

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2021 Development Cooperation Plan

implemented through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland from the special-purpose reserve allocated for development cooperation, from the funds of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries engaging in development cooperation

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Introduction

The 2021 Development Cooperation Plan implements the objectives of the *Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme 2021–2030 – Solidarity for Development* (hereinafter referred to as “the 2021–2030 Programme”).

The Plan was drawn up in accordance with the Act of 16 September 2011 on Development Cooperation (Journal of Laws of 2020, items 1648 and 2023). The Plan defines directions, objectives and forms of activities in the sphere of development cooperation and the amounts of funds directed to partner countries through instruments of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

By engaging in development cooperation, Poland seeks to contribute to building a more sustainable world for current and future generations. The activities to be undertaken will aim to support Polish development cooperation partner countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹

The prioritised geographical coverage of Polish development cooperation activities in 2021 includes:

- **four Eastern Partnership countries: Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine,**
- **two Middle East countries: Lebanon and Palestine,**
- **four countries of sub-Saharan Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal and Tanzania.**

In keeping with the thematic priorities set out in the 2021–2030 Programme, namely:

- peace, justice and strong institutions
- equal opportunities
 - education
 - decent work
 - entrepreneurship
 - reducing inequalities
 - sustainable cities
- health
- climate and natural resources
 - clean water and sanitary conditions
 - forests and biodiversity
 - renewable energy sources,

we will implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, in particular, the following goals: 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, 4. Quality Education, 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 10. Reduced Inequality, 3. Good Health and Well-being, 6. Clean Water and Sanitation, 11. Sustainable Cities and communities, and 13. Climate Action.

The cross-cutting (horizontal) priorities of Polish development cooperation are climate protection and equal opportunities for women and men.

¹ The Polish version of this document uses the Polish acronym CZR for Sustainable Development Goals instead of the English one (SDGs), in keeping with the interpretation issued by the Council of the Polish Language (*Rada Języka Polskiego*) on 21 September 2020.

The Plan also contains information on the multilateral dimension of Poland's development cooperation, including in particular development cooperation within the European Union and international organisations (OECD, the United Nations framework and others).

Additionally, the 2021 Development Cooperation Plan will be implemented in the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic which has triggered socio-economic consequences that will be felt for years to come. In this context, the activities under *Polish Aid* aim to mitigate the negative effects of the pandemic in priority countries.

The established thematic priorities may include potential development activities such as strengthening disease prevention, medical treatment or support for economic sectors that have been particularly affected by the pandemic.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned geographical priorities, Polish assistance will be targeted at countries which will see increased needs arising from the international political situation, Polish foreign policy priorities or crisis events. In 2021, such activities will be undertaken in particular with regard to Armenia in connection with the crisis triggered by the armed conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh and its consequences.

Activities undertaken within the Polish development cooperation will be largely aimed at ensuring effective protection for people persecuted on grounds of their religion, denomination or other beliefs, both by providing assistance to the victims of such persecutions and by sending support to governments and institutions that combat the manifestations and causes of such persecutions.

Part I

I. Geographical and thematic priorities of development cooperation financed from the special purpose reserve funds allocated for bilateral development cooperation and from the funds of MFA.

A. SELECTED EASTERN PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES

BELARUS

1. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

- a) Building civil society, including efforts to ensure flexible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government.
- b) Protecting fundamental rights and civic values, in particular the right to freedom, including freedom of expression and free access to reliable information.
- c) Promoting and supporting good governance, observance of human rights and the application of democratic principles.

2. Equal Opportunities – Education (SDG 4)

- a) Facilitating access to quality education.
- b) Improving the infrastructure of educational institutions, accommodating the needs of people with disabilities.
- c) Supporting innovation in teaching systems and training of teaching staff to ensure quality education to the most vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities.
- d) Providing a safe, violence-free, inclusive and productive learning environment for all.
- e) Promoting lifelong learning.

3. Equal Opportunities – Entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

- a) Supporting regional and local development strategies aimed at sustainable economic growth.
- b) Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, in particular one that relies on innovative solutions, tools and technologies.
- c) Supporting the tourism sector, particularly in job creation and the promotion of local culture, natural heritage and products.
- d) Technology and knowledge transfer, and support for the creation of quality jobs, addressing the needs of local economies and labour markets.

4. Equal Opportunities – Reduced Inequality (SDG 10)

Supporting marginalised groups, including people with disabilities, victims of domestic violence and children deprived of parental care, e.g. by developing activities aimed at reducing inequalities for these groups.

5. Health (SDG 3)

- a) Improving the quality and accessibility of health and social care, particularly for people with disabilities and children deprived of parental care or in a difficult financial situation.
- b) Strengthening the health care system (improving staff qualifications, extending the infrastructure, retrofitting), *inter alia* in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.

6. Climate and Natural Resources (SDG 13)

- a) Transfer of effective solutions based on cleaner technologies in order to combat environmental degradation.
- b) Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore and make a sustainable use of ecosystems.

GEORGIA

1. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

- a) Building professional, transparent national and local institutions acting in public interest and public safety and in compliance with the law; also with regard to key reforms set out under the European Union Association Agreement.
- b) Building civil society, including efforts to ensure flexible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government.
- c) Developing national and local crisis management systems, building the capacity of public administration to prevent and respond to natural disasters and emergencies caused by human activity, as well as increasing operational capacities in this respect.

2. Equal Opportunities – Education (SDG 4)

- a) Facilitating access to quality education.
- b) Improving the infrastructure of educational institutions, accommodating the needs of people with disabilities.
- c) Supporting efforts to build an education system that addresses current challenges and meets modern standards, including the training of teaching staff.
- d) Supporting the education and training system for children and people from groups at risk of social exclusion.

3. Equal Opportunities – Economic Growth and Decent Work (SDG 8)

Building decent and safe conditions of employment, with a particular focus on women and people with disabilities.

4. Equal Opportunities – Entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

- a) Supporting regional and local development strategies aimed at sustainable economic growth.
- b) Supporting the implementation of policies promoting sustainable tourism to enable job creation and the promotion of local products and natural heritage.
- c) Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, in particular one that relies on innovative solutions, tools and technologies.
- d) Technology and knowledge transfer, and support for the creation of new jobs and the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular in low-carbon and innovative sectors of the economy, including IT and ICT.

5. Equal Opportunities – Reduced Inequality (SDG 10)

Supporting marginalised groups, including people with disabilities, victims of domestic violence and children deprived of parental care, e.g. by developing activities aimed at reducing inequalities for these groups.

6. Health (SDG 3)

Improving the quality and accessibility of health services and social services, particularly for victims of violence, children and people with disabilities.

7. Climate and Natural Resources (SDG 13)

- a) Supporting all levels of public administration in ensuring effective environmental management and adaptation to climate change, including adaptation of domestic regulations to European Union standards.
- b) Assisting the public sector, including the local government level, in the use of renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency.
- c) Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore and make a sustainable use of ecosystems.

MOLDOVA

1. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

- a) Building professional, transparent national and local institutions acting in public interest and public safety and in compliance with the law; also with regard to key reforms set out under the European Union Association Agreement.
- b) Building civil society, including efforts to ensure flexible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government.

- c) Developing national and local crisis management systems, building the capacity of public administration to prevent and respond to natural disasters and emergencies caused by human activity, as well as increasing operational capacities in this respect.
- d) Supporting access to reliable information and protecting fundamental civil liberties.

2. Equal Opportunities – Education (SDG 4)

- a) Facilitating access to quality education.
- b) Improving the infrastructure of educational institutions, accommodating the needs of people with disabilities.

3. Equal Opportunities – Entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

- a) Supporting regional and local development strategies aimed at sustainable economic growth.
- b) Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, in particular one that relies on innovative solutions, tools and technologies.
- c) Supporting the tourism sector, particularly in job creation and the promotion of local culture, natural heritage and products.
- d) Promoting entrepreneurship, particularly among young people and women and in rural areas.
- e) Technology and knowledge transfer, and support for the creation of new jobs and the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular in low-carbon and innovative sectors of the economy, including IT and ICT.

4. Equal Opportunities – Sustainable Cities (SDG 11)

- a) Supporting urban planning and regeneration processes that take account of both social and environmental needs as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation in a sustainable manner.
- b) Improving the quality of life of city dwellers, revitalising run-down neighbourhoods and modernising municipal services.
- c) Promoting economically, socially and environmentally beneficial connections between urban, suburban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- d) Improving access to public open spaces in cities and including citizen participation in urban planning.

5. Health (SDG 3)

Improving the quality and accessibility of health care, particularly for people from groups at risk of social exclusion.

6. Climate and Natural Resources (SDG 13)

- a) Supporting all levels of public administration in ensuring effective environmental management, including adaptation of domestic regulations to European Union standards.
- b) Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore and make a sustainable use of ecosystems.

UKRAINE

1. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

- a) Building professional, transparent national and local institutions acting in public interest and public safety and in compliance with the law; also with regard to key reforms set out under the European Union Association Agreement.
- b) Building civil society, including efforts to ensure flexible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government.
- c) Developing national and local crisis management systems, building the capacity of public administration to prevent and respond to natural disasters and emergencies caused by human activity, as well as increasing operational capacities in this respect.

2. Equal Opportunities – Education (SDG 4)

- a) Facilitating access to quality education.
- b) Improving access to high quality vocational education and supporting reskilling processes.

3. Equal Opportunities – Entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

- a) Supporting regional and local development strategies aimed at sustainable economic growth.
- b) Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, in particular one that relies on innovative solutions, tools and technologies.
- c) Technology and knowledge transfer, and support for the creation of new jobs and the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular in low-carbon and innovative sectors of the economy, including IT and ICT.

4. Equal Opportunities – Sustainable Cities (SDG 11)

- a) Supporting urban planning and regeneration processes that take account of both social and environmental needs as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation in a sustainable manner.
- b) Improving the quality of life of city dwellers, revitalising run-down neighbourhoods and modernising municipal services.
- c) Promoting economically, socially and environmentally beneficial connections between urban, suburban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- d) Improving access to public open spaces in cities and including citizen participation in urban planning.

5. Health (SDG 3)

- a) Increasing health protection and improving the quality of health care and social care (including mental health) provided to people affected by armed conflicts and other emergencies.
- b) Strengthening the health care system, particularly in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases (improving staff qualifications, extending the infrastructure, retrofitting).

6. Climate and Natural Resources (SDG 13)

- a) Transfer of effective solutions based on cleaner technologies in order to combat environmental degradation.
- b) Supporting all levels of public administration in ensuring effective environmental management and adaptation to climate change, including adaptation of domestic regulations to European Union standards.
- c) Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore and make a sustainable use of ecosystems.

B. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SENEGAL, TANZANIA

1. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

- a) Building professional, transparent national and local institutions acting in public interest and public safety.
- b) Developing national and local crisis management systems, building the capacity of public administration and increasing operational capacities, particularly in responding and preventing natural and man-made disasters and emergencies.

2. Equal Opportunities – Education (SDG 4)

- a) Removing all barriers, both physical and mental, in access to education at all levels, particularly ensuring equal educational opportunities for girls and young women and people from groups at risk of exclusion due to disability.
- b) Improving the teaching conditions, including the construction and improvement of the infrastructure of educational centres, also including improved sanitation, access to water and electricity (in particular with the use of renewable energy sources).
- c) Increasing the professional competences of teaching staff and fostering academic cooperation.
- d) Increasing access to technical and vocational training, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies and IT.

3. Equal Opportunities – Decent Work (SDG 8)

- a) Creating quality jobs, addressing the needs of the local economy and labour market, particularly in low-carbon sectors, with a particular focus on the situation of women, young people and people with disabilities.
- b) Creating jobs, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies and IT.

4. Equal Opportunities – Entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, enhancing competitiveness, productivity and innovation, particularly of non-profit enterprises, producer groups, cooperatives and worker cooperatives, as well as small and medium-sized enterprises. Preferred areas of support:

- the agri-food sector, including food processing and storage,
- waste management, including recycling,
- tourism.

5. Reduced Inequality (SDG 10)

- a) Supporting measures to improve access to social services for people from groups at risk of exclusion, also by eliminating discriminatory policies and practices.
- b) Combating all forms of violence against women and girls.

6. Health (SDG 3)

- a) Expanding and modernising medical, sanitary and administrative systems and infrastructure of health care providers, and improving professional qualifications of medical staff, particularly in perinatal care.
- b) Preventing and treating infectious diseases (including, e.g., COVID-19 and tuberculosis) and running vaccination programmes.
- c) Combating hunger and malnutrition, particularly in children up to five years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers by supporting primary health care and training in healthy child nutrition.
- d) Promoting, implementing and developing health education as well as hygiene and disease prevention training.

7. Climate and Natural Resources (SDG 13)

- a) Strengthening adaptive capacities and resilience to climate risks and natural disasters.
- b) Improving water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in health care facilities, schools, public institutions and large urban centres.
- c) Reducing waste generation through, e.g., waste prevention and the processing of generated waste in accordance with the waste handling hierarchy, including recycling and preparation for reuse. Developing circular economy and supporting policies and practices related to waste processing and product reuse.
- d) Taking measures for sustainable management of water resources, including the reduction of wastewater generation, treatment of generated wastewater, reduction of the amount of discharged untreated wastewater.
- e) Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore and make a sustainable use of ecosystems.
- f) Increasing energy efficiency and improving access to energy services based on renewable sources, in particular in educational establishments, health care facilities, and public institutions.

C. MIDDLE EAST

LEBANON

1. Equal Opportunities – Education (SDG 4)

- a) Providing quality education at all levels, corresponding to contemporary challenges and modern standards, and increasing the number of learners.
- b) Removing all barriers, both physical and mental, in access to education at all levels, also ensuring equal educational opportunities for girls and young women, orphaned children and children at risk of exclusion due to disability.
- c) Improving the quality and conditions of teaching, as well as the infrastructure of educational institutions, including safe and hygienic conditions, access to water and electricity (in particular using renewable sources).

2. Equal Opportunities – Entrepreneurship and Decent Work (SDG 8)

- a) Developing and promoting entrepreneurship, occupational activity and employment, particularly among women and young people, also with regard to one-person or family businesses.
- b) Increasing competitiveness, productivity and innovation of non-profit enterprises, producer groups, cooperatives, particularly in the agri-food sector.
- c) Improving access to vocational training, career counselling and reskilling, particularly for women and young people.

- d) Creating quality jobs adapted to the needs of the local economy and labour market, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies and IT, with a particular focus on the situation of women, young people and people with disabilities.

3. Reduced Inequality (SDG 10)

- a) Supporting measures to improve access to social services for people from groups at risk of exclusion, particularly in non-urbanised regions, also through the elimination of discriminatory policies and practices.
- b) Preventing all forms of violence against women and girls.

4. Equal Opportunities – Sustainable Cities (SDG 11)

- a) Improving the quality of life for residents, revitalising run-down neighbourhoods and modernising municipal services, particularly waste management and fire safety.
- b) Counteracting the negative effects of urbanisation, particularly in terms of environmental exploitation and pollution.

5. Health (SDG 3)

- a) Building and modernising medical, sanitary and administrative systems and infrastructure of health care providers, as well as supporting the operation of local health care facilities.
- b) Preventing and treating infectious diseases (including e.g. COVID-19), running vaccination programmes, as well as promoting and implementing of health education and disease prevention training.
- c) Ensuring access to quality health care, including rehabilitation, for all.
- d) Strengthening the health care system and improving professional qualifications of medical staff, including adaptation to contemporary challenges and technologies, also the operation of specialised equipment.

6. Climate and Natural Resources (SDG 13)

- a) Strengthening adaptive capacities and resilience to climate risks and natural disasters.
- b) Reducing waste generation through, e.g., waste prevention and the processing of generated waste in accordance with the waste handling hierarchy, including recycling and preparation for reuse.
- c) Taking measures for sustainable management of water resources, including the reduction of wastewater generation, treatment of generated wastewater, reduction of the amount of discharged untreated wastewater.
- d) Improving access to clean water and sanitation, particularly in public institutions, large urban centres and for people at risk of exclusion.
- e) Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore and make a sustainable use of ecosystems.
- f) Increasing energy efficiency and improving access to energy services based on renewable sources and energy-efficient technologies, in particular in public institutions.

PALESTINE

1. Equal Opportunities – Education (SDG 4)

- a) Providing quality education at all levels, corresponding to contemporary challenges and modern standards, and increasing the number of learners.
- b) Removing all barriers, both physical and mental, in access to education at all levels, also ensuring equal educational opportunities for girls and young women, and people at risk of exclusion due to disability.
- c) Improving the quality and conditions of teaching, as well as the infrastructure of educational institutions, including safe and hygienic conditions, access to water and electricity (in particular using renewable sources).

2. Equal Opportunities – Entrepreneurship and Decent Work (SDG 8)

- a) Creating quality jobs, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies and IT, with a particular focus on the situation of women, young people and people with disabilities.
- b) Improving access (particularly for women and young people) to vocational training, career counselling and reskilling.
- c) Developing and promoting entrepreneurship, occupational activity and employment, particularly among women and young people, also with regard to one-person or family businesses.
- d) Increasing competitiveness, productivity and innovation, particularly of non-profit enterprises, producer groups, cooperatives, as well as small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in the agri-food sector.

3. Reduced Inequality (SDG 10)

Supporting measures to improve access to social services for people with disabilities, particularly in non-urbanised regions, also through the elimination of discriminatory policies and practices.

4. Health (SDG 3)

- a) Building and modernising medical, sanitary and administrative systems and infrastructure of health care providers, as well as supporting the operation of local health care facilities.
- b) Ensuring access to quality health care, including rehabilitation, for all, with a particular focus on people with disabilities and people living in areas with limited access to medical services.
- c) Strengthening the health care system and improving professional qualifications of medical staff, including adaptation to contemporary challenges and technologies.

5. Climate and Natural Resources (SDG 13)

Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore and make a sustainable use of ecosystems.

II. Humanitarian aid

In 2021, humanitarian aid to those in need will be continued alongside, when necessary, post-conflict stabilisation and reconstruction activities, particularly in the interest of the Middle East. In particular, activities will be targeted at refugees, internally displaced persons and local populations in response to the conflict in Syria and Iraq.

Additionally, as a result of the fighting that took place in Nagorno-Karabakh in 2020, many civilians faced a critical humanitarian situation. There were also fatalities on both sides of the frontline, and damage was inflicted to houses and public infrastructure. In order to support people affected by this conflict, assistance measures will be taken, targeting this group of people.

To continue the priorities set by Poland during its membership of the UN Security Council, as well as to implement the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Women, Peace and Security 2018–2021, Poland's humanitarian aid should focus on activities in the following areas:

- protection of children in armed conflicts,
- support for people with disabilities,
- support for women.

At the same time, a special reserve will be established to respond to sudden humanitarian crises and disasters.

1. Bilateral assistance will be implemented through the following:

- a) enabling Polish NGOs to participate in grant procedures organised by major humanitarian donors, including the European Commission and the United Nations, by financing a potential own contribution, which is required when applying for funds;
- b) implementation of projects selected in the "Humanitarian Aid 2021" call for proposals by Polish NGOs;
- c) implementation of direct aid projects by Polish missions abroad.

2. Multilateral support will focus on co-financing for programmes and projects undertaken by partner organisations, e.g. in activities related to the protection of civilians in conflicts, and on the provision of assistance in areas that are difficult to access for security reasons, in particular through:
 - a) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) under the Cooperation Agreement;
 - b) United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), including the OCHA Donor Support Group, of which Poland has been a member since 2012;
 - c) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
 - d) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

III. Global education

Global education is part of civic education and upbringing that broadens their scope by raising awareness of global phenomena and interdependencies. Interdependencies should be understood as interconnectedness and interpenetration of cultural, environmental, economic, social, political and technological systems. The main objective of global education is to prepare its recipients to face challenges faced by the international community as a whole. These may include the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, including efforts to ensure peace and security in the world, improve the quality of life in the countries of the Global South, ensure sustainable development, combat climate change and build economic partnerships between countries of the North and the South. Activities to be carried out in 2021 will be in line with the global education objectives set out in the 2021–2030 Programme, i.e.:

- they will create behaviours among the target audiences that contribute to the achievement of the *2030 Agenda's* local, regional and global sustainable development goals;
- they will strive to eliminate negative attitudes and actions among the target audiences, including discriminatory attitudes and passivity towards the actions undertaken by the international community to address current global challenges;
- they will reduce stereotypes about the countries of the Global South.

The activities will help to:

- strengthen the presence of global education in educational programmes and teaching global education at all levels of formal education in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science (and its subordinated units);
- raise public awareness of global issues.

Specific activities under global education will be directed at specific target groups, i.e. children, young people and adults, within the formal, informal and non-formal education system.

Priority will be given to activities with a high potential for multiplication, with sustainable results and those aimed at enhancing the quality of educational initiatives.

IV. Policy coherence for development

The objective of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is for countries to design and implement policies so as to avoid activities that negatively impact global development and the development opportunities of other countries, including the socio-economic development of priority countries for Polish development cooperation. At the same time, countries should strive to reconcile the objectives of national policies with sustainable development goals. Currently, Poland has the following priority areas within PCD: *support for the system to curb illicit financial flows in thematic areas such as fighting tax evasion and money laundering* (the Ministry of Finance is the lead institution), *fighting against illegal trade in endangered plant and animal species* (the Ministry of Climate and Environment is the lead institution) and *dissemination and implementation of corporate social responsibility standards (CSR/RBC) in the context of policy coherence for development* (the Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy is the lead institution).

In 2021, activities in priority areas will be implemented by lead institutions in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in consultation with other ministries. In 2021, Policy Coherence for Development will be also implemented in cooperation with PCD Focal Points in ministries under two new priority areas: sustainable cities and communities, and climate (including the environment and seas).

V. Cooperation with the private sector

Cooperation with the private sector will focus on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and will be carried out in accordance with the *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights*.

The private sector plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of developing countries and is an important partner in efforts towards sustainable development and global poverty reduction. In 2021, projects will include employment support, promoting entrepreneurship and improving the productivity and competitiveness of businesses.

In 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue its dialogue and cooperation with interested private entities and public institutions in Poland, as well as international organisations with regard to engaging the private sector in development cooperation. Among other things, we will continue our cooperation with multilateral development banks, in particular under trust funds, and in order to encourage the Polish private sector to participate in international tenders organised by these institutions, as well as with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with regard to the implementation of the *Polish Challenge Fund (PCF)* project, targeted at Polish SMEs, start-ups and research institutions.

The inter-ministerial dialogue will be continued with regard to the process and rules of extending governmental tied aid loans, as well as the improvement of assessment and evaluation procedures applied to debt-financed development projects. The MFA will strive to fulfil the OECD DAC recommendations to untie aid, in particular for least developed countries (LDCs) and heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs).

VI. Information activities

Information and education activities on development aid and humanitarian aid will continue through a dedicated web portal (<https://www.gov.pl/web/polishaid>), as well as in the “Polish Aid” section of the main MFA portal (<https://www.gov.pl/web/diplomacy/polish-aid>) and on the website of the Public Information Bulletin of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where information required by the law on access to public information will be posted. In order to reach selected target groups, social media (such as Twitter, YouTube, Flickr, Issuu) will also be used in this process.

Within the aforementioned activities, cooperation with traditional and online media will be continued under coproduction agreements in order to further promote development-related topics, including Poland’s involvement in development assistance and humanitarian activities around the world.

Plans include the organisation of exhibitions and the publication of information materials presenting Polish development cooperation. As in previous years, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is interested in developing a survey of Poles’ attitudes towards development cooperation financed by Poland. Furthermore, the annual report on Polish development and humanitarian activities will also be published with regard to the activities carried out in 2020.

It is also planned to maintain cooperation in the area of information and education within the EU Member States.

VII. Evaluation of effectiveness in achieving development cooperation objectives

In 2021, the statutory evaluation of effectiveness in achieving development cooperation objectives will be conducted on the basis of information from streamlined and structured primary data (collected by the MFA) and available secondary data (ministerial documents and sources, dedicated information services, expert observations and reports, including the OECD DAC report from the planned review of Polish development cooperation). Before being used, the collected materials will be analysed for reliability and timeliness. The findings from monitoring exercises carried out by both MFA staff (with due consideration of the epidemic situation) and Polish diplomatic missions implementing development projects will also be taken into account.

VIII. Forms and rules of cooperation with partners of Polish development cooperation

A. Flagship initiatives

1. Eastern Partnership Academy of Public Administration

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Lech Kaczyński National School of Public Administration will continue training events aimed at public administration officials from all EaP countries, i.e. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, within the framework of the Eastern Partnership Academy of Public Administration (EaPAPA).

The EaPAPA specialist training programme includes lectures and workshops conducted by experienced experts and practitioners from Poland and other EU countries. The training topics include European integration, including the implementation of association agreements, civil service and other issues relevant to the needs of partner countries.

2. Scholarships and education costs

The scholarship policy is an important instrument for supporting the development of partner countries in the context of Agenda 2030 objectives. The scholarship policy contributes to building the socio-economic potential of partner countries and to strengthening their cooperation with Poland.

The range of scholarships available for citizens of developing countries, in particular for citizens of priority countries for Polish development cooperation, will be provided, among others, within scholarship programmes implemented through the Ministry of Education and Science. The special-purpose reserve will co-finance, in particular, the Stefan Banach Scholarship Programme, implemented by the Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange.

a) Stefan Banach Scholarship Programme

The Programme aims to support the socio-economic development of developing countries by improving the level of education and professional qualifications of their citizens. The scholarships are addressed to the following countries: Angola, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nigeria, Northern Macedonia, Palestine, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. The programme enables students to undertake second-cycle study programmes at universities supervised by the Ministry of Education and Science in engineering and technical sciences, agricultural sciences as well as exact and natural sciences. Citizens of the countries of Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia have the opportunity to undertake study programmes also in the humanities and social sciences, except for language and literature studies in the mother tongue of the beneficiary's country of origin.

b) The government-sponsored Konstanty Kalinowski Scholarship Programme

The Konstanty Kalinowski Scholarship Programme is aimed at young Belarusians who cannot undertake university education in Belarus due to their political views. The programme is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science and the Centre for East European Studies at the University of Warsaw.

Additionally, under the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the education of Ukrainian citizens at the College of Europe dated 25 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will co-finance scholarships for Ukrainian citizens. These activities aim to support Ukraine's aspirations for European Union membership.

B. Projects implemented by government administration bodies and their subordinate units

The projects of government administration bodies will be implemented under the thematic priorities specified for individual priority countries. Additionally, in the case of Armenia, projects will be implemented in line with the Polish development cooperation priorities set out in the 2021–2030 Programme.

The government administration projects are designed to contribute to the sustainable development of the partner countries, improvement of living conditions and strengthening of the capabilities of their residents. At the same time, the assistance efforts are aimed at strengthening the political and economic relations between Poland and the priority countries.

The call for projects will be sent to central government administration bodies by the end of the first quarter of 2021. The MFA will organise a call for projects for central government administration bodies and their subordinate units that implement tasks related to development cooperation. The rules and manner of project implementation are defined in the "Guidelines for government administration bodies regarding the implementation of Polish development cooperation projects."

C. Projects implemented through non-governmental organisations, local government units, public higher education institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its scientific and organisational units

The structure of the Polish development cooperation system, including in particular the mode of distributing public resources to aid initiatives, helps to improve the efficiency of implemented projects and, indirectly, strengthens the potential of Poland's development cooperation partners.

Plans are in store to announce the following competitions in 2021 to carry out cooperation with the aforementioned entities:

- **The “Polish Development Assistance 2021” call for proposals**

The call will invite proposals for projects to be carried out in the following countries: Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Lebanon and Palestine. The amounts listed in Annex I, allocated for individual countries under “Polish Development Assistance 2021” are subject to change depending on the final amount of the special-purpose reserve earmarked for development cooperation and the final assessment of proposals. The minimum amount of donation for each project addressed to Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine in the call for proposals will be PLN 200,000 (PLN 150,000 in case of local government units). The minimum amount of donation for each project addressed to Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Lebanon and Palestine will be PLN 350,000.

Modular proposals are also allowed.

Eligible entities:

- a) non-governmental organisations registered in Poland within the meaning of Article 3(2) of the Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work as well as entities mentioned in Article 3(3) of that Act, including non-public universities, chambers of agriculture and chambers of commerce,
- b) local government units (only for projects in Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine),
- c) public universities,
- d) research institutes,
- e) the Polish Academy of Sciences and its scientific and organisational units.

The call for proposals is expected to be announced within one month after the adoption of the 2021 Development Cooperation Plan.

- **The “Humanitarian Aid 2021” call for proposals**

The call for proposals will select projects to assist refugees, internally displaced persons and the local population in countries of Africa and Middle East, as well as civilians affected by the armed conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The amounts allocated to specific countries/regions are subject to change depending on the final amount of the special-purpose reserve earmarked for development cooperation and the final assessment of the proposals, taking humanitarian needs and Polish foreign policy objectives into account.

Eligible entities: non-governmental organisations registered in Poland within the meaning of Article 3(2) of the Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work and entities listed in Article 3(3) of this Act.

The call for proposals is expected to be announced in the first or second quarter of 2021.

- **The “Securing the funds for own contributions for the implementation of humanitarian projects in the Middle East and Africa, financed from sources other than the budget of the Republic of Poland 2021” call for proposals**

This call for proposals aims to select the best projects from among the initiatives co-financed from sources other than the budget of the Republic of Poland and which involve the implementation of humanitarian activities in countries of the Middle East and Africa.

Eligible entities: non-governmental organisations registered in Poland within the meaning of Article 3(2) of the Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work and entities listed in Article 3(3) of this Act.

The timing for announcing this call for proposals will be agreed with NGOs.

- **The “Global Education 2021” call for proposals**

This call for proposal will select, in particular, modular projects aimed at strengthening global education in the formal, non-formal and informal education system and covering the task of re-granting. The projects will aim to increase the awareness of Polish citizens about global interdependencies, inequalities in the world and the implementation of Agenda 2030. The competition procedure may include a separate task involving the co-financing of global education projects that are part of an undertaking co-financed from sources other than the budget of the Republic of Poland.

Entities eligible to apply for funding under this call for proposals are non-governmental organisations registered in Poland within the meaning of the Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work as well as public universities within the meaning of the Act on Higher Education and Science.

The call for proposals is expected to be announced in the second quarter of 2021.

D. Activities implemented through Solidarity Fund PL

In 2021, the MFA will commission the Solidarity Fund PL to carry out tasks under the Polish development cooperation in accordance with the thematic priorities defined for each priority country.

The Solidarity Fund PL will implement its own projects through NGOs and its Representative Offices in Kyiv, Chisinau and Tbilisi (for Georgia and Armenia). When implementing projects, the Representative Offices will cooperate with international donors as well as local and international partners.

In concert with the MFA, the Solidarity Fund PL will organise election observation missions and training for observers as part of OSCE/ODIHR observation missions, in particular in Eastern Partnership countries and Central Asia.

The Solidarity Fund PL will continue to work towards obtaining the EU *pillar assessment* certification.

E. Projects implemented through Polish missions abroad

Development-oriented and humanitarian projects can be implemented through Polish missions abroad. The missions implement projects in countries and regions identified by the MFA. In the Polish development cooperation priority countries, projects will be implemented in the thematic priorities indicated in Part I of this Plan.

In other developing countries, development projects will contribute to the implementation of Polish development cooperation priorities set out in the 2021–2030 Programme.

If humanitarian aid is involved, projects can be implemented independently of the geographical priorities defined in the 2021–2030 Programme, within selected areas: health and nutrition, shelter, education and social services, water, sanitation and hygiene sector, early recovery from disasters, linking relief, rehabilitation and development.

The distribution of funds allocated to projects implemented by Polish missions abroad is shown in Annex II.

F. Cooperation with international financial institutions

Poland will continue its active cooperation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), of which Poland is a member, i.e. the European Investment Bank Group, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Bank Group, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Development activities undertaken by IFIs on a global scale will be supported, taking Poland's priorities into account.

Poland's representatives in the management bodies of the IFIs will take part in decisions concerning the policies of these institutions as well as projects implemented and financed in individual countries.

Poland's representatives will also take part in decisions concerning the reform of the European financial infrastructure for development, following the report of the High Level Reflection Group.

In response to the pandemic crisis negotiations will be held in partner countries to replenish the International Development Association (World Bank Group) funds in 2021.

IX. Distribution of funds from the state budget's special-purpose reserve earmarked for development cooperation

In accordance with the 2021–2030 Programme, Polish development cooperation will be implemented primarily in the Polish Aid priority countries. Up to 10% of the state budget's special-purpose reserve can be allocated for development cooperation for bilateral development cooperation with countries other than the priority countries, unless the needs emerging during the year necessitate changes in this respect. This restriction does not apply to funds allocated for humanitarian actions.

The MFA's National Coordinator for Development Cooperation is authorised to make decisions on transfers of funds between different items of the Plan and transfers for unplanned development cooperation initiatives. Decisions on transfers do not require modification of the 2021 Development Cooperation Plan.

The distribution of funds under the special-purpose reserve for development cooperation in 2021 is shown in Annex I.

Part II

Development cooperation activities to be implemented in 2021 by government administration bodies and the National Bank of Poland using funds allocated directly by these bodies.

The data below are based on estimates.²

Ministry of Finance	
Activities:	
Loans as part of tied aid (based on <i>grant equivalent value</i> ³)	USD 44,546,535 EUR 49,584,195
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
Poland's participation in financing the European Union's Official Development Assistance through its EU budget contribution	EUR 502,238,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in respect of capital increase	USD 13,234,866
International Development Association in respect of the 17, 18 and 19 replenishment rounds	SDR 750,000 EUR 3,405,000
International Development Association in respect of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	PLN 1,530,000
Council of Europe Development Bank in respect of membership fee	EUR 6,352 (<i>represents 18% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Total	PLN 2,726,607,431

² Amounts in foreign currencies have been converted according to the National Bank of Poland's average exchange rates as of 21 December 2020 (1 EUR= 4.3022 PLN, and USD =3.7082 PLN, 1 CHF= 3.1729 PLN, 1 SDR= 5.318 PLN), Table No. 248/A/NBP/2020.

³ The respective net amounts are USD 44,180,540.43 and EUR 67,484,893.06.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Activities:	
State budget's special-purpose reserve for development cooperation	PLN 142,500,000 ⁴
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
Payment to the European Development Fund	EUR 79,798,462
Payment to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey	EUR 5,178,554
Payment to the UN general budget	USD 10,574,431 (<i>represents 47% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Payment to the budgets of UN peacekeeping operations	USD 2,080,465 (<i>represents 15% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Payment to the budget of the Council of Europe	EUR 3,188,034 (<i>represents 40% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Payments to the budget of UNESCO	USD 856,418 (<i>represents 60% of contribution classified as ODA</i>) EUR 659,975 (<i>represents 60% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Contribution to the OSCE regular budget	EUR 894,778 (<i>represents 74% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Payment to the OSCE Secretariat – 25% of the total amount in connection with the adoption (on 19 March 2021) of the decision by the OSCE Permanent Council to extend the mandate of the SMM until March 2021.	EUR 223,000
Payment to the OSCE Secretariat – 75% of the total amount if the OSCE Permanent Council decides to extend the mandate of the SMM until March 2022.	EUR 690,000
Voluntary payment to the extra-budgetary programmes of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine	EUR 50,000
Voluntary payment to the NATO Professional Development Programme in Ukraine	EUR 100,000

⁴ The total special-purpose reserve in the state budget for 2021 (item 31) amounts to PLN 143,991,000 and it also includes PLN 1,491,000 for Poland's Chairmanship of the OSCE.

Voluntary payment to the NATO Professional Development Programme in Georgia	EUR 75,000
Payment to the International Visegrad Fund	EUR 300,000
Voluntary payment to the International Organisation of La Francophonie	EUR 12,600
Total	PLN 604,227,910

Ministry of Education and Science	
Activities:	
Administrative and organisational expenditure related to the implementation of assistance programmes	PLN 6,500,000
Scholarships for participants of scholarship programmes and research internships for the citizens of the Eastern Partnership countries and the post-Soviet area	PLN 8,000,000
Secondment of academic teachers to Polish language teaching centres abroad in ODA beneficiary countries in and organisation of Polish language and culture courses in Poland for scholarship holders from ODA countries	PLN 2,246,297
Scholarships for foreign students (incl. PhD students) or long-term trainees, Polish Government scholarship holders from ODA countries (financing of benefits) – as part of the Personal Exchange Programme for students and scholars, including the implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements	PLN 1,020,000
Costs of education for foreign nationals from developing countries attending degree programmes under the terms applicable to Polish citizens	PLN 250,000,000
Funds to cover the cost of residence of foreign researchers – PhD students or trainees from ODA countries (financing of benefits) – under bilateral exchanges for scholars	PLN 360,000
Scholarships for foreign scholars coming to Polish scientific institutions for a period of 6–24 months	PLN 3,200,000

Scholarships for Belarusian doctoral students visiting Polish scientific institutions	PLN 2,540,000
Polish-Ukrainian cooperation among institutions representing university rectors to improve higher education institutions – an international project of the Warsaw University of Technology implemented with the support from the Ministry of Education and Science	PLN 340,000
International Youth Exchange – support for the exchange projects between Polish youth and youth from Eastern Partnership countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova)	PLN 250,000
Polish-Ukrainian Youth Exchange Council earmarked to support Polish-Ukrainian youth exchange	PLN 4,000,000
Contribution to an international organisation:	
Council of Europe’s European Youth Foundation (EYF)	EUR 90,497
Total	PLN 278,864,882

Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy	
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
Payment to UN Habitat in connection with the organisation of the World Urban Forum in Katowice in 2022.	USD 8,000,000
Total	PLN 29,665,600

Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport	
Activities:	
Scholarships for the first- and second-cycle study programmes, PhD programmes and artistic traineeships at universities supervised by the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport, as well as payment of tuition fees	PLN 480,000
Gaude Polonia – scholarships for young artists and translators of Polish literature from Central European countries	PLN 2,426,000
Thesaurus Poloniae – scholarships for scholars doing research on the culture, history and multicultural heritage of Central Europe	PLN 450,000

Training sessions on the protection and digitisation of cultural heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nesvizh Academy (Belarus) • International Centre for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Zhovkva (Ukraine) 	<p>PLN 150,000</p> <p>PLN 130,000</p>
Restoration, inventory-taking and digitisation, and expert opinions on the preservation status of heritage sites (e.g. Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia)	PLN 20,540,000
Contributions to international organisations:	
UNESCO World Heritage Fund	USD 16,260 (represents 60% of contribution classified as ODA)
UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund	USD 16,260 (represents 60% of contribution classified as ODA)
World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)	CHF 1,026 (represents 3% of contribution classified as ODA)
Total	PLN 24,299,846

Ministry of Climate and Environment	
Activities:	
National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management – for Belarus and Ukraine under the priority programme “Investments in water and wastewater management outside Poland”	PLN 3,000,000
National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management – for Ukraine under the priority programme “E-ETAP (Energy Efficiency Training and Auditing Project)”	PLN 727,997
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
International Atomic Energy Agency – Technical Cooperation Fund (IAEA-TCF) – from the budget of the National Atomic Energy Agency	EUR 691,388
Payment to the regular budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA-Assessed) – from the budget of the National Atomic Energy Agency	<p>EUR 824,189 (represents 33% of contribution classified as ODA)</p> <p>USD 132,942 (represents 33% of contribution classified as ODA)</p>
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	USD 132,000 (represents 66% of contribution classified as ODA)

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer – Multilateral Fund	USD 2,120,000
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD)	EUR 59,000
<p>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention) • Contribution to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) to the Aarhus Convention • Contribution to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) • Contribution to the Protocol on Long-term Financing of the European Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) • Contribution to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents 	<p>EUR 4,450 (<i>represents 89% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)</p> <p>USD 2,670 (<i>represents 89% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)</p> <p>USD 42,720 (<i>represents 89% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)</p> <p>USD 46,280 (<i>represents 89% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)</p> <p>USD 8,900 (<i>represents 89% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)</p>
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	USD 150,000
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC)	EUR 143,350 (<i>represents 61% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Contribution to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	CHF 445
Contribution to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	USD 49,000
Total	PLN 21,460,475

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	USD 1,801,938.29 <i>(represents 83% of contribution classified as ODA)</i> EUR 1,252,848.68 <i>(represents 83% of contribution classified as ODA)</i>
European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO)	EUR 79,821
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	EUR 26,840 <i>(represents 61% of contribution classified as ODA)</i>
UN World Food Programme (WFP)	USD 200,000
Total	PLN 13,561,638

Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology	
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	CHF 1,902,280 <i>(represents 60% of contribution classified as ODA)</i>
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	EUR 916,902
Voluntary contribution to aid projects under OECD programmes	EUR 100,000
World Tourism Organisation (UN WTO)	EUR 161,180 <i>(represents 89% of contribution classified as ODA)</i>
Total	PLN 11,354,667

Ministry of Health	
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	USD 1,458,170 <i>(represents 76% of contribution classified as ODA)</i> CHF 1,488,791 <i>(represents 76% of contribution classified as ODA)</i>
Total	PLN 10,130,973

Ministry of the Interior and Administration	
Activities:	
Responding to humanitarian crises and carrying out rescue operations by the State Fire Service	PLN 1,300,000 ⁵
Funding for the UNHCR Office in Warsaw	PLN 320,000
Maintaining the Polish Police Special Unit contingent in Kosovo and participation of experts in police missions	PLN 5,000,000
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
International Organisation for Migration (IOM) – administrative contribution	CHF 448,242
Total	PLN 8,042,227

National Bank of Poland	
Activities:	
Technical cooperation programme for partner institutions in developing countries (classified as ODA)	PLN 2,585,000
Total	PLN 2,585,000

Chancellery of the Prime Minister	
Activities:	
Organising and conducting a seminar for representatives of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	PLN 12,200
Cooperation of the Head of Civil Service under the Eastern Partnership, Platform 1 – “Institutional improvement and good governance”, Panel “Governance and Public Administration Reform”, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • costs of participation in, and organisation of, meetings, conferences and workshops with ODA partners 	PLN 20,000

⁵ It is not possible to determine the exact number and locations of potential rescue or humanitarian actions resulting from a natural or man-made disaster. The actual level of involvement of the State Fire Service to the ODA recipient countries is not possible to predict.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organisation of the Eastern Partnership “Governance and Public Administration Reform” Panel in Warsaw in autumn 2021 • co-organisation of a project of study visits for officials from Eastern Partnership countries 	<p>PLN 20,000</p> <p>PLN 17,000</p>
Contributions to international organisations:	
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	CHF 57,240 (<i>represents 18% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Total	PLN 250,817

Office of Electronic Communications	
Activities:	
Projects for electronic communication regulators from Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine	PLN 211,300
ITU/World Bank Regional Initiative project on broadband infrastructure mapping in Western Balkans and Eastern Partnership countries (participation costs for the Office of Electronic Communications)	PLN 3,000
Total	PLN 214,300

Ministry of Infrastructure	
Contributions and payments to international organisations:	
Poland’s membership fee to the Universal Postal Union (UPU)	CHF 36,800 (<i>represents 16% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	CHF 21,452 (<i>represents 4% of contribution classified as ODA</i>)
Total	PLN 184,828

Office of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority	
Activities:	
International training programmes for mid-level financial supervision employees from Central and Eastern Europe under the TIFS training platform (Training Initiative for Financial Supervision)	PLN 133,600
Total	PLN 133,600

Statistics Poland	
Activities:	
Provision of support in building and developing public statistics systems in beneficiary countries (expert missions, study trips, internships)	PLN 15,000
Total	PLN 15,000

GRAND TOTAL FOR 2021	PLN 3,733,068,237
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Part III

Poland's participation in the implementation of the European Union's development policy

As a member of the European Union, Poland takes part in designing and implementing EU development policy. Together with our European partners, we are involved in assistance activities in 150 countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific. Within the framework of joint action by the EU Member States, we engage in dialogue with the authorities of partner countries, international organisations and non-governmental organisations. In the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic, we get involved in the EU "Team Europe" initiative, which represents a collective approach and combines the development activities of the EU, Member States and their respective financial institutions and implementing agencies, as well as European financial institutions to fight the impact of COVID-19 in developing countries.

Considering the experience of previous years, the MFA will continue to encourage and support Polish entities in their efforts to implement EU development projects.

A. Contribution to the general budget of the EU

According to forecasts, the EU will allocate approx. EUR 15.15 billion for development assistance in 2021, including approx. EUR 12.071 billion under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) and EUR 1.503 billion under Humanitarian Aid (HUMA). Poland's contribution to the EU's financing of development aid under the NDICI and HUMA in 2021 will amount to approx. EUR 502.238 million – this is the Polish contribution to the general budget (3.7%) with respect to the part of the EU budget allocated to official development assistance.

B. Contribution to the European Development Fund (EDF)

The ceiling of contributions to the European Development Fund (EDF) in 2021 has been defined by the *Council Decision on the financial contributions to be paid by Member States to finance the European Development Fund, including the ceiling for 2022, the annual amount for 2021, the first instalment for 2021 and an indicative and non-binding forecast for the expected annual amounts of contributions for the years 2023 and 2024.*⁶

Total proposed contributions to the EDF from EU Member States in 2021 are expected to amount to EUR 4 billion, of which EUR 3.7 billion for the European Commission (EC) and EUR 300 million for the European Investment Bank (EIB).

In accordance with the *Communication from the Commission to the Council – Financial information on the European Development Fund – European Development Fund (EDF): forecasts of commitments,*

⁶ Cf. <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11641-2020-INIT/EN/pdf>

payments and contributions from Member States of 8 October 2020,⁷ Poland's contribution to the EDF in 2021 will total EUR 79,798,462, of which:

- EUR 74,271,580 as the contribution to the EC,
- EUR 5,526,882 as the contribution to the EIB.

C. Poland's contribution to the financing of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey

In February 2016, in response to a call from Member States, the European Union decided to establish a new funding facility for assistance activities. Under the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan, the European Union committed to provide additional financial support to Turkey, aiming to strengthen the response and ensure complementarity of EU support to refugees and host communities in Turkey.

The Facility focuses on providing essential humanitarian assistance, support in the education sector and systemic management of migration, health and municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support.

Projects implemented under the humanitarian component of the Facility focus on addressing the essential needs of vulnerable refugees by providing them with protection, access to education and health care. The main pillar of the assistance is the Emergency Social Safety Net. This is a humanitarian social assistance programme based on monthly transfers of funds to cover the most urgent, ongoing needs of refugee families and the local community. In 2017, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme was launched, as the largest ever EU-funded emergency education programme. The Programme facilitates refugees' access to the formal education system by reducing barriers and providing vulnerable children with the means necessary to attend school. The development component of this facility provides support to ensure long-term livelihoods and better socio-economic and educational prospects as well as health care for refugees in Turkey.

The European Union has fulfilled the commitments under the first tranche of funding (EUR 3 billion in 2016–2017). In keeping with the provisions of the EU-Turkey Statement, a revised decision for financing the Facility was adopted in July 2018. As a result of these arrangements, Poland, in accordance with the certificate of contribution, committed to make a total contribution of EUR 29,927,636.00 to the second tranche of the Turkish Facility in 2019–2023, of which Poland's support to the facility will amount to EUR 5,178,554.00, based on the schedule of contributions for 2021.

⁷ Cf. <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11642-2020-INIT/en/pdf>

Annex I. Distribution of funds from the special-purpose reserve

Special-purpose reserve in PLN		142,500,000
Own activities and activities commissioned by the MFA		70,550,000
<i>Activities implemented through Solidarity Fund PL</i>		27,000,000
<i>Activities for students and scholars through the Ministry of Education and Science</i>		18,350,000
<i>Eastern Partnership Academy of Public Administration</i>		700,000
<i>Cooperation with local governments benefitting Eastern Partnership countries in the "Polish Development Assistance 2021" call for proposals</i>		2,000,000
<i>Belsat TV</i>		22,500,000
Selected Eastern Partnership Countries		24,171,854
BELARUS	<i>Projects implemented under the "Polish Development Assistance 2021" call for proposals</i>	3,000,000
	<i>Projects implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	298,592
	TOTAL	3,298,592
GEORGIA	<i>Projects implemented under the "Polish Development Assistance 2021" call for proposals</i>	3,000,000
	<i>Projects implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	529,760
	TOTAL	3,529,760
MOLDOVA	<i>Projects implemented under the "Polish Development Assistance 2021" call for proposals</i>	3,000,000
	<i>Projects implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	626,080
	TOTAL	3,626,080
UKRAINE	<i>Projects implemented under the "Polish Development Assistance 2021" call for proposals</i>	4,000,000
	<i>Co-financing of education costs for Ukrainian citizens studying at the College of Europe in Natolin</i>	750,000
	<i>Academy of Ukrainian Leaders</i>	200,000
	<i>Projects implemented by diplomatic missions</i>	767,422
	TOTAL	5,717,422
Projects implemented by public administration bodies in countries of Eastern Europe and South Caucasus		8,000,000
Priority countries of Africa and the Middle East		17,045,646
ETHIOPIA	<i>Projects implemented under the "Polish Development Assistance 2021" call for proposals</i>	1,500,000
	<i>Projects for Ethiopia implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	197,230
	TOTAL	1,697,230
KENYA	<i>Projects implemented under the "Polish Development Assistance 2021" call for proposals</i>	3,000,000
	<i>Projects for Kenya implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	385,280
	TOTAL	3,385,280
SENEGAL	<i>Projects implemented under the "Polish Development Assistance 2021" call for proposals</i>	1,500,000

	<i>Feasibility study for a project to manage and improve drinking water supply and sanitation services in Senegal</i>	100,000
	<i>Projects for Senegal implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	230,000
	TOTAL	1,830,000
TANZANIA	<i>Projects implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2021” call for proposals</i>	3,000,000
	<i>Projects for Tanzania implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	315,568
	TOTAL	3,315,568
LEBANON	<i>Projects implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2021” call for proposals</i>	2,000,000
	<i>Projects for Lebanon implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	315,568
	TOTAL	2,315,568
PALESTINE	<i>Projects implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2021” call for proposals</i>	2,000,000
	<i>Contribution to UNRWA</i>	1,000,000
	<i>Projects for Palestine implemented by the diplomatic mission</i>	602,000
	TOTAL	3,602,000
Projects implemented by public administration bodies in Africa and the Middle East (including PLN 500,000 for tax systems for Africa and PLN 200,000 for Ministry of National Defence’s follow-up activities within UNIFIL)		900,000
OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS		4,000,000
<i>Projects implemented via Polish diplomatic missions abroad, also in additional accreditation countries for missions in priority countries</i>		
HUMANITARIAN AID		19,850,000
<i>Projects implemented under the “Humanitarian Aid 2021” call for proposals</i>		8,950,000
<i>Competition for own contributions for Polish NGOs (Middle East and Africa), financed from sources other than the 2021 budget of the Republic of Poland</i>		900,000
<i>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</i>		2,450,000
<i>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)</i>		2,250,000
<i>Multilateral contributions</i>		3,300,000
<i>Reserve fund in response to humanitarian emergencies, including those related to the COVID-19 pandemic</i>		2,000,000
GLOBAL EDUCATION		1,500,000
<i>“Global Education 2021” call for proposals</i>		1,500,000
COOPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS		5,382,500
<i>Contributions and payments (the amount may be increased in the event of savings)</i>		5,382,500

Annex II. Projects implemented via Polish diplomatic missions abroad⁸

COUNTRY/REGION	LIMIT OF FUNDS ⁹
KENYA	EUR 80,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 50,000
TANZANIA	USD 80,000
SENEGAL	EUR 47,000
LEBANON	USD 80,000
PALESTINE	EUR 125,000
BELARUS	EUR 62,000
GEORGIA	EUR 110,000
MOLDOVA	EUR 130,000
UKRAINE	EUR 159,000
ARMENIA AND CENTRAL ASIA	EUR 80,000
AFGHANISTAN ¹⁰	EUR 24,000
MIDDLE EAST	PLN 1,440,000
AFRICA	PLN 773,000
ASIA	PLN 756,000
THE BALKANS ¹¹	EUR 110,000
TOTAL – Priority countries	PLN 4,267,500
TOTAL – Other regions	PLN 4,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	PLN 8,267,500

⁸ NBP exchange rates from Table No. 249/C/NBP/2020 of 21 December 2020 were used for conversion into PLN, with approx. 6% to accommodate for forex differences.

⁹ Given the different currencies in which budgets of the missions are expressed, the funds for each region have been planned in PLN.

¹⁰ Support project for Afghanistan public administration.

¹¹ Including EUR 30,000 for the mission in Athens for the implementation of a humanitarian project.

Annex III. Matrix of the outcomes of Polish Aid activities¹²

Main priority*	Specific priorities*	Specific tasks under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Indicators and global target indicators (https://sdg.gov.pl/)	Expected outcomes of activities
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)		<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of trained public administration representatives – Number of strategic/legislative documents, recommendations, guidelines developed or reports drafted during the project implementation and/or approved for implementation – Number of trained representatives of units in charge of preventing and responding to crisis situations – Number of new methods/tools adapted to be used by rescue units 	<p>Public administration has increased its institutional capacity to implement key reforms under the EU Association Agreement.</p> <p>Situation of citizens has improved in terms of universal access to information and protection of fundamental civil liberties.</p> <p>Progress has been established in building civil society and inclusivity of decision-making.</p> <p>Public administration has increased its operational capacities in the development of national and regional crisis management systems, prevention and response to natural and man-made</p>

¹² The matrix of outcomes presents the expected outcomes of Polish Aid activities in the context of the sustainable development goals and specific tasks of the 2030 Agenda under the 2021–2030 Programme, and refers to all countries taken together. The matrix also contains proposals for measurement indicators which relate to the existing SDG indicators. The matrix may be modified and expanded as knowledge is acquired, the effectiveness of activities is assessed, and as indicators become adjusted to the updated set of global indicators to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030.

^{13*}) Corresponding to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

		<p>and international agreements.</p> <p>16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of created/modernised crisis management systems – Number of created/modernised rescue/crisis management units <p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p>	<p>disasters, as well as modernisation of water and sanitation infrastructure in urban agglomerations and waste management.</p>
<p>Equal Opportunities (SDG 4, 8, 10, 11)</p>	<p>Education (SDG 4)</p>	<p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of pupils using the modernised infrastructure of educational centres – Number and area of built/renovated premises/facilities, particularly with regard to adaptation to the needs of people with disabilities, improvement of sanitary conditions as well as access to water and electricity – Number of people who obtained new skills and competences 	<p>Access to quality education at all levels has improved, particularly for girls and young women, orphaned children and people at risk of exclusion due to disability. The number of people in education has increased.</p> <p>Access to technical education, training and career guidance has improved for women and young people, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies and IT.</p>

		<p>technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p> <p>4.A Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of hours and number of completed programmes, training sessions and courses – Number of implemented or improved standards/curricula – Number of produced teaching materials, textbooks, teaching aids – Number and type of scientific and educational equipment items donated/installed – Number of pupils/students trained and using new scientific and educational equipment <p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)</p> <p>4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months</p> <p>4.5.1 Gender parity indices for education indicators</p>	<p>The professional competences of teaching staff in educational centres providing education at all levels of education have increased.</p> <p>Educational centres providing formal and informal education at all levels have better infrastructure and equipment in place.</p>
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		<p>indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>4.b By 2030, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.</p>	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>	
	<p>Decent Work (SDG 8)</p>	<p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of jobs created – Number of people who acquired new skills and competences – Number of graduates of technical and vocational training sessions and courses 	<p>Employment conditions have improved, particularly for women and people with disabilities.</p>

		<p>creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>8.6 By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.</p> <p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of people admitted to undergo internships and apprenticeships in enterprises and public institutions – Number of people using support in the form of career counselling – Number of new vocational training sessions and courses offered – Level of unemployment among women and young people – Number of economically active young people and women of working age <p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities</p> <p>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (according to BAEL – Labour Force Survey)</p> <p>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training</p>	<p>Labour force participation and employment have increased, particularly among women and young people.</p> <p>New, quality jobs have been created, addressing the needs of the local economy and labour market, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies and IT, as well as sustainable tourism.</p>
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		and promotes local culture and products.	<p>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</p> <p>8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs</p>	
	Entrepreneurship (SDG 8)	<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of enterprises covered by support – Number of new businesses, particularly among young people and women and in rural areas – Number of business projects originating from project activities, particularly among young people and women and in rural areas – Number of newly established producer groups and cooperatives – Number of newly established non-profit organisations – Number of machinery and equipment items purchased and installed in supported enterprises – Number of people trained on how to open, run and develop a 	<p>Entrepreneurship based on innovative tools and technologies has increased.</p> <p>In particular, the following sectors have developed: sustainable tourism, agri-food sector, processing, green technologies, IT, waste management.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship has increased among young people and women, as well as in rural areas.</p> <p>The institutional capacity of local authorities to support entrepreneurship development has increased.</p>

		<p>enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>	<p>business, particularly among young people and women and in rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of business people who acquired new knowledge or skills – Number of businesses that adopted new tools/new technologies – Number of hours of advice/consultation for entrepreneurs – Market share of producer group, cooperative, worker cooperative on a particular market – Expenditure on research and development – Number of certificates, patents, licences, trademarks obtained – Implemented or improved production, management and sales standards/ processes/ systems – Amount of budget appropriations to support local entrepreneurship – Number of new programmes to support local entrepreneurship 	
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			<p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</p> <p>8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs</p>	
	<p>Reduced Inequality (SDG 10)</p>	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of training sessions for staff/personnel working with people at risk of social exclusion – Number of trained employees of non-governmental organisations providing support to people at risk of exclusion – Number of facilities/amenities introduced and/or barriers eliminated with regard to access to social services for people at risk of exclusion. – Number of integration actions/ campaigns/ events raising social awareness of problems and needs 	<p>Access to social services has improved for people from groups at risk of exclusion.</p> <p>Measures have been implemented to reduce inequalities of marginalised groups, including measures to combat all forms of violence against women and girls.</p>

		<p>policies and action in this regard.</p>	<p>of people from groups at risk of exclusion</p> <p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>10.2.1 Poverty rate after social transfers</p> <p>10.3.1 Perception of being at risk of discrimination</p>	
	<p>Sustainable Cities (SDG 11)</p>	<p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of training sessions, courses, workshops, meetings targeted at the administration on strengthening urban planning capabilities – Number of people using modernised municipal services, particularly with respect to waste management and fire safety – Number of inhabitants of destroyed urban areas which have undergone reconstruction/revitalization – Area that has been reconstructed/revitalized – Number of residents who have gained access to publicly accessible open spaces 	<p>The administrative capacity to plan and revitalise cities in a sustainable manner has increased.</p> <p>The quality of life of city residents has improved.</p>

		<p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p> <p>11.B By 2030, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of new connections between urban, suburban and rural areas <p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials</p>	
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		<p>disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.</p> <p>11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.</p>		
Health (SDG 3)		<p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.</p> <p>3.2 By 2030end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of people using renewed infrastructure/health care providers – Number and area of renovated premises in health care facilities – Number of people with access to trained medical staff – Number of medical procedures and consultations carried out by trained staff – Number of trained medical staff 	<p>The quality and accessibility of health care have improved, including perinatal care as well as prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.</p> <p>Community awareness of healthy eating for children under five has increased.</p> <p>The capacity of the Eastern Partnership countries has been strengthened in the area of early warning, risk reduction and</p>

		<p>low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.</p> <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p> <p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of hours of completed programmes, training sessions and placements – Number of people treated with new medical equipment – Number and type of donated equipment, including specialised equipment, and medical supplies – Number of implemented or improved sanitation and medical procedures – Number of hours of completed health education classes – Number of target recipients of educational activities <p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate</p> <p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate, i.e. newborns aged 0–27 days</p> <p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage</p>	<p>domestic and global health risk management.</p>
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			<p>of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)</p> <p>3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</p>	
<p>Climate and Natural Resources (SDG 6, 7, 13, 15)</p>	<p>Climate Action (SGD 13)</p>	<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Area covered by preventive and corrective action in relation to environmental issues – Number of preventive and corrective actions taken and procedures developed concerning the mitigation of climate change and human-induced impacts – Extent of alignment between national legislation and EU standards as a result of interventions that have been undertaken – Number of equipment items donated/installed – Number of trained rescuers 	<p>The capacity of public administration to ensure effective environmental management has increased.</p> <p>There has been an increase in operational capacity, in particular regarding the establishment of information management systems, early warning, risk reduction and risk management systems, as well as the prevention and management of natural and man-made disasters.</p>

		reduction and early warning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of hours and quantity of disaster response training sessions/exercises organised – Number and type of rescue equipment acquired (including personal protective equipment) – Number of hours of training in the use of rescue equipment – Number of developed and implemented disaster response procedures – Number of educational materials prepared for training purposes <p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicator for global goals:</u></p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	
	Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of people who have gained access to water and sanitation infrastructure – Number and type of sanitation infrastructure elements built – Number of training sessions/ workshops/ meetings on waste 	<p>Improvement has been recorded in the availability of essential water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in public institutions and large urban centres.</p> <p>The participation of local communities in water resource management and</p>

		<p>girls and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p>	<p>and water management with the involvement of local communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of donated equipment/infrastructure to improve waste management and water management – Number of measures taken and procedures developed concerning waste management and water management – Number of measures taken and procedures developed concerning waste management and water management, ensuring the involvement of local community – Number of people participating in training sessions/ workshops/ meetings <p><u>Indicators linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water</p> <p>6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated (volume of wastewater requiring</p>	<p>sanitation infrastructure has also increased.</p>
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			<p>treatment in relation to the volume of industrial and municipal wastewater discharged to water or ground)</p> <p>6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p>	
	<p>Forests and Biodiversity (SDG 15)</p>	<p>15.1 By 2030, ensure the protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands and drylands and mountains, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p> <p>15.2 By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests; halt deforestation, restore degraded forests</p>	<p>Area where measures have been taken to conserve biodiversity, protect and restore the sustainable use of ecosystems</p> <p><u>An indicator linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p> <p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p>	<p>Activities intended to conserve biodiversity, protect, restore and use ecosystems sustainably have led to improvements in the area.</p>

		and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.		
	Renewable Energy Sources (SDG 7)	<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p> <p>7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.</p>	<p>Number of people/entities benefiting from access to renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies</p> <p><u>An indicator linked to the following indicators for global targets:</u></p> <p>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p>	<p>The capacity of the public sector to use renewable energy sources has increased, and access to renewable energy services and energy-efficient technologies has improved, particularly in public institutions.</p>