**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

2022 Development Cooperation Plan

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

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Table of Contents

[**Introduction** 4](#_Toc93405975)

[**Part I** 5](#_Toc93405976)

[**I. Geographical and thematic priorities of development cooperation financed from the MFA funds and the special-purpose reserve allocated for bilateral development cooperation** 5](#_Toc93405977)

[A. SELECTED EASTERN PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES 6](#_Toc93405978)

[BELARUS 6](#_Toc93405979)

[GEORGIA 7](#_Toc93405980)

[MOLDOVA 8](#_Toc93405981)

[UKRAINE 10](#_Toc93405982)

[B. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA 11](#_Toc93405983)

[ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SENEGAL, TANZANIA 11](#_Toc93405984)

[C. THE MIDDLE EAST 12](#_Toc93405985)

[LEBANON 12](#_Toc93405986)

[PALESTINE 14](#_Toc93405987)

[**II. Horizontal priorities of Polish development cooperation** 15](#_Toc93405988)

[**III. Humanitarian aid** 16](#_Toc93405989)

[**IV. Global education** 18](#_Toc93405990)

[**V. Policy coherence for development** 18](#_Toc93405991)

[**VI. Fighting the impact of COVID-19** 19](#_Toc93405992)

[**VII. Cooperation with the private sector** 19](#_Toc93405993)

[**VIII. Cooperation within the framework of international organisations** 19](#_Toc93405994)

[**IX. Information activities** 20](#_Toc93405995)

[**X. Evaluation of effectiveness in achieving development cooperation objectives** 20](#_Toc93405996)

[**XI. Forms and rules of collaboration with partners of Polish development cooperation** 21](#_Toc93405997)

[A. Flagship initiatives 21](#_Toc93405998)

[B. Projects implemented by government administration bodies and their subordinate units 22](#_Toc93405999)

[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 22](#_Toc93406000)

[D. Activities implemented through Solidarity Fund PL 24](#_Toc93406001)

[E. Projects implemented through Polish missions abroad 24](#_Toc93406002)

[F. Cooperation with international financial institutions 25](#_Toc93406003)

[G. Twinning and TAIEX 25](#_Toc93406004)

[**XII. Distribution of funds from the state budget’s special-purpose reserve earmarked for development cooperation and from the MFA’s budget** 26](#_Toc93406005)

[**Part II** 27](#_Toc93406006)

[**Development cooperation activities to be implemented in 2022 by government administration bodies and the National Bank of Poland using funds allocated directly by these bodies.** 27](#_Toc93406007)

[**Part III** 37](#_Toc93406008)

[**Poland**’**s participation in the implementation of the European Union**’**s development policy** 37](#_Toc93406009)

[A. Contribution to the general budget of the EU 37](#_Toc93406010)

[B. Contribution to the European Development Fund (EDF) 37](#_Toc93406011)

[C. Poland’s contribution to the financing of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey 38](#_Toc93406012)

[Annex I. Distribution of funds from the special-purpose reserve 39](#_Toc93406013)

[Annex II. Projects implemented through Polish missions abroad 40](#_Toc93406014)

[Annex III. Matrix of the outcomes of Polish Aid activities 41](#_Toc93406015)

# **Introduction**

The 2022 Development Cooperation Plan is the second plan that 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 Development Cooperation Act of 16 September 2011 (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1425). It defines directions, objectives, and forms of actions in the field of development cooperation as well as the amounts of funds directed primarily to partner countries through instruments for bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

By engaging in development cooperation, Poland seeks to contribute to building a more sustainable world for present and future generations. The actions to be undertaken will serve to support partner countries of Polish development cooperation in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[[1]](#footnote-2)

# **Part I**

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

The priority geographical coverage of Polish Aid initiatives in 2022 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**.

Moreover, Polish development assistance in 2022 will be increasingly directed to the Western Balkans countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia – the states aspiring to become members of the European Union. The assistance will be an expression of Poland’s support for their aspirations and domestic institutional reforms.

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
* reduced inequalities
* sustainable cities
* health
* climate and natural resources
* clean water and sanitary conditions
* forests and biodiversity
* renewable energy sources

and in line with the provisions of the National Action Plan on implementing *the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights* for 2021–2024 , we will be implementing the Sustainable Development Goals set out in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular the following ones: Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions; Goal 4: Quality education; Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth; Goal 10: Reduced inequality; Goal 3: Good health and well-being; Goal 6: Clean water and sanitary conditions; Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities; and Goal 13: Climate action.

The Plan also contains information on the multilateral dimension of Poland’s development cooperation, particularly within the European Union and international organisations (the OECD, the United Nations system and others).

Actions undertaken as part of Polish development cooperation will be largely aimed at ensuring effective protection for people persecuted on grounds of their religion or belief, or any other opinions – both by providing assistance to the victims of such persecutions and by sending support to governments and institutions that combat various forms and causes of such persecutions.

Additionally, the 2022 Development Cooperation Plan will continue to 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. Therefore, the activities under Polish Aid will focus on mitigating the negative effects of the pandemic in priority countries.

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

Notwithstanding the aforementioned geographical priorities, Polish Aid will be targeted at countries with increased needs arising from the international political situation, Polish foreign policy priorities, or crisis events. Such activities will be undertaken in 2022 to address the crisis triggered by the armed conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh and to prevent the impact of the crisis in Afghanistan.

In 2022, the goals supporting sustainable urban development will be implemented in the context of the 11th session of the World Urban Forum (WUF) to be held in Katowice. The event is organised in cooperation with and under the auspices of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) that carries out actions to implement SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities. The WUF is a platform that brings together a wide range of entities and partners involved in urban issues. It pays particular attention to actively engaging representatives of the least developed countries in measures aimed at the sustainable development of cities.

### SELECTED EASTERN PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES

## BELARUS

1. Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16)

1. Building civil society, including efforts to ensure flexible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government
2. Promoting and supporting good governance, observance of human rights and the application of democratic principles, including access to reliable information

Actions undertaken to achieve the above-mentioned outcomes will be implemented through Solidarity Fund PL. Measures aimed at outcome b) will additionally be carried out through government administration bodies.

2. Equal opportunities – education (SDG 4)

1. Facilitating access to high quality education and vocational training
2. Improving the infrastructure of educational institutions, accommodating the needs of persons with disabilities
3. Supporting the education and training system for children and people from groups at risk of social exclusion, including by enhancing competences of the teaching staff

Initiatives aimed at achieving outcome a) will be implemented through government administration bodies. Activities undertaken to achieve outcomes b) and c) will be carried out under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals.

3. Equal opportunities – entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

1. Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, including through technology and knowledge transfer aimed at economic innovation
2. Supporting the implementation of policies promoting sustainable tourism to enable job creation as well as the promotion of local produce and natural heritage

Measures aimed at producing outcomes a) and b) will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals.

4. Health (SDG 3)

1. Improving the quality and accessibility of healthcare and social services for marginalised groups, including for persons with disabilities, children deprived of parental care, and victims of violence
2. Strengthening the healthcare system (improving staff qualifications, expanding the infrastructure, retrofitting), including in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases

Measures aimed at producing outcomes a) and b) will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals.

## GEORGIA

1. Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16)

1. Building professional, transparent national and local institutions acting in public interest and for public security as well as in compliance with the law; also with regard to key reforms set out in the country’s EU Association Agreement
2. Building civil society, including efforts to ensure flexible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government
3. Developing national and local crisis management systems, building the capacity of public administration to prevent and respond to natural disasters and man-made crises, as well as increasing operational capabilities in this respect

Measures aimed at achieving outcomes a) and c) will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals and through government administration bodies. Additionally, the outcome described in point b) will be carried out through Solidarity Fund PL.

2. Equal opportunities – education (SDG 4)

1. Facilitating access to high quality education and vocational training
2. Improving the infrastructure of educational institutions, accommodating the needs of persons with disabilities
3. Supporting the education and training system for children and people from groups at risk of social exclusion, including by enhancing competences of the teaching staff

Initiatives aimed at achieving outcome a) will be implemented through government administration bodies. Actions to achieve outcome b) will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals. Measures undertaken to produce outcome c) will be carried out under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals and through government administration bodies.

3. Equal opportunities – entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

1. Supporting regional and local development strategies aimed at sustainable economic growth
2. Supporting the implementation of policies promoting sustainable tourism to enable job creation as well as the promotion of local produce and natural heritage
3. Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, inter alia through technology and knowledge transfer aimed at economic innovation

Initiatives aimed at achieving outcomes a), b) and c) will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals and through government administration bodies.

4. Health (SDG 3)

1. Improving the quality and accessibility of healthcare and social services for marginalised groups, including for persons with disabilities, children deprived of parental care, and victims of violence

Actions to achieve outcome a) will be carried out under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals.

5. Climate and natural resources (SDG 13)

1. Supporting all levels of public administration in ensuring effective environmental management and adaptation to climate change, including compliance of domestic regulations with European Union standards
2. Assisting the public sector, including the local government, in the use of renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency

Measures aimed at producing the above-mentioned outcomes will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals as well as through government administration bodies and Solidarity Fund PL.

## MOLDOVA

1. Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16)

1. Building professional, transparent national and local institutions acting in public interest and for public security as well as in compliance with the law; also with regard to key reforms set out in the country’s EU Association Agreement
2. Building civil society, including efforts to ensure flexible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government
3. Developing national and local crisis management systems, building the capacity of public administration to prevent and respond to natural disasters and man-made crises, as well as increasing operational capabilities in this respect
4. Promoting and supporting good governance, observance of human rights and the application of democratic principles, including access to reliable information

In 2022, particular emphasis will be on actions aimed at the above-mentioned outcomes, given the recent political change in Moldova and the acceleration of the reform process. Development assistance will primarily focus on supporting this process. Projects will be carried out mainly through Solidarity Fund PL; additionally, outcomes described in points a) and c) will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals and through government administration bodies.

2. Equal opportunities – education (SDG 4)

1. Facilitating access to high quality education and vocational training

Measures aimed at achieving this outcome will be implemented through government administration bodies.

3. Equal opportunities – entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

1. Supporting regional and local development strategies aimed at sustainable economic growth
2. Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, including through technology and knowledge transfer aimed at economic innovation
3. Supporting the implementation of policies promoting sustainable tourism to enable job creation as well as the promotion of local produce and natural heritage

Actions aimed at producing the above-mentioned outcomes will be carried out under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals. Measures to achieve outcomes a) and b) will additionally be implemented through government administration bodies and Solidarity Fund PL.

4. Equal opportunities – sustainable cities (SDG 11)

1. Improving the quality of life in cities by revitalising urban spaces, modernising municipal services, and increasing residents’ participation in urban management

Actions aimed at attaining this outcome will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals as well as through government administration bodies and Solidarity Fund PL.

5. Climate and natural resources (SDG 13)

1. Supporting all levels of public administration in ensuring effective environmental management and adaptation to climate change, including compliance of domestic regulations with European Union standards
2. Assisting the public sector, including the local government, in the use of renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency

Measures to achieve the above-mentioned outcomes will be carried out under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals as well as through government administration bodies.

## UKRAINE

1. Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16)
2. Building professional, transparent national and local institutions acting in public interest and for public security as well as in compliance with the law; also with regard to key reforms set out in the country’s EU Association Agreement
3. Building civil society, including efforts to ensure flexible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government
4. Developing national and local crisis management systems, building the capacity of public administration to prevent and respond to natural disasters and man-made crises, as well as increasing operational capabilities in this respect

Actions undertaken to achieve the above-mentioned outcomes will be implemented through Solidarity Fund PL. Moreover, outcomes described in points a) and c) will be carried out under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals and through government administration bodies.

1. Equal opportunities – education (SDG 4)
2. Facilitating access to high quality education and vocational training

Actions undertaken to produce this outcome will be implemented through Solidarity Fund PL as part of the EU-funded EU4Skills programme.

1. Equal opportunities – entrepreneurship (SDG 8)
2. Supporting regional and local development strategies aimed at sustainable economic growth
3. Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, including through technology and knowledge transfer aimed at economic innovation

Measures aimed at the above-mentioned outcome will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals as well as through government administration bodies.

1. Equal opportunities – sustainable cities (SDG 11)
2. Improving the quality of life cities by revitalising urban spaces, modernising municipal services, and increasing residents’ participation in urban management

Actions undertaken to achieve this outcome will be carried out under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals as well as through government administration bodies and Solidarity Fund PL.

1. Health (SDG 3)
2. Improving the quality and accessibility of healthcare and social services for persons affected by armed conflicts

Measures aimed at achieving the above-mentioned outcome will be implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals as well as through government administration bodies and Solidarity Fund PL.

1. Climate and natural resources (SDG 13)
2. Supporting all levels of public administration in ensuring effective environmental management and adaptation to climate change, including compliance of domestic regulations with European Union standards
3. Assisting the public sector, including the local government, in the use of renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency

Actions to attain the above-mentioned outcomes will be carried out under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals as well as through government administration bodies.

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SENEGAL, TANZANIA

1. Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16)

1. Building the capacity of public administration, including the tax administration, and increasing operational capacities, particularly in responding to and preventing natural and man-made disasters, including by developing national and regional crisis management systems

2. Equal opportunities – education (SDG 4)

1. Removing all barriers, both physical and mental, in access to education at all levels, particularly ensuring equal educational opportunities for girls and young women as well as persons from groups at risk of exclusion due to disability
2. Improving the teaching conditions, including the construction and improvement of the infrastructure of educational centres, taking into account improved sanitation, access to water and electricity (in particular with the use of renewable energy sources)
3. Improving professional competences of teaching staff and fostering academic cooperation
4. Increasing access to technical and vocational training, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies, and IT

3. Equal opportunities – decent work (SDG 8)

1. Developing a friendly environment, including a tax environment, encouraging the creation of quality jobs, addressing the needs of the local economy and labour market, particularly in agriculture and low-carbon sectors, with a particular focus on the situation of women, young people, and persons with disabilities

4. Equal opportunities – entrepreneurship (SDG 8)

Supporting the development of entrepreneurship, building a business-friendly tax system, as well as 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. Health (SDG 3)

1. Expanding and modernising medical, sanitary and administrative systems and infrastructure of healthcare providers, and improving professional qualifications of medical staff, particularly in perinatal care.
2. Preventing and treating infectious diseases.
3. Combating hunger and malnutrition, particularly in children under five years of age, pregnant women and breast-feeding mothers by supporting primary healthcare and training in healthy child nutrition.
4. Promoting, implementing and developing health education as well as hygiene and disease prevention training.

6. Climate and natural resources (SDG 13)

1. Strengthening adaptation capacities as well as resilience to climate risks and natural disasters
2. Improving water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in health care facilities, schools, public institutions, and large urban centres
3. Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore, and make a sustainable use of ecosystems
4. Increasing energy efficiency and improving access to energy services based on renewable sources, particularly in educational centres, health care facilities, and public institutions

### THE MIDDLE EAST

## LEBANON

1. Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16)

1. Building the capacity of public administration and increasing operational capacities, particularly in responding to and preventing natural and man-made disasters, including by developing national and regional crisis management systems

2. Equal opportunities – education (SDG 4)

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

3. Equal opportunities – entrepreneurship and decent work (SDG 8)

1. Developing and promoting entrepreneurship, labour force participation and employment, particularly among women and young people, also with regard to one-person or family businesses
2. Increasing competitiveness, productivity and innovation of non-profit enterprises, producer groups, cooperatives, and worker cooperatives, particularly in the agri-food sector
3. Improving access to vocational training, career counselling and reskilling, particularly for women and young people
4. 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 persons with disabilities

4. Reduced inequalities (SDG 10)

1. Supporting measures to improve access to social services for people from groups at risk of exclusion, particularly in non-urbanised regions, including by eliminating discriminatory policies and practices
2. Preventing all forms of violence against women and girls

5. Equal opportunities – sustainable cities (SDG 11)

1. Improving the quality of life for residents, revitalising run-down neighbourhoods, and modernising municipal services, particularly waste management and fire safety
2. Counteracting the negative effects of urbanisation, particularly in terms of environmentalexploitation and pollution

6. Health (SDG 3)

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

7. Climate and natural resources (SDG 13)

1. Strengthening adaptation capacities and resilience to climate risks and natural disasters
2. Reducing waste generation through e.g. waste prevention and the processing of generated waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including by recycling and preparation for reuse
3. Taking measures aimed at sustainable management of water resources, including the reduction of wastewater generation, treatment of generated wastewater, reduction of the amount of discharged untreated wastewater
4. Improving access to clean water and sanitation, particularly in public institutions, large urban centres and for persons at risk of exclusion
5. Supporting measures to conserve biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species, as well as to protect, restore, and make a sustainable use of ecosystems
6. Increasing energy efficiency and improving access to energy services based on renewable sources and energy-saving technologies, particularly in public institutions

## PALESTINE

1. Equal opportunities – education (SDG 4)

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

2. Equal opportunities – entrepreneurship and decent work (SDG 8)

1. Creating quality jobs, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies and IT, with a particular focus on the situation of women, young people, and persons with disabilities
2. Improving access to vocational training, career counselling and reskilling, in particular for women and young people
3. Developing and promoting entrepreneurship, labour force participation and employment, particularly among women and young people, also with regard to one-person or family businesses
4. Increasing competitiveness, productivity and innovation, particularly of non-profit enterprises, producer groups, cooperatives and worker 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 persons with disabilities, particularly in non-urbanised regions, including by eliminating discriminatory policies and practices

4. Health (SDG 3)

1. Building and modernising medical, sanitary and administrative systems and infrastructure of healthcare providers, as well as supporting the operation of local healthcare facilities
2. Ensuring access to quality healthcare, including rehabilitation, for all people, with special regard to persons with disabilities and people living in areas with limited access to medical services
3. Strengthening the healthcare system and improving professional qualifications of medical staff, including by adjusting 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. Horizontal priorities of Polish development cooperation**

All Polish Aid development initiatives conducted under the adopted geographical and thematic priorities should be based on the conviction that a sustainable world is built on a foundation of concern for the environment and equal opportunities as well as protection against persecution and discrimination on any grounds, including gender, age, disability, nationality, ethnic origin, religion, belief or other opinions. All projects will be preceded by an analysis of their compliance with the indicated cross-cutting priorities.

**Climate action**

Recognising climate as a priority aspect of development activities is in line with international agreements to which Poland has acceded, including the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Climate change has been identified as one of the greatest threats to sustainable development and an effective fight against poverty. The unfolding consequences of climate change affect the most important sectors – health, agriculture, food production, the environment, access to water – and have an adverse impact on the living conditions of millions of people.

Polish development cooperation:

* does not harm the environment;
* perceives climate change as a risk to achieving sustainable development goals;
* strives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions relating to project activities;
* supports the effective functioning of the economy and society in a changing climate;
* contributes to capacity building for using renewable energy sources as well as adapting to climate change and mitigating its effects;
* promotes sustainable management of natural resources, protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.

**Equal opportunities and protection against persecution and discrimination**

Initiatives bearing the Polish Aid logo should contribute, directly or indirectly, to improving the equality situation in areas where the projects are implemented, including by tackling discriminatory practices, undertaking measures to prevent barriers in access to assistance for any reason, or combating harmful stereotypes.

Projects financed under the Polish development cooperation:

* respect the principles of equal opportunities and equal treatment;
* do not discriminate on any grounds and do not reinforce existing inequalities;
* identify groups particularly vulnerable to persecution or discrimination and address these risks;
* take into account the equality situation in the area of intervention – from planning through implementation and evaluation to reporting;
* ensure equal opportunities for women and men to engage in implementing the development measures;
* identify and counter the risks of persecution or discrimination.

Actions compliant with the cross-cutting priorities may be of an independent nature, or may complement and strengthen the effects of implemented initiatives.

## **III. Humanitarian aid**

The reality of the world engulfed in the pandemic and grappling with its aftermath requires a flexible approach in delivering humanitarian aid. It seems necessary to adopt an approach that would combine emergency assistance to save human life and health, measures aimed at introducing a permanent change, and initiatives contributing to building peace and combating the effects of climate change that exacerbate existing socio-economic problems and environmental risks with a potential to spark conflicts (the so-called humanitarian-development-peace nexus).

In 2022, the civilian population living in regions of protracted humanitarian crises will be additionally affected by the impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic. The most urgent problems include deteriorating food security, the collapse of the health sector, ensuring access to vaccination, and a cross-sectoral response to the long-term effects of the pandemic. Moreover, according to UNHCR estimates, over 80 million people worldwide have been forced to leave their homes, and in 2022, additional resettlement will be necessary for 1.47 million refugees. All these challenges particularly affect communities troubled by wars and internal conflicts where crises are complex and often protracted. This impacts the sharply deteriorating humanitarian situation in regions where Poland for many years has been actively supporting refugees, internally displaced persons, and the poorest local population, particularly in the Middle East, where people struggle with the consequences of more than a decade of the Syrian war and one of the worst humanitarian crises in Yemen. Africa is another region that has received Polish humanitarian aid, wrestling with numerous humanitarian problems caused by the overall economic situation, natural disasters, and internal conflicts. Additionally, in 2021, the crisis in Afghanistan triggered off not only a dramatic surge in humanitarian needs in the country, but also mass resettlements and risks of a migration crisis in the region, and even in Europe.

To continue the priorities set by Poland during its membership of the UN Security Council, as well as to carry out the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Women, Peace and Security Agenda, Poland’s humanitarian aid should focus on activities in the following areas:

* protection of children in armed conflicts,
* support for persons with disabilities,
* support for women, particularly in areas of armed conflicts.

Humanitarian aid will also be addressed to victims of religious persecution and discrimination on the basis of religion or belief, i.e. to groups at risk of particularly negative effects of humanitarian crises.

At the same time, a special reserve will be created, which will enable responses to emergency humanitarian crises and disasters.

1. Bilateral assistance will be implemented through the following:
2. enabling Polish non-governmental organisations (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;
3. implementation by Polish NGOs of projects selected in the “Humanitarian Aid 2022” call for proposals;
4. financing second modules of projects selected in the “Humanitarian Aid 2021” call for proposals and implemented by Polish NGOs in Middle Eastern and African countries as well as in Armenia and Azerbaijan;
5. implementation of direct aid projects by Polish missions abroad.
6. Multilateral support will focus on co-financing programmes and projects undertaken by partner organisations, e.g. in activities related to civil protection in conflict areas, with special regard to women and children, as well as persons with disabilities, and on providing assistance in areas that are difficult to access for security reasons, in particular through:
7. the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) under the Cooperation Agreement;
8. the 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;
9. the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
10. the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

Notwithstanding the aforementioned priorities, Polish humanitarian aid may also be targeted at countries where humanitarian needs will arise due to the international political situation, Polish foreign policy priorities, or crisis events.

Poland will work towards preventing unregulated migrations caused by crises, taking independent initiatives and engaging in efforts of the international community. On the one hand, these phenomena pose a threat to individuals’ life, health and dignity, and on the other hand – they destabilise host societies in countries of destination. While maintaining the stance that the most effective way to prevent these threats is an active aid policy in migrants’ regions of origin, Poland will support activities carried out on the ground that will not only provide emergency assistance but will also help to create equal opportunities, strengthen economies and administration. Keeping track of the migratory situation, Poland will respond to migration crises and provide appropriate humanitarian aid.

## **IV. Global education**

Global education extends civic education and upbringing to include global issues. It raises awareness of phenomena and interdependencies which link different countries, seemingly far from one another. Global education helps to realise the interconnectedness and interpenetration of cultural, environmental, economic, social, political, and technological systems. The main aim of global education is to prepare societies to deal with the current problems across the globe, e.g. those related to equitable and sustainable development of states, ensuring peace and security worldwide, improving the quality of life in countries of the Global South, and combatting climate change. In particular, global education is to make society actively implement the sustainable development goals set out by the international community in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Measures to be carried out in 2022 will:

* strengthen the presence of global education in educational programmes 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, also as part of informal and non-formal education;
* create behaviours among target audiences that will contribute to the achievement of the *2030 Agenda's* local, regional and global sustainable development goals.

Specific global education activities 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 long-lasting results and those aimed at enhancing the quality of educational initiatives.

Also implemented will be the second modules of projects selected in the call for proposals “Global education 2021 - financing of projects that are part of an undertaking co-financed from sources other than the budget of the Republic of Poland.”

## **V. Policy coherence for development**

The purpose of Policy Coherence for Development(PCD) is for countries to design and implement policies so as to avoid activities that have a negative impact on global development and on 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 their national policies with the sustainable development goals. In 2022, Poland will continue implementing 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 2022, 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 2022, Policy Coherence for Development will also be implemented in cooperation with the ministries under two new priority areas: sustainable cities and communities, and climate (including the environment and seas).

## **VI. Fighting the impact of COVID-19**

Equitable and safe access to vaccines, tests and treatment is essential in the daily fight against the pandemic. It is also necessary to apply the principle of global solidarity. Having ensured an adequate volume of vaccine doses for Poland’s citizens, we are actively joining in initiatives to share surplus doses with countries that need them. In 2021, Poland started the process of reselling and donating vaccines to countries in need. In the year ahead, we will continue to support more countries, dispatching emergency medical teams if necessary and acting as a coordinator for EU member states in the process of sharing COVID-19 vaccines with the countries of the Eastern Partnership.

## **VII. Cooperation with the private sector**

Cooperation with the private sector will focus on the 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 poverty reduction worldwide. In 2022, projects will include employment support, promoting entrepreneurship, and improving the productivity and competitiveness of businesses.

In 2022, 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 as part of trust funds, and in order to encourage Poland’s 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 also 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).

## **VIII. Cooperation within the framework of international organisations**

Under multilateral cooperation, Poland will pay annual obligatory and non-obligatory payments and contributions in support of development activities of selected organisations.

In 2022, most of the funds earmarked for multilateral cooperation will be disbursed as a contribution to the EU budget and the European Development Fund (EDF). Financial support will also be provided through UN system institutions and as part of programmes and funds administered by other multilateral organisations and institutions. Cooperation within the framework of international organisations will be carried out with, among others, selected agencies of the UN, OECD and the OSCE.

Decisions on voluntary multilateral payments will be made on the basis of the 2021–2030 Programme.

## **IX. Information activities**

Information on Polish development assistance will be posted on a dedicated Polish Aid website at gov.pl/polskapomoc. It will be updated on an ongoing basis and streamlined to make the content more modern and attractive to users.

Information and education activities on development and humanitarian aid will also be published in the Polish Aid section of the MFA’s main website (https://www.gov.pl/web/diplomacy), on the MFA Public Information Bulletin website, and at dane.gov.pl.

Polish Aid will also be present on social media (Twitter) and YouTube.

Cooperation will continue with traditional and online media (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 the 6th Lens on Development photo competition, preparation of a follow-up exhibition, and the publication of information materials showcasing Polish development cooperation, i.e. an annual report on development and humanitarian activities carried out in 2021.

As in previous years, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will conduct a survey of Poles’ attitudes towards development cooperation financed by Poland.

Cooperation will be continued in the area of information and education within the EU member states, among others with the DG International Partnerships, OECD DevCom and Global Education Network Europe (GENE).

## **X. Evaluation of effectiveness in achieving development cooperation objectives**

In 2022, 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 on 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 abroad implementing development projects will also be taken into account.

## **XI. Forms and rules of cooperation with partners of Polish development cooperation**

### 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 comprise European integration, including the implementation of association agreements, civil service and other issues relevant to the needs of partner countries.

1. **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 to citizens of developing countries, in particular to 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.

1. **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, Kosovo, 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, the 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.

1. **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.

1. **Education for Ukrainian citizens studying at the College of Europe in Natolin**

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.

### 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.

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

The call for projects will be submitted to central government administration bodies within one month after the adoption of the 2022 Development Cooperation Plan. 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*.

Furthermore, 2022 will see the implementation of the second modules of projects selected in 2021.

### 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 calls to carry out cooperation with the aforementioned entities:

* **The “Polish Development Assistance 2022” 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 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 the 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:

1. 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,
2. local government units (only for projects in Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine),
3. public universities,
4. research institutes,
5. 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 2022 Development Cooperation Plan.

Furthermore, the implementation of the successive modules of projects selected in the 2021 call is envisaged for 2022.

* **The “Humanitarian Aid 2022” 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 the Middle East, as well as civilians affected by the armed conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh.

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 2022.

Furthermore, the implementation of the successive modules of projects selected in the 2021 call is envisaged for 2022.

* **The call for proposals “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 2022”**

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 2022” call for proposals**

This call for proposal will select, in particular, modular projects which will aim to increase the awareness of Polish citizens about the current global problems and challenges, various interdependencies among countries, and the need for implementing the 2030 Agenda. Activities will be carried out in the formal, informal and non-formal education system. 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 and a task involving a re-granting procedure.

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 and non-public universities, local government units, research institutes, and the Polish Academy of Sciences and its research and organisational units.

The call for proposals is expected to be announced in the second quarter of 2022.

Furthermore, the implementation of the successive modules of projects selected in the 2021 call is envisaged for 2022.

### Activities implemented through Solidarity Fund PL

In 2022, the MFA will commission Solidarity Fund PL to carry out tasks under Polish development cooperation in accordance with the thematic priorities defined for each priority country.

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, Solidarity Fund PL will organise election observation missions and training for observers as part of OSCE/ODIHR observation missions, particularly in Eastern Partnership countries and Central Asia.

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

### Projects implemented through Polish missions abroad

Development and humanitarian projects can be implemented through Polish missions abroad. The missions carry out projects in countries and regions identified by the MFA. In the priority countries of Polish development cooperation, 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.

### Cooperation with international financial institutions

Poland will continue its active cooperation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) of which it 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 these institutions’ policies 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 Group of Wise Persons.

In response to the pandemic crisis, negotiations will be continued in 2022 in partner countries to replenish the International Development Association (World Bank Group) funds.

### Twinning and TAIEX

Using EU development cooperation programmes to further Polish foreign policy goals is important to maximising the impact of Polish assistance measures. Poland’s public administration uses EU development schemes — twinning and TAIEX (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange) by supporting the EU’s neighbourhood countries in their public sector reforms, especially in building a modern administration based on Polish standards and experiences. By using funds which are not directly charged to the state budget, the state administration thus contributes to building political and economic stability across the region.

As part of its services for the National Contact Point for twinning and TAIEX, the MFA will continue to coordinate and support the Polish public administration’s involvement in EU development programmes.

## **XII. Distribution of funds from the state budget’s special-purpose reserve earmarked for development cooperation and from the MFA’s budget**

In accordance with the 2021–2030 Programme, Polish development cooperation will be implemented primarily in the Polish Aid priority countries. Funds may also be earmarked for humanitarian actions in other countries and for global education.

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 2022 Development Cooperation Plan.

The distribution of funds under the state budget and the special-purpose reserve for development cooperation in 2022 is shown in Part II and Annex I.

# **Part II**

# **Development cooperation activities to be implemented in 2022 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]](#footnote-3).

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| **Ministry of Finance** |
| **Activities:** |
| Loans as part of tied aid (based on grant equivalent value) | USD 32,528,167 EUR 70,472,685 |
| **Contributions and payments to international organisations:** |
| Poland’s participation in financing the European Union’s Official Development Assistance through its EU budget contribution  | EUR 481,000,000  |
| 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 650,000 EUR 4,030,000 |
| International Development Association in respect of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative  | PLN 1,690,000 |
| Council of Europe Development Bank in respect of membership fee | EUR 6,300 *(represents 18% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| **Total** | **PLN 2,723,726,883** |

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| **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** |
| **Activities:** |
| State budget’s special-purpose reserve for development cooperation[[3]](#footnote-4) | PLN 38,688,000 |
| Eastern Partnership Academy of Public Administration | PLN 500,000 |
| Academy of Ukrainian Leaders | PLN 200,000 |
| OECD Kyiv Office | PLN 1,000,000 |
| Co-financing of education costs for Ukrainian citizens studying at the College of Europe in Natolin | PLN 800,000 |
| Activities implemented through Solidarity Fund PL | PLN 36,000,000 |
| “Global Education 2022” call for proposals | PLN 1,751,482 |
| Competition for own contributions for Polish NGOs (Middle East and Africa), financed from sources other than the 2022 budget of the Republic of Poland | PLN 1,000,000 |
| Modular projects HA2021 | PLN 11,159,325 |
| Modular projects PDA2021 | PLN 19,431,087 |
| Modular projects GE2021 | PLN 248,518 |
| Projects implemented by diplomatic missions | PLN 8,500,000 |
| Projects implemented under the “Polish Development Assistance 2022” call for proposals  | PLN 26,000,000 |
| Projects implemented under the “Humanitarian Aid 2022” call for proposals | PLN 8,000,000 |
| Reserve fund in response to humanitarian emergencies, including those related to the COVID-19 pandemic | PLN 4,500,000 |
| Contributions and voluntary payments | PLN 4,500,000 |
| Belsat TV | PLN 15,000,000 |
| Contributions – humanitarian aid (ICRC, OCHA, unassigned) | PLN 8,000,000 |
| Multilateral contributions | PLN 8,409,588 |
| **Contributions and payments to international organisations:** |
| Payment to the European Development Fund  | EUR 56,205,520 |
| Payment to the budget of the Council of Europe | EUR 3,301,814 |
| Payment to the UN general budget | USD 10,903,212 *(represents 47% of payment classified as ODA)*  |
| Payment to the budgets of UN peacekeeping operations  | USD 1,293,570 *(represents 15% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| Payment to the UNESCO general budget | USD 856,418 *(represents 60% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| Payment to the UNESCO general budget | EUR 659,975 *(represents 60% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| Payment to the OSCE general budget  | EUR 1,206,940 *(represents 74% of payment classified as ODA)*  |
| Payment to the OSCE Secretariat – 25% of the total amount in connection with the adoption (on 31 March 2022) of the decision by the OSCE Permanent Council to extend the mandate of the SMM until 31 March 2022. | EUR 240,000 |
| Payment to the OSCE Secretariat – 75% of the total amount if the OSCE Permanent Council decides to extend the mandate of the SMM until 31 March 2023. | EUR 720,000 |
| Voluntary payment to the extra-budgetary programmes of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine  | EUR 100,000 |
| Voluntary payment to the NATO Professional Development Programme in Ukraine  | EUR 75,000 |
| Voluntary payment to the NATO Professional Development Programme in Georgia  | EUR 75,000 |
| Payment to the International Visegrad Fund | EUR 402,356 |
| Voluntary payment to the International Organisation of la Francophonie | EUR 11,661 |
| Payment to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey  | EUR 5,099,776 |
| **Total** | **PLN 555,848,970** |

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| **Ministry of Education and Science** |
| **Activities:** |

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| Administrative and organisational expenditure related to the implementation of assistance programmes | PLN 6,315,650 |
| Scholarships for foreigners: students of first- and second-cycle studies, uniform master’s degree studies and PhD students-holders of NAWA Director scholarships from ODA countries | PLN 26,169,050 |
| Scholarships for participants of scholarship programmes and research internships for citizens of the Eastern Partnership countries and the post-Soviet area | PLN 4,638,800 |
| Secondment of academic teachers to Polish language teaching centres abroad in ODA beneficiary countries and organisation of Polish language and culture courses in Poland for scholarship holders from ODA countries | PLN 2,640,191 |
| 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 1,000,000 |
| 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 650,000 |
| Scholarships for foreign scholars coming to Polish scientific institutions for a period of 6–24 months | PLN 3,000,000 |
| Solidarity with Belarus – scholarships for Belarusian students | PLN 3,312,400 |
| Solidarity with Belarus – scholarships for Belarusian researchers visiting Polish scientific institutions | PLN 1,000,000 |
| Other assistance programmes for ODA countries, among others: 1. Polish-Ukrainian cooperation among institutions representing university rectors to improve higher education facilities – an international project of the Warsaw University of Technology implemented with the support from the Ministry of Education and Science 2. Educational and formational initiative: organisation of studies in English for students from areas affected by discrimination against ethnic minorities and by violence, particularly from Africa 3. “Innovative university and leadership” carried out by the University of Warsaw’s Artes Liberales Faculty with the support from the Ministry of Education and Science | PLN 1,500,000 |
| International Youth Exchange – support for the exchange projects between Polish youth and youth from Eastern Partnership countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova) and the Western Balkans (Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Republic of Kosovo, Republic of North Macedonia, Republic of Serbia) | PLN 350,000 |
| 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 39,200 (*represents 40% of payment classified as ODA*) |
| **Total** | **PLN 304,755,376** |

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| **Ministry of Climate and Environment** |
| **Activities:** |
| National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management – for Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan under the priority programme “Polish Climate Support” | PLN 10,000,000 |
| Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology – scholarships for PhD students from Kenya and Iran at the IChTJ-NCBJ Graduate School of Physics and Chemistry | PLN 109,446 |
| **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 703,099 |
| Payment to the regular budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA-Assessed) – from the budget of the National Atomic Energy Agency | EUR 849,790 *(represents 33% of payment classified as ODA)*USD 136,039 (*represents 33% of payment classified as ODA*) |
| International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)  | USD 132,000 (*represents 66% of payment 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 59,290 |
| UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC) | EUR 151,280 *(represents 61% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| 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 50,000 |
| **Total** | **PLN 27,647,723** |

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| **Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport** |
| **Activities:** |

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| Scholarships for a preparatory course, 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 for the preparatory course | PLN 520,000 |
| 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 200,000 |
| Training sessions on the protection and digitisation of cultural heritage: * The Nesvizh Academy (Belarus)
* International Centre for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Zhovkva (Ukraine)
 | PLN 100,000PLN 70,000 |
| Restoration, inventory-taking and digitisation, as well as expert opinions on the preservation status of heritage sites (e.g. Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia) | PLN 16,500,000 |

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| **Contributions to international organisations:** |

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| UNESCO World Heritage Fund | USD 16,260 *(represents 60% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund | USD 16,260 *(represents 60% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) | CHF 1,026 *(represents 3% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| **Total** | **PLN 19,946,645** |

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| **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development** |
| **Contributions and payments to international organisations:** |

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| Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) | USD 1,892,035 *(represents 83% of payment classified as ODA)*EUR 1,315,491 *(represents 83% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) | EUR 83,812 |
| World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) | EUR 27,215 *(represents 61% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| UN World Food Programme (WFP) | USD 200,000 |
| **Total** | **PLN 14,651,253** |

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| **Ministry of Health** |
| **Contributions and payments to international organisations:** |
| World Health Organisation (WHO) | USD 1,918,710 *(represents 76% of payment classified as ODA)*CHF 1,747,945 *(represents 76% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| **Total** | **PLN 14,804,421** |

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| **Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology** |
| **Contributions and payments to international organisations:** |
| International Labour Organisation (ILO) | CHF 1,736,663 *(represents 60% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) | EUR 960,000 |
| Voluntary contribution to aid projects under OECD programmes | EUR 100,000 |
| World Tourism Organisation (UN WTO) | EUR 161,180 *(represents 89% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| **Total** | **PLN 12,888,553** |

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| **Ministry of the Interior and Administration** |
| **Activities:** |
| Responding to humanitarian crises and carrying out rescue operations by the State Fire Service | PLN 1,340,000[[4]](#footnote-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 8,545,037** |

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| **National Bank of Poland** |
| **Activities:** |
| Technical cooperation programme for partner institutions in developing countries (classified as ODA) | PLN 1,900,000 |
| **Total** | **PLN 1,900,000** |

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| **Chancellery of the Prime Minister** |

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| **Activities:** |
| 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:* costs of participation in, and organisation of, meetings, conferences and workshops with ODA partners
* co-organisation of a project of study visits for officials from Eastern Partnership countries
 | PLN 20,000PLN 17,000 |
| **Contributions to international organisations:** |
| International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  | CHF 57,240 *(represents 18% of payment classified as ODA)* |

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| **Total** | **PLN 277,717** |

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| **Ministry of State Assets** |
| **Contributions and payments to international organisations:** |
| Poland’s membership fee to the Universal Postal Union (UPU) | CHF 36,800 *(represents* *16% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| **Total** | **PLN 154,759** |

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| **Ministry of Infrastructure** |
| **Contributions and payments to international organisations:** |
| World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) | 21,600 *(represents 4% of payment classified as ODA)* |
| **Total** | **PLN 90,837** |

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| **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 visits, internships) | PLN 15,000  |
| **Total** | **PLN 15,000** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **GRAND TOTAL FOR 2022** | **PLN 3,685,386,773** |

# **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 the EU’s development policy. Together with our European partners, we are involved in assistance activities in 150 countries in Africa, Latin America, 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’s “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 the EU’s development projects, and projects financed by EU Member States’ agencies.

### Contribution to the general budget of the EU

According to forecasts, the EU will allocate approximately EUR 11.298 billion to development assistance in 2022, including about EUR 7.859 billion under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI-GE) and EUR 1.881 billion under Humanitarian Aid (HUMA). Poland’s contribution to the EU’s financing of development aid in 2022 will amount to EUR 481 million – this is the Polish contribution to the general budget (4.26%) with respect to the part of the EU budget allocated to official development assistance.

### Contribution to the European Development Fund (EDF)

The ceiling of contributions to the European Development Fund (EDF) in 2022 has been defined by the Council Decision (EU) 2021/1941 on the financial contributions to be paid by the parties to the European Development Fund to finance that Fund, including the ceiling for 2023, the annual amount for 2022, the amount of the first instalment for 2022 and an indicative and non-binding forecast for the expected annual amounts of contributions for the years 2024 and 2025.*[[5]](#footnote-6)*

Total proposed contributions to the EDF from EU Member States in 2022 are expected to amount to EUR 2.8 billion, inclusive of EUR 2.5 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, payments and contributions from the parties to the European Development Fund for 2021, 2022, 2023 and non-binding forecast for the years 2024–2025 of 5 October 2021,[[6]](#footnote-7) Poland’s total contribution to the EDF in 2022 will be EUR 56,205,520, including:

EUR 50,183,500 as the contribution to the EC,

EUR 6,022,020 as the contribution to the EIB.

### 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. Also, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme was launched in 2017, 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 5,099,776, based on the schedule of contributions for 2022.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Special-purpose reserve in PLN** | **38,688,000** |
|
| Activities for students and scholars through the Ministry of Education and Science | 20,537,972 |
| Projects implemented by public administration bodies and unforeseen humanitarian crises |   5,001,977 |
| Projects implemented by public administration bodies – 2021 modules |  5,648,051 |
| Belsat TV | 7,500,000 |

# Annex II. Projects implemented through Polish missions abroad[[7]](#footnote-8)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COUNTRY/REGION** | **LIMIT OF FUNDS[[8]](#footnote-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 20,000 |
| GEORGIA | EUR 100,000 |
| MOLDOVA | EUR 130,000 |
| UKRAINE | EUR 160,000 |
| **TOTAL – Priority countries** | PLN 3,982,900 |
| ARMENIA AND CENTRAL ASIA | EUR 90,000 |
|  THE BALKANS | EUR 200,000 |
|  OTHER COUNTRIES | PLN 3,154,100 |
| **TOTAL – Other regions** | PLN 4,517,100 |
| **TOTAL** | **PLN 8,500,000** |

# Annex III. Matrix of the outcomes of Polish Aid activities[[9]](#footnote-10)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Main priority\*  | Specific priorities\*[[10]](#footnote-11) | Specific targets under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[[11]](#footnote-12) | Indicators and global goal indicators (<https://sdg.gov.pl/en/>) | Expected outcomes of activities |
| **Peace, justice and strong institutions** (SDG 16) |  | **16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels **16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements**16.b** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development | * Number of trained representatives of public administration, including tax administration
* Number of strategic/legislative documents, recommendations, guidelines developed or reports drafted during project implementation and/or approved for implementation
* Number of trained representatives of units in charge of responding to crisis situations
* Number of new methods/tools adapted to be used by rescue units
* Number of created/modernised crisis management systems
* Number of created/modernised rescue/crisis management units

Indicators linked to the following indicators for global goals:[**16.6.2** Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/16-6-2/)[**16.7.2** Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/16-7-2/) | Public administration has increased its institutional capacity to implement key reforms under the EU Association Agreement.Situation of citizens has improved in terms of universal access to information and protection of fundamental civil liberties.Progress has been established in building civil society and inclusivity of decision-making.Public administration has increased its operational capacities in the development of national and regional crisis management systems, prevention of and response to natural and man-made disasters, as well as modernisation of water and sanitation infrastructure in urban agglomerations and waste management. |
| **Equal opportunities** (SDG 4, 8, 10, 11) | **education** (SDG 4) | **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**4.3** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, incluing university**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**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, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations**4.a** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, effective and inclusive learning environments for all**4.b** By 2020, 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 | * Number of pupils using upgraded 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 acquired new skills and competences
* 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

Indicators linked to the following indicators for global goals:[**4.2.2** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/4-2-2/)[**4.3.1** Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/4-3-1/)[**4.5.1** Gender parity indices in education](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/4-5-1/)[**4.b.1** Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/4-b-1/) | 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.Access to technical education, training and career guidance has improved for women and young people, particularly in agriculture and processing, green technologies and IT.The professional competences of teaching staff in educational centres providing education at all levels of education have increased.Educational centres providing formal and informal education at all levels have better infrastructure and equipment in place. |
| **decent work** (SDG 8) | **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 enterprises, including through access to financial services**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**8.6** By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture, natural heritage[[12]](#footnote-13) and products | * Number of jobs created
* Number of people who acquired new skills and competences
* Number of graduates of technical and vocational training sessions and courses
* 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

Indicators linked to the following indicators for global goals:**8.5.1** Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation and age**8.5.2** Unemployment rate (according to BAEL)**8.6.1** Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training[**8.9.1** Percentage share of tourism in GDP](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/8-9-1/)[**8.9.2** Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/8-9-2/) | Employment conditions have improved, particularly for women and people with disabilities.Labour force participation and employment have increased, particularly among women and young people.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. |
| **entrepreneurship** (SDG 8) | **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**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 enterprises, including through access to financial services**8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture, natural heritage[[13]](#footnote-14) and products | * Number of enterprises covered by support
* Number of new businesses, particularly among young people and women as well as in rural areas
* Number of business projects originating from project activities, particularly among young people and women as well as in rural areas
* Number of newly established producer groups, cooperatives and worker cooperatives
* Number of newly established non-profit organisations
* Number of machinery and equipment items purchased and installed in supported enterprises
* Number of people trained in how to open, run and develop a business, particularly among young people and women as well as in rural areas
* 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

Indicators linked to the following indicators for global goals:**8.2.1** [Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/8-2-1/)[**8.9.1** Percentage share of tourism in GDP](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/8-9-1/)[**8.9.2** Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/8-9-2/) | Entrepreneurship based on innovative tools and technologies has increased.In particular, the following sectors have developed: sustainable tourism, agri-food sector, processing, green technologies, IT, waste management.Entrepreneurship has increased among young people and women as well as in rural areas. The institutional capacity of local authorities to support entrepreneurship development has increased. |
| **reduced inequalities** (SDG 10) | **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 **10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard | * 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 of people from groups at risk of exclusion

Indicators linked to the following indicators for global goals:[**10.2.1** At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/10-2-1/)**10.3.1** [Sense of being discriminated against](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/10-3-1/) | Access to social services has improved for people from groups at risk of exclusion.Measures have been implemented to reduce inequalities of marginalised groups, including measures to combat all forms of violence against women and girls. |
| **sustainable cities** (SDG 11) | **11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries**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**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**11.a** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning**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 disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels**11.c** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials | * 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
* Number of new connections between urban, suburban and rural areas

Indicators linked to the following indicators for global goals:[**11.2.1** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/11-2-1/)[**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](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/11-7-1/)[**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](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/11-c-1/) | The administrative capacity to plan and revitalise cities in a sustainable manner has increased.The quality of life of city residents has improved. |
| **Health** (SDG 3) |  | **3.1** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births**3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births**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**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 | * 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
* 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 specialist 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

Indicators linked to the following indicators for global goals:**3.1.1** Maternal mortality ratio**3.1.2** [Proportion of live births attended by skilled health personnel](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/3-1-2/)**3.2.1** [Under-five mortality rate](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/3-2-1/)**3.2.2** [Neonatal mortality rate](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/3-2-2/)[**3.8.1** Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage 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)](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/3-8-1/)[**3.b.1** Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/3-b-1/) | The quality and accessibility of health care have improved, including perinatal care as well as prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.Community awareness of healthy eating for children under five years of age has increased.The capacity of the Eastern Partnership countries has been strengthened in the area of early warning, risk reduction and domestic and global health risk management. |
| **Climate and natural resources** (SDG 6, 7, 13, 15) | **climate action** (SGD 13) | **13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning**13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning | * 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 undertaken
* Number of equipment items donated/installed
* Number of first-aiders trained
* 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 disaster response procedures developed and implemented
* Number of educational materials prepared for training purposes

Indicators linked to the following indicator for global goals:[**13.1.3** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/13-1-3/) | The capacity of public administration to ensure effective environmental management has increased.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. |
| **clean water and sanitary conditions** (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 girls and those in vulnerable situations**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, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**6.b** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management | * 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 and water management with the involvement of local community
* 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

Indicators linked to the following indicators for global goals:[**6.2.1** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/6-2-1/)[**6.3.1** Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated (volume of treated wastewater requiring treatment in relation to the volume of domestic and industrial wastewater discharged to water or ground)](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/6-3-1/)[**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](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/6-b-1/) | Improvement has been recorded in the availability of essential water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in public institutions and large urban centres.The participation of local communities in water resource management and sanitation infrastructure has also increased. |
| **forests and biodiversity** (SDG 15) | **15.1** By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements**15.2** By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally | Area where measures have been taken to conserve biodiversity, protect and restore the sustainable use of ecosystemsIndicator linked to the following indicators for global goals:**15.1.1** [Share of forest land in land area of the country](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/15-1-1/)[**15.1.2** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/15-1-2/)[**15.2.1** Progress towards sustainable forest management](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/15-2-1/) | Activities intended to conserve biodiversity, protect, restore and use ecosystems sustainably have led to improvements in the area.  |
| **renewable energy sources** (SDG 7) | **7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix**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 land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support | Number of individuals/entities making use of access to renewable energy and energy-efficient technologiesIndicator linked to the following indicators for global goals:**7.1.1** Proportion of population with access to electricity[**7.1.2** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/7-1-2/)[**7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the gross final energy consumption](https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_glob/7-2-1/) | 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. |

1. The Polish version of this document uses the Polish abbreviation CZR for *Sustainable Development Goals* instead of the English one (SDGs), in keeping with the interpretation issued by the Council for the Polish Language (Rada Języka Polskiego) on 21 September 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Amounts in foreign currencies have been converted according to the National Bank of Poland’s average exchange rates as of 16 September 2021 (1 EUR=4.5736 PLN, 1 USD=3.8847 PLN, 1 CHF=4.2054 PLN, 1 SDR=5.5159 PLN), Table No. 180/A/NBP/2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Detailed items are presented in Annex I - “Distribution of funds from the special-purpose reserve.” [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. It is not possible to determine the exact number and locations of potential rescue or humanitarian operations resulting from a natural or man-made disaster.

The actual level of involvement of the State Fire Service in ODA recipient countries will be included at the stage of ODA statistical reporting. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See [L\_2021396EN.01006101.xml (europa.eu)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32021D1941) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. See https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/d9f61a1e-25b7-11ec-bd8e-01aa75ed71a1 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. The following currency exchange rates were used to convert the amounts into PLN: EUR 1 = PLN 4.7 and USD 1 = PLN 4.15. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Given the different currencies in which budgets of the missions are expressed, the funds for other countries have been planned in PLN. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. 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 it 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 the 2030 Agenda. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. \*) Corresponding to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. 10 Based on the reference material: “Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda”: https://sdg.gov.pl/assets/pdf/en/Global\_targets\_en.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. The document “Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda” does not refer to natural heritage. Natural heritage has been included in the priorities by subject and added to the matrix as a result of public consultation concerning the 2021 Development Cooperation Programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. The document “Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda” does not refer to natural heritage. Natural heritage has been included in the priorities by subject and added to the matrix as a result of public consultation concerning the 2021 Development Cooperation Programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)