy**

Project Number: ACU/2004/01ED/10

ODA Budget: 479,377.60 SKK

Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Proponent: Platforma mimovládnych rozvojových organizácií

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the awareness of members of the Slovak Parliament (MP) and the Slovak members of the European Parliament (MEP) on the subject of the Slovak ODA and the EU development policy, and to increase their involvement in the relevant issue.

Results Achieved

- Promotional leaflets about the Non-governmental Development Organisations Platform (NGDO), its members and activities, were prepared, printed and distributed to all 150 MPs and 14 Slovak MEPs.

- Information on Humanitarian Aid, the Slovak ODA, its mechanism, strategies and budget were presented to 31 MPs from 4 parliamentary committees: the Foreign Committee, Committee on European Matters, Committee on Economic, Monetary Affairs and Budget and the Committee on Human Rights.
- During a round table and international seminar held in Bratislava, 2 Slovak MPs, and representatives from MoFA SR, MoF SR, ACU UNDP, CIDA, the Slovak NGDO Platform, members of the Austrian Parliament and the Austrian NGDO Platform representatives discussed the EU development policy, exchanged experience and the viewpoints on the development co-operation.

Project Title: **EDUCATION - Chance for African Countries**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/01ED/13  
 ODA Budget: 499,500.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005  
 Project Proponent: eRko – Hnutie kresťanských spoločenstiev detí

#### Project Goal

The project goal was to educate activists and the general public about development and to teach them about different lifestyles, and the importance of education in developing countries.

#### Results Achieved

- A photographic exhibition, entitled '*Habari Afrika*', presenting the lives of people in developing countries through 80 photographs from different African countries was organised in 15 Slovak towns.
- 2 weekend thematic seminars: '*Street Children from Nairobi*' and '*Labyrinth of Poverty*' were held for activists working with children and the youth, which provided information on Kenya, Sudan and Latin America.
- Thematic segments on development issues were published in 9 editions of the children's magazine *Rebrík* and one edition was devoted entirely to the developmental topics.
- Methodical materials for children animators working with children were elaborated.
- 50 sets of photographic slides for children animators, accompanied by an instructional brochure, were prepared.

Project Title: **Fair Trade - from an Idea to Actions**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/01ED/14  
 ODA Budget: 183,670.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005  
 Project Proponent: FAIRTRADE Slovakia



Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the interest and the youth involvement in development issues via Fair Trade.

Results Achieved

- Preparation and establishment of an information-stand, offering the Fair Trade products, such as chocolate, coffee and tea.
- Lectures for university students studying economics and agriculture, focused mainly on Fair Trade in a banana industry, Fair Trade and agricultural patents and were given by Slovak and Austrian lecturers.
- Leaflets providing basic information on Fair Trade were distributed.

Project Title: **Western Balkans and Central Asia as Target Regions of the Slovak Development Assistance**

Project Number: ACU/2004/01ED/16

ODA Budget: 466,775.00 SKK

Year of Implementation: 2004 - 2005

Project Proponent: Nadácia Pontis

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the media coverage, awareness and interest of the Slovak ODA and its geographical priorities among Slovak journalists, students and professors at universities including other professionals.

Results Achieved

- Seminars, focusing on Central Asia and the Western Balkans were held at universities in Bratislava, Banská Bystrica and Prešov.
- 4 public debates on Central Asia and the Western Balkans with the participation of journalists, diplomats and international experts were organised.
- A contest on the best Master Thesis on the Balkans, Central Asia and Slovak Development Assistance (ODA) was announced and the best theses were awarded.
- A book on the global and development perspectives of Central Asia was published.
- A 4-day trip for 3 Slovak journalists to Serbia and Macedonia was organised in order to display and view the results of the Slovak ODA projects and to meet NGO, media and government representatives.

Project Title: **One World at Schools**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/01  
 ODA Budget: 231,000.00 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Človek v ohrození

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to provide Slovak secondary school teachers with the information, activities and tools necessary to increase their students' awareness of global problems, poverty, human rights and tolerance.

#### Results Achieved

- The 'One World' (*Jeden svet*) brochure and 2 video cassettes with 4 documentary films were distributed to 100 schools. The brochure includes topics such as a Connection between Global Problems – HIV/AIDS and Poverty, Multiculturalism – Tolerance of Other Cultures, Rights of Children in Developing Countries and the Importance of Humanitarian and Development Aid. The brochure consists of: annotations to each documentary film; information on each topic; role games; and structured texts for teachers about methodology used in development education.
- According to the evaluation forms obtained from 68 participating schools, at least 302 screenings were organised and 6,742 pupils and students gained information about children rights, global problems, and learnt why it is important to provide humanitarian and development aid to suffering people.
- A web page which focused on development education with information relative to the development education in Slovakia was created.

Project Title: **HELP! (Humanism - Empathy – Love – Help)**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/06  
 ODA Budget: 214,300.00 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Metodicko-pedagogické centrum v Prešove

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to incorporate the development into teachers' curricula; and to prepare, print and distribute brochures on development.

Results Achieved

- 90 geography, civic education and teachers of ethics and also educational counsellors, participated in 40 hours of seminars and training sessions.
- A 2-day seminar on the development cooperation and development education was held, and several practical examples were presented.
- A 1-day teachers training course, which covered the psychological aspects of development aid, and development aid in the educational process at secondary schools was organised, providing examples of development projects in which schools and other educational institutions can become involved.
- 5 methodical booklets for teachers (more than 200 copies), focusing on issues of development cooperation, the regional and demographic characteristics of developing countries, and the Slovak ODA mechanism, etc. were issued.
- 200 copies of a teachers' manual which provided a theoretical development background, and simulation games and interactive exercises were printed.
- There was a final seminar, at which certificates were handed out, a methodical booklet presented and practical examples of development education presented.

Project Title:	<b>Further Education for Teachers: How to Work with a Child from Different Cultural Background</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/02ED/08
ODA Budget:	17,237.00 SKK (2 <sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)
Year of Implementation:	2005 - 2006
Project Proponent:	Metodicko-pedagogické centrum v Banskej Bystrici

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to help teachers in the region acquire necessary competencies to work with children from other cultural environments.

Results Achieved

- An education programme (divided into 4 seminars) for 7 teachers from Zvolen and Banská Bystrica regions was organised focusing on:
  - Presenting opinions on the refugee problem.
  - Learning more about the legislative environment, issues regarding how refugee status is granted by Slovakia and conditions for co-operation with social offices.
  - Discussing short-term and long-term goals when working with a particular child, and proposing an education strategy in this field.
  - Based on work experience, presenting a concrete example of how to work with a child from a different cultural background.

Project Title: **Strengthening of Global Development Education at Primary and Secondary Schools in the Košice Region**

Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/13

ODA Budget: 79,616.54 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)

Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006

Project Proponent: Slovensko-Juhoafrická spoločnosť

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was to strengthen global development education for children, youth and teachers at primary and secondary schools in the Košice region.

#### Results Achieved

- A one-day seminar for approximately 60 primary and secondary school teachers and regional school office representatives was organised. The seminar focused on global development education, European-African dialogue, MDGs, and Global Education Week topics in 2005, etc.
- A workshop, entitled '*Methodological Instructions for Environmental Education at Basic Schools as a Part of the Global Development Education*', for 50 primary school directors, teachers and the Košice City Magistrate Office representatives was organised.
- A teachers' brochure, entitled '*Global Development Education*', covering topics such as: development assistance, history and the significance of the International Day for Eradication of Poverty, global development education, and gender education, etc. was published.

Project Title: **Training of Global Development Education in Slovakia**

Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/33

ODA Budget: 138,376.00 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)

Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006

Project Proponent: Špirála - Spoločnosť environmentálne-výchovných organizácií

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to enhance educational programmes of non-governmental organisations by including information on the global problems faced by developing countries and to provide training for their representatives and volunteers in the field of global development education.

Results Achieved

- A 4-day training course for NGO representatives and volunteers working with children and youth, focusing on different global education programmes applied in formal and non-formal education was organised. All the programmes included interactive forms of education i.e. group work, video screening, discussions, and simulation games, etc.
- A brochure (200 copies), entitled '*Training of Global Development Education in Slovakia*', summarising the experience gained during the training was published. A theoretical introduction covers the following topics: Global Development Education, Fair Trade, and the EU and Slovak Official Development Assistance. The practical section describes the programmes and activities presented during the training (biodiversity, ecological footprint, and global problems, etc.). The brochure was distributed to the NGOs and 170 primary schools involved.

Project Title: **Autumn School about Development and Change**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/34  
 ODA Budget: 157,227.50 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Partners for Democratic Change Slovakia

Project Goal

The project goal was to create opportunities for a long-term preparation of workers/volunteers in the field of development assistance and to create institutional capacities for securing this professional preparation.

Results Achieved

- An 'Autumn School' for 24 university students, which focused on the following topics: change and development, intercultural communication, conflict prevention, development aid, anti-global movements, simulation of various situations, conflicts and their analyses was organised. Participatory approaches and experimental learning methods were used during the training, as well as in follow-up seminars.
- 3 lunch seminars for 71 students during which students could continue their discussions were organised.
- Representatives from the MFA SR, NGOs and ACU UNDP were invited to attend the final seminar. In the first half of the final seminar, there was a discussion on 'Education needs of organisations working in the area of development aid'. This was followed by students' presentations.



Project Title: **Refugee Children, Youth, Women**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/37  
 ODA Budget: 288,217.00 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Prosperita a solidarita

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the teachers and students in primary and secondary schools awareness regarding the people in developing countries and the problems faced by refugees, including particularly children and youth.

#### Results Achieved

- A teaching manual and short documentary film, 'Escape for Life', about the lives of young refugees in Slovakia was produced and distributed to 100 Slovak primary and secondary schools.
- The teacher-training course with the assistance of the Methodical and Pedagogical Centre in Bratislava, where the brochure and film were presented and discussed with teachers was held.
- A school literary contest, which gave children a chance to express their views and feelings about the film was organised.

Project Title: **Fair Trade – Model Teaching Concept for Education on Global Development and a Real Chance to Act for a Sustainable World**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/02ED/38  
 ODA Budget: 169,500.00 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Centrum environmentálnych aktivít

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the primary and secondary school pupils, students and teachers and the general public awareness, regarding the Fair Trade principles and products. The project also aimed to introduce the concept of Fair Trade products to NGO activists and help them incorporate the Fair Trade idea into the framework of their activities.

#### Results Achieved

- A special issue of the magazine 'Dalekohľad', with a special focus on Fair Trade, was published (2,000 copies) and distributed to schools in the Trenčín and Nitra regions. Each copy of the magazine included a CD to be used as a teaching tool. The CD materials contained interactive games, worksheets, articles, and real stories and photos, all focused on

the Development and Fair Trade as well as guidelines on how these concepts can be put into practice.

- Four seminars for 44 teachers were organised in Trenčín, Nitra and Šaľa and 1 workshop for NGO activists on Fair Trade took place in Bratislava.

Project Title: **Child Friendly School**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/44  
 ODA Budget: 94,399.20 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Slovenský výbor pre UNICEF

#### Project Goal

The aim of the project was supporting the implementation of the *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child* within the Slovak Republic and its practical application.

#### Results Achieved

- A brochure (300 copies) for primary and secondary school students, which described the work of UNICEF in Slovakia and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, was produced. The brochure was written in a child-friendly form and also provided information on the philosophy of the work undertaken by the Child Line.
- A one-day training course for volunteers was held to prepare young people and potential volunteers for their work on the project '*Child Friendly School*'. At the end of the training, all the participants received an instructional material, which included a presentation on UNICEF, a manual for working with students, a summary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as a video tape, entitled '*100 Days after Tsunami*'.
- 5 seminars were organised to train 37 volunteers. Following this, over 100 presentations organised by the volunteers were held at primary and secondary schools throughout Slovakia. In total, 1,150 children participated (46 classes).

Project Title: **Global and Development Education: The Western Balkans**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/47  
 ODA Budget: 78,136.00 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Nadácia Pontis

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the university students' interest and awareness in terms of the Western Balkans in the context of the global education and Slovak development aid.

### Results Achieved

- The course *Global Education: the Western Balkans* in cooperation with the Department of Political Sciences at Comenius University during the winter semester 2005/2006 was held, with a voluntary attendance of 28 students.
- 12 seminars as part of the course focusing on the historical, geographical, social and cultural aspects of the region, as well as the current key problems connected with the Balkans were held. Seminars included discussions, documentary film screenings and presentations.
- Following the course, a public debate '*Bosnia: Ten Years After*', including a screening of the documentary film on the Srebrenica massacre and discussions with a journalist from the Slovak daily paper SME was organised.

Project Title: **Two Worlds**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/49  
 ODA Budget: 240,007.50 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: PLOP Slovakia

### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the primary school teachers' awareness regarding the cooperation with the non-governmental sector in the framework of global development education in order to increase the awareness of children in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> class of a primary school on how to become involved in development activities.

### Results Achieved

- 4 two-day seminars for teachers and students of primary schools were organised in Bratislava, Zvolen and Gelnica.
- The documentary film '*Drinking Water*' (16 DVD copies) showing the real life of people in Mozambique was produced.
- A brochure entitled '*Two Worlds*' (1,000 copies) for primary school students providing basic information on the problems faced in the developing countries and on the development in general was produced.

- A brochure (100 copies) for primary school teachers providing information on development education and its importance and methodological guidelines for the film *Drinking Water* was produced.
- 816 students and 34 teachers from 12 primary schools were involved in the project.

Project Title: **Global Issues through the Eyes of Young People**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/50  
 ODA Budget: 143,940.00 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Bilingválne gymnásium C.S. Lewisa

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to increase the individuals awareness of a wider global context, help them acquire intercultural communication skills, increase their understanding of other countries and cultures, encourage an active participation of students in informing the public about these issues and to promote global development education in secondary schools.

#### Results Achieved

- Global Studies introduced into the first and second grade school curricula at the bilingual high school, offered students the opportunity to learn in an interactive form about global issues.
- A training day on cross-cultural communication with the assistance of NGO animators was held.
- A 'Serbian Day' with the assistance of a Slovak NGO was organised, where 2 young Serbian guests presented Serbian traditions, history, main holidays and music.
- A student conference on global issues with guests from other Slovak schools, offering students an opportunity to present their projects on different global topics: Fair Trade, AIDS, child labour, human rights, refugees etc. was organised. During the preparation phase, students discussed certain aspects of their projects with invited NGO representatives.
- The Slovak-English instructional manual '*Global Studies – Lesson Plans*', which included interactive exercises on multicultural and global topics, was printed (82 copies) and distributed to other schools.
- The global studies magazine 'Global Issues in the Eyes of Young People', which included students' articles on global issues and their feedback on the project's activities was issued.

Project Title: **Discover Vietnam!**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/02ED/53  
 ODA Budget: 218,242.00 SKK (2<sup>nd</sup> call primarily co-financed by NSC)  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2006  
 Project Proponent: Nadácia Milana Šimečku

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to provide Slovak children with information on minorities, in particular the Vietnamese, and to support the integration and social development of a younger generation of this minority.

#### Results Achieved

- A series of lessons during regular teaching hours at the primary school Hubeného, which has a high percentage of young Vietnamese pupils were arranged. The lessons helped children portray the traditional culture and customs of Vietnam; develop 'life skills' such as cooperation, empathy, friendship, responsibility, a critical attitude and an active interest.
- A puppet play *'The Betel Leaf'* based on the themes of three Vietnamese fairytales was prepared. The play was performed by two students from the School of Dramatic Arts, VŠMÚ Bratislava, and shown on 15 occasions in 6 schools in Bratislava to more than 640 pupils and 50 teachers.
- A manual was made to guide the teachers' work with the class after the performance, suggesting activities for group work and the use of dramatic education, at the same time highlighting cultural parallels and differences.
- A quiz about Vietnam and Slovakia during which pupils had an opportunity to learn new facts about the life and culture in Vietnam was organised.
- 2,000 flyers containing basic information on Vietnam, Vietnamese minority in Slovakia, migration and global development education were published. Part of the flyer also included a multiple choice 'card' game.
- A 'Day of Vietnam' consisting of a display of the pupils' art-work inspired by the puppet play was held.

Project Title: **Global Development Education for Prospective Teachers**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/03ED/02  
 ODA Budget: 394,500.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2008  
 Project Proponent: Pedagogická fakulta Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave, Katedra etickej a občianskej výchovy



Project Goal

The project goal was to create and introduce two new teachers' courses covering global development education at universities.

Results Achieved

- The first course, *Global Dimension in Education*, at the Bachelor degree level of study was introduced. It emphasised the theoretical and conceptual basis of global development education and conducted an analysis of global trends and needs, as well as causes and impacts of development aid.
- The second course, *Global Issues for Humanity*, at the Master degree level of study was introduced. It focused primarily on how to teach the subject of development. Both courses were attended by 10-12 students.
- The interdisciplinary teaching material for the courses was developed by the staff of the Department and NGO experts, who also lectured at the seminars.
- An international expert in global development education conducted a workshop for the Department staff, in order to clarify main concepts and approaches used worldwide.
- During the implementation of the Bachelor course, a week-long NGO fair was organised to familiarise students with the NGOs and SlovakAid work.

Project Title:	<b>Development Aid Using Interactive Methods for Students of the Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2005/03ED/04
ODA Budget:	338,995.00 SKK
Year of Implementation:	2006 - 2007
Project Proponent:	Fakulta medzinárodných vzťahov, Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to incorporate development issues into the curriculum at the Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava.

Results Achieved

- Two international conferences on development assistance held at the beginning and at the end of the project, registered attendance of experts from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SlovakAid, NGOs, and the World Bank, etc.
- Following the conferences, two almanacs on the development cooperation were issued.

- Lectures on International Development Aid and Cooperation for students of the 4<sup>th</sup> class at the Faculty of International Relations, were arranged during the winter semester. The lectures were given by international experts, university lecturers and the MFA and NGO representatives. Lectures on the Slovak Official Development Aid were arranged during the summer semester.
- During the course, students were given the opportunity to actively participate in the *World against Poverty* campaign, which was led by the Slovak NGDO Platform.
- A Development Aid Section as part of the International PhD. Scholar conference in Mojmirovce was introduced.
- A visit to a refugee camp, an excursion to the Vienna International Centre and a Fair Trade day for students during the courses was organised.

Project Title: **Strengthening Development Education at Primary and Secondary Schools in the Prešov and Košice Regions**

Project Number: ACU/2006/04ED/05

ODA Budget: 146,091.00 SKK

Year of Implementation: 2007 - 2008

Project Proponent: Slovensko-Juhoafrická spoločnosť

#### Project Goal

The project goal was to promote development education at primary and secondary schools in the Prešov and Košice region.

#### Results Achieved

- 3 seminars for primary and secondary school teachers, which focused on the international development cooperation, Slovak ODA, Global Education Week 2007 activities, etc. were held. The seminars also included a presentation delivered by a Sudanese expert about Sudan, and a documentary film screening.
- Meetings with young people at 2 schools (primary and high school) and at the Student Parliament in Košice were organised. Lectures given by the Sudanese expert were timed to coincide with the World Food Day and Poverty Eradication Day.

Project Title: **Flap of Butterfly's Wing**

Project Number: ACU/2006/04ED/10

ODA Budget: 360,928.00 SKK

Year of Implementation: 2007

Project Proponent: Centrum environmentálnej a etickej výchovy Ž.I.V.I.C.A.

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to help students and teachers better understand international development and appreciate how the situation in developing countries directly affects the rest of the world in the socio-economic and environment fields.

Results Achieved

- 12 tutorials, entitled 'Nations of the World' appropriate for the 2<sup>nd</sup> grade of the primary schools and secondary school were organised and attended by 230 children.
- An interactive exhibition - 'Climate is bringing us together' - for the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of a primary school was held in 4 Slovak towns (Bratislava, Vrbové, Dubnica nad Váhom, and Žilina) and visited by 1,824 pupils and 50 teachers.
- 240 copies of a Petersen<sup>37</sup> map with a methodical handbook 'World inside out' was issued and distributed to teachers and schools.
- 2 training courses for 35 teachers and student-teachers were held.
- 200 copies of a film about Fair Trade, entitled 'For a Few Crowns More' were distributed to teachers and schools.
- A web page, containing details on all the project activities, the Petersen map, a film and information about Fair Trade was created.

Project Title: **Two Sides of One Coin**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/04ED/12  
 ODA Budget: 224,500.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2007  
 Project Proponent: SOSNA

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to enable students, teachers and public understand the reasons and consequences of one of the most frequent global problems - the impact of global tourism on local cultures and traditions in the developing countries.

Results Achieved

- Three thematic art workshops for 66 participants were organised and combined with discussions on the consequences of mass tourism, its impact on developing countries and on possible options for responsible and sustainable tourism.
- A festival, entitled 'Other Journeys', in the Cinefilm cinema in Košice was held, and attended by more than 200 participants. It included a slide show presentation focused on the impact of mass tourism, traditional culture and social differences in Brasilia, India, Kyrgyzstan, the Caribbean, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, Madagascar, Venezuela, the Far East and the Western Balkans.

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<sup>37</sup> Peter Petersen (1884-1952), German pedagogue

- 9 photo and information panels on sustainable tourism were prepared and installed in the cinema café with a possibility of further installations in other Slovak places.

Project Title: **Pride and fall?**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/04ED/21  
 ODA Budget: 338,800.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2007  
 Project Proponent: Centrum environmentálnych aktivít

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to provide further education to teachers with regard to the global problems of poverty in developing countries and to promote the teaching of these subjects at primary and secondary schools.

#### Results Achieved

- A 2-day event for teachers, including 5 interactive seminars on: development cooperation, the 'Make Poverty History Campaign', the methodology of development education, Fair Trade, etc. was organised. 105 participants attended the event, including 86 teachers (teachers from 69 Eco-Schools were the main target group), 12 Eco-School consultants, 6 lecturers and a representative from the Methodical and Pedagogical Centre in Prešov.
- 600 copies of an instructional CD for teachers on development issues were produced and distributed to schools and interested NGOs.
- 4,200 copies of the brochure 'Ďalekohľad' were issued and distributed to schools, interested NGOs and 5 methodical-pedagogical centres.
- A mobile photo exhibition targeting development countries which have been applying development education in teaching process was prepared for schools.

Project Title: **Global Trends – Local Impacts: Migration and New Minorities in Education**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/04ED/31  
 ODA Budget: 379,500.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2007  
 Project Proponent: Nadácia Milana Šimečku

#### Project Goal

The goal of the project was to raise the teachers and students awareness in terms of global problems and trends with a specific emphasis on migration and its consequences towards the social harmony in the Slovak context.

Results Achieved

- 500 copies of an informational handbook, which focused on migration and the new minorities in Slovakia, were printed. This handbook will be distributed to primary and secondary schools during educational seminars organised by NGOs and methodical-pedagogical centres.
- A weekend school offering a course entitled 'Migration and New Minorities' for 20 university students of the Pedagogical Faculty, which focused on practical teaching skills was organised.
- An event entitled 'New Minorities Week' was organised at several locations in Bratislava and included lectures, discussions, film screenings, interactive exercises, cultural workshops, etc.

Project Title: **Global Dimension at Schools**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/04ED/36  
 ODA Budget: 369,990.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2007  
 Project Proponent: Človek v ohrození

Project Goal

The goal of the project was to provide teachers with quality materials in the field of development education, offering an instruction on how to introduce development education into the school curricula as well as into other school activities.

Results Achieved

- An instructional toolkit, entitled 'Global Dimension at Schools' was prepared, published and distributed to relevant schools in Slovakia. The toolkit contains information and instructional material on how to introduce global and development issues into the core subjects, using methods such as teaching through projects, group work, and integrated teaching, etc. It includes topics such as globalisation, climate change, poverty and partnership between developed and underdeveloped countries, media and global issues, and multiculturalism.
- Two seminars on development education (2 and a half days each) for 37 secondary school teachers were organised. Teaching methods, course content and goals, along with a toolkit for its further use during lessons were presented.
- A network of 17 secondary schools interested in the development education was created.
- Students from approximately 9 schools participated in small development projects in the form of festivals, collections, school radio broadcasting, and newsletters etc.



Project Title: **Building Support in Slovakia and Austria for Reaching the MDGs**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/EC/ED/01  
 ODA Budget: 1,865,193.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2009  
 Project Proponent: eRko - Hnutie kresťanských spoločenstiev detí

#### Project Goal

The project aim was to enable the civil society to become involved in the fight against global poverty and to strengthen public and political commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

#### Results Achieved

- Various meetings with Parliament and Ministry officials to discuss the Slovak ODA were organised. The Slovak NGDO Platform representatives participated in the EU seminars and conferences devoted to the Millennium Development Goals.
- 3 Slovak journalists undertook a study trip to Kenya, which focused on the development projects for street children, micro-credits, and health, etc. Following this trip, they published articles in the Slovak newspapers and magazines which were describing the problems in developing countries. 1,000 DVDs were produced and distributed to students and teachers.
- A database of 'development friendly' journalists was developed. Interviews with the media were held and press releases distributed. Various articles informing about the MDGs and development aid were published in magazines and newspapers.
- The capacity building material Manifesto-Rich Poor World was distributed to members of the Slovak NGDO Platform with the main focus on information about the quality and quantity of development aid, development policy coherence, the EU-Africa strategy and the role of the civil society in development assistance.
- 3,500 copies of a booklet entitled 'Better World' were prepared and distributed to more than 400 teachers and 1,500 volunteers who work with children throughout Slovakia.

Project Title: **Education Capacity Building of Local Fair Trade Associations/ Clubs in Slovakia and France by Implementing Development Education Programmes for High School Students**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/EC/ED/02  
 ODA Budget: 441,357.00 SKK  
 Year of Implementation: 2006 - 2009  
 Project Proponent: FAIRTRADE Slovakia

Project Goal

The project goal was to strengthen the capacities of the local Fair Trade associations/clubs in Slovakia and to introduce development education programmes and activities at high schools.

Results Achieved

- 17 secondary schools teachers participated in training courses, which focused on the history and principles of Fair Trade, and introduced different teaching methods (simulation games, theatre performance, puzzles, writing and reading activities, presentations and movies, and tasting exotic food and Fair Trade products) and various group activities and discussions.
- More than 500 young people learnt about Fair Trade and ways to become active in a changing society.
- The project is still under implementation and other seminars will be held for students and teachers, tour of Fair Trade producers in Slovakia will be organised, and presentations of new materials developed within the projects will be distributed.

Project Title:	<b>Development Education Summer School – ‘Achieving of MDGs: the role of Development Education’</b>
Project Number:	ACU/2006/EC/ED/03
ODA Budget:	497,650.30 SKK
Year of Implementation:	2007
Project Proponent:	Platforma mimovládnych rozvojových organizácií

Project Goal

The Development Education Summer School aimed at fostering partnerships between NGOs in Europe and the South (Economically Less Developed Countries) and providing further training on development issues and development education to the EU and non-EU development professionals.

Results Achieved

- 125 participants from 38 countries (including 12 developing countries) attended the Summer School<sup>38</sup>.
- 5 working groups were created: Politicians and Decision Makers; the Media; Teachers, Educators, Youth Movements; Migrant Organizations and Diasporas; and Business and Companies.
- Several thematic sessions were offered to participants (MDG overview, creating synergies by connecting target groups, the importance of coordination, networking and cooperation at the local, national and international level, planning national and international campaigns

<sup>38</sup> The Summer School is organised on an annual basis by the Development Education Exchange in Europe Project (DEEEP) and the National Platform of Non-governmental Development Organisations.

to increase citizens' support for the MDGs, methods for providing education on development and the MDGs, financing MDGs' campaigns and educational activities, public awareness of the MDGs in Europe and the role of local authorities in the achievement of the MDGs).

Project Title: **Regional Partnership Programme**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/01/RPP  
 ODA Budget: 120,000.00 USD  
 Year of Implementation: 2005 - 2008  
 Project Proponent: Platforma mimovládnych rozvojových organizácií

#### Project Goal

The overall goal of the project was to strengthen the capacities and the visibility of development cooperation, as well as to improve the networking between Slovakia, Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia.

#### Results Achieved

- “Global Education” study visits were organised to Vienna, Graz and Linz.
- A conference titled “ODA legal and institutional framework – flexibility in ODA management” was organised.
- A “Project planning” training workshop was held.
- A training “Management of information and communication for platform coordinators and staff” was organised.
- Several meetings with government representatives, members of Slovak Parliament and journalists took place.
- Representatives of Slovak NGOs took part in the RPP workshop focused on preparation of the EU-Africa-Strategy. the international conference on the Western Balkans in Ljubljana, the Volunteer Exchange Meeting: “Involvement of volunteers in development cooperation” in Budapest, the seminar on “Understanding EU Development Cooperation”, the workshops “Advocacy and Lobbying” and “The Future Challenge Cross-border Networking” in Vienna and in the RPP Pilot Project Presentation and Evaluation in Budapest.
- Pilot projects in the field of development cooperation and awareness were supported, among them 13 projects submitted by the Slovak NGOs. The Slovaks together with their Austrian partners have implemented 7 educational projects and 6 development projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Serbia and Sudan.

## EARLY TERMINATED PROJECTS

Project Title: **Food Security Project Tonj South County**  
 Project Number: ACU/2004/02/SU/18  
 ODA Budget: 18,897.00 USD  
 Project Proponent: Slovenská katolícka charita

Project Title: **Health Education, Voluntary Counseling & Testing and the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission to Reduce the Spread of AIDS in Eldoret**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/04/KE/22  
 ODA Budget: 18,314.00 USD  
 Project Proponent: Vysoká škola zdravotníctva a sociálnej práce Sv. Alžbety

Project Title: **Elementary School Construction in Banda Aceh**  
 Project Number: ACU/2005/TSUNAMI/04  
 ODA Budget: 2,150.00 USD  
 Project Proponent: Slovenský červený kríž

Project Title: **Supporting Development of Small and Medium Sized Businesses in Kazakhstan by Offering an Innovative Technology for a Partner Business in the Field of the Building Industry**  
 Project Number: ACU/2006/06/KZ/18  
 ODA Budget: 20,068.90 USD  
 Project Proponent: PAME-IMPEX, spol. s r.o.

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