

MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC FOR 2019 - 2023



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01

Introduction of the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Miroslav Lajčák

Never before has the international community adopted such an ambitious goal to work together for the benefit of humanity and the entire planet. The 2030 Agenda is revolutionary in the way it implements this commitment – through strengthened national and international cooperation, and building partnerships with civil society and the private sector. The 2030 Agenda is universal – one planet for all. Instead of vague ideals, specific goals have been set, creating a clear control mechanism. For some the priority is to end hunger and for others it is SMART cities.

The 2030 Agenda's principle of universality pushes us to forget old development aid frameworks. New challenges require bold, targeted and innovative solutions. Never are these a result of a single actor, whether national or international. The success of the 2030 Agenda therefore depends on setting up relations among donors and beneficiaries using the principle of equality, building true partnerships. At the same time, accountability for sustainable development is shifted to the local level. We are moving away from traditional state foreign assistance to a more inclusive role for everybody – the public, the private sector, civil society and academia. Non-governmental organizations in particular are key partners in the development area, carrying innovative ideas while offering critical reflection on our work. For that, they deserve our appreciation.

The world continues to struggle against a lack of funds for sustainable development. Global needs in terms of water, food, energy and housing are already unsustainable now. Slovakia, as a well-established donor and developed country, is obliged to continuously increase its budget for development aid, and aim at providing it effectively. Our role, however, is not only to mobilize all funding resources – national and international, public or private – but also to harmonize funding and policies of states with the priorities of sustainable development. The good news is that the Slovak private sector

is increasingly interested in engaging in this process. This trend must be further developed.

Cross-cutting themes must receive increased attention, especially the environmental dimension. Climate change is one of the most pressing challenges we face today and it influences all aspects of the development agenda – including the elimination of poverty, inequality, migration pressures and conflicts.

Since 2016 our development cooperation has been significantly influenced by the migration and refugee crisis. I am deeply convinced that dealing with the roots of migration is much more effective than dealing with its consequences. Official development cooperation is one of the most effective tools that Slovakia uses to help concrete people and concrete countries in their pursuit of fulfilling sustainable goals.

The Slovak Republic continues to be interested in acting as a responsible, constructive and progressive partner in the context of development cooperation. Decisive factors include not only existing and emerging partnerships with traditional donors in international organizations, but also Slovakia's chairing the Visegrad Group and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe in 2019.

I am convinced that in the upcoming five years we will be able to fully draw on the potential of SlovakAid for the benefit of achieving sustainable goals and support of our partner countries.

02

Development policy – assessment and challenges at the national level

Strategic level

In 2003 Slovakia started to implement development cooperation, and as of 2013 it became a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee of the largest donors in the world. Since then the SlovakAid brand has gained needed visibility, a good reputation and high level of professionalism, in spite of administrative and budgetary limitations¹.

Development aid of Slovakia between 2014–2018 was supported by three pillars: passing on transition experience and support of reforms; elimination of poverty; and assistance to countries affected by conflicts.

Support of the process of integrating into Europe and sustainable regional development in the Western Balkans and the EU Eastern Partnership is a long-term interest of Slovakia. Therefore, the Slovak Republic has continued to share its expertise and experience with its development part-

ners. Due to progress in the South East European countries in their integration process, however, interest in Slovakia's transition experience may decrease in the medium term. Therefore, identification of Slovakia's comparative advantages must be initiated – advantages that draw on experience from continuous reforms aimed at increasing the effectiveness of public administration, public finances and state services, and increasing prosperity and civic participation, as well as development of resilience in the society against global challenges.

The 2014-2018 period showed the need for flexibility in development aid with the aim of effectively reacting to global and regional challenges. Slovakia has actively responded to the migration and refugee crises caused by the conflict in Syria, and as of 2016 it has started to support SlovakAid activities in the countries of the Middle East. Due to the long-term character of the crisis,



1 Peer review report of individual development cooperation efforts: SR OECD/DAC Peer Review from September 2018



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Slovakia will need to pay more attention to linking its humanitarian and development activities, with the aim of helping countries stabilize and reconstruct.

Slovakia has long pointed to the need for dealing with the causes of migration in the countries of origin and transit countries through eliminating poverty, the creation of job opportunities, and enhancing food safety. Therefore it is scaling up SlovakAid work in the region of East Sub-Saharan Africa, with the aim of offering help to the least developed countries², stimulating their own development potential, and improving living conditions of the inhabitants.

The unified Common brand SlovakAid, which represents Slovakia's development cooperation, contributes to promoting Slovakia's image as a successful country that cares about the development of its partners. Slovakia, as a small donor, focuses on those areas where it can have a significant impact on the development of partner countries, even with limited financial resources.

Systemic measures

SlovakAid laid a comprehensive foundation for

an effective system of development aid by passing Act No. 392/2015 on Development Aid as amended (hereafter "Act on Development Cooperation"), and the Medium Term Strategy for Development Cooperation for 2014-2018, as well as strategic documents for individual programme countries. This new framework has brought significant progress towards the more effective functioning of the official development assistance of Slovakia (hereafter "ODA") in multiple areas. An exemption was incorporated into Act No. 523/2004 on budgetary rules of public administration, allowing the use of expenditures to the development assistance programme in three consecutive budget years. The positions of development diplomats were created within the network of the representation offices of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Cooperation with other than state actors has been structured efficiently, mainly with civil society, through the Platform of development NGOs. The portfolio of ODA tools has also been scaled up, introducing new modes of cooperation, such as supported export credits and common EU programming.

In spite of all the achievements in the given period, we were not able to implement all the

² Least Developed Countries – LDCs according to a UN list (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category.html>)

changes planned. Multilateral development cooperation, policy coherence for development, and global education documents have not been adopted at the strategic level. At the implementation level, contracting tools and framework agreements have not yet been introduced. This is due in part to the understaffed section of development cooperation within civil service, and a high level of fluctuation of trained personnel.

A thorough evaluation of how the development aid system functions requires an in-depth evaluation by independent entity. Introducing a regular, independent evaluation mechanism that would lead to change and increased quality of the development aid system in the Slovak Republic is a principal challenge for the upcoming period.

The Medium-Term Strategy for Development Cooperation for 2019-2023 (hereafter "Medium-Term Strategy" is a response to international development and our partner countries', considering the capacities and expertise of ODA Slovakia. The strategy is a result of a consultation process among all relevant stakeholders in Slovakia's development policy, with the involvement of civil service, civil society, academia and the private sector.

In 2018, for the first time since Slovakia joined the OECD Development Assistance Committee (hereafter "OECD/DAC"), the Slovak Republic subjected its development cooperation to a comprehensive peer-review by OECD/DAC experts. The Report, discussed during the OECD/DAC meeting on 26 September 2018 in Paris, contains recommendations for improving the ODA system in Slovakia. This Report was an important baseline document for preparing the current Medium-Term Strategy.

The Medium-Term Strategy for 2019-2023 reflects the following recommendations of the OECD/DAC:

1. **Transition to a results-based approach.** ODA SR is currently mostly reactive, i.e. dependent on projects and topics submitted

by grant applicants. It is desirable to shift towards actively setting goals and results, and based on these indicators to choose implementation tools. Tools such as contracting or framework agreements will improve the outcome management process easier, through longer-term support and more effective interventions.

2. **Gradual introduction of ODA SR sectoral programming.** By adopting the 2030 Agenda, the international community aimed at achieving sectoral goals that are universally valid for all. In ODA SR annual plans, sectoral planning of resources has been absent so far. Changing this approach will require clear goals in individual sectors as well as a gradual transition to sectoral planning and calls for proposal.
3. **Revising geographical priorities and individual types of partner countries.** Slovakia continues to develop its relations with its partners with the aim of building on achieved results. In countries where the SlovakAid activity was low in the recent period (i.e. Belarus, Afghanistan), Slovakia has revised its work and has chosen more suitable implementation tools that are better adopted to existing political, economic and security environments. A regional approach under ODA SR will secure sharing of acquired experience in new partner countries, especially in the least developed ones (LDCs).
4. **Introducing a strategic approach to humanitarian aid.** The Medium-Term Strategy creates a basis for Slovakia's new Strategy of Humanitarian Aid to be prepared by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders in 2019. Humanitarian strategy will be a more effective mechanism for providing aid and will identify necessary features and forms of humanitarian aid.
5. **More efficient use of financial contributions sent to international organizations.**

The need for drafting a Strategy of multilateral development cooperation, also in line with the OECD/DAC Peer Review³, was reassessed. The Medium-Term Strategy anchors some basic principles and presents proposals for more effective use of contributions to international organizations.

6. **Policy coherence.** The need for drafting a Strategy of Policy Coherence was revised pursuant to OECD/DAC Peer Review recommendations. By establishing a Governmental Council of the Slovak Republic for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (hereafter “Governmental Council”), chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Investments and Informatization has created an institutional framework for effective coordination and implementation of policy coherence.

7. **More effective involvement of the private sector.** Slovakia is aware of the need to use private resources to support development in partner countries. With this aim, it has launched pilot activities under cooperation with UNDP, supported various bilateral funds with international financial institutions, and initiated the advisory programme Rozvojmajstri. The Medium-Term Strategy defines a specific programme for business partnerships based on respecting rules governing state aid⁴. Involving business people into ODA SR will also enhance the introduction of contracting and the broader activity of EXIMBANKA SR.

8. **Partnership and common programming.** With the aim of maximizing the impact of development assistance as well as building its own capacities, Slovakia has established intense cooperation with other donors and international partners. Simultaneously, Slovakia actively participates in common EU programming since 2014.

9. **Increase the efficiency of how the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation operates and of the project cycle.** In 2018, the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (hereafter “SAIDC”) has initiated a process of increasing the efficiency of how it operates and how projects are implemented. SAIDC is preparing a single methodological guideline that aims to simplify the framework for the applicants, improve the applicant evaluation system, and lower the beneficiaries’ administrative burden. The EU Pillar Assessment process, which will allow SAIDC to administer EU funds, has been already launched.

The Medium-Term Strategy maintains the five-year programming framework extended by one-year planning through its Targeted Bilateral Cooperation of the Slovak Republic. The strategy defines the starting points, goals and principles of SlovakAid, priority sectors and territories where SlovakAid operates, basic tools and forms of cooperation, and measures aimed at increasing its efficiency. The Strategy is complemented by Country Strategic Papers for programme ODA SR countries – Kenya, Moldova and Georgia. Programme documents will include practical guidelines for implementation of cross-cutting themes.

It will be necessary to assess the first steps under the framework of new legislation on development assistance, and then amend it as needed. It already seems to be necessary to adopt provisions on supported export credits that would make the practical implementation of projects easier for EXIMBANKA SR. The amendment could also bring about more effective use of financial contributions, or create a comprehensive framework for humanitarian aid.

3 OECD/DAC Peer Review, part 2 p 36: “The Slovak Republic interacts with 50 multilateral organizations through 10 ministries, making it difficult to design a comprehensive multilateral strategy, and stretching its limited resources.”
4 If the measures of the specific business partnerships programme under the Mid-Term Strategy for Development Cooperation of Slovakia for 2019-2023 are financed from public resources and aimed at entities performing economic activities, this will be assessed and implemented pursuant to special regulations of the EU in the field of state aid or minimal aid and pursuant to Act No. 358/2015 on Modifying some Relationships in State and Minimum Assistance as amended (Act on State Aid)

03

Background, goals and principles of development cooperation of the Slovak Republic

Background

Generally, the Medium-Term Strategy for Development Cooperation of the Slovak Republic for 2019-2023 is anchored in three main commitments adopted by the UN in 2015 – from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement. In the narrower environment of the European Union, the Strategy follows up the New European Consensus on Development Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future from 2017.

The Medium-Term Strategy also reflects various recommendations resulting from the OECD/DAC Evaluation Report adopted in October 2018.

In September 2015 the international community at the UN approved a new development agenda – **the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** (hereafter “2030 Agenda”). Accountability for implementation of the 2030 Agenda is shared between the Deputy Prime Minister for Investments and Informatization, responsible for its domestic implementation, and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, responsible for its implementation in the international environment. In June 2018, the Slovak government approved six

national priorities for implementing the 2030 Agenda⁵, the result of a participative process with the involvement of a wide spectrum of stakeholders. These six the 2030 Agenda national priorities or main implementation areas are coherent with the six area priorities of ODA SR defined under the Medium-Term Strategy.

The Medium-Term Strategy is based on the Concept of Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the international environment as adopted by the Slovak Republic in January 2017⁶. It defines four key areas: 1. People and the State, 2. Prosperity, 3. Environment, and 4. Partnership and Development. In these areas Slovakia advocates for implementation of goals in sustainable development in partner countries.

Goals of Development Cooperation for the Slovak Republic

Slovakia implements development cooperation with partner countries with the aim to contribute to their sustainable development – mainly through lowering poverty and strengthening democracy and good governance. In this process, Slovakia draws on its experience with transition, building institutions of an independent state, developing a market economy, and fulfilling the principles of democracy, as well as on successful integration into international

⁵ Governmental Resolution of the Slovak Republic No. 273/2018

⁶ Governmental Resolution of the Slovak Republic No. 5/2017



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organizations and associations. Development cooperation from Slovakia is an active response to development throughout the world and helps its partner countries to solve important global challenges, such as climate change and migration.

Bilateral development cooperation, multilateral development cooperation and provision of humanitarian aid are integral to this process.

- Support of democracy and rule of law, good governance and dialogue of civil society and state institutions, and conflict prevention.
- Eradicating poverty and dealing with the causes of migration through job creation, support of food safety, development of human potential and the increasing economic social resilience of communities.

- Improving the environment of people living in partner countries through various measures aimed at mitigating climate change, supporting sustainable use of natural resources, supporting effective water and forest management, securing access to water and sanitation, and supporting energy security and use of renewable energy sources⁷.
- Gradual increase of ODA SR expenditures, including mobilization of financial resources from the private sector with the aim to reach the level of 0.33% of gross national income (GNI) in 2030⁸, and intensified cooperation with foreign donors and international organizations.

7 Support for activity having negative impact on the environment is ruled out, including modernization or building of coal resources

8 Pursuant to the conclusions of the Council of Europe "A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development Post 2015" from 25 May 2015 (Document No. 9241/15)

Figure.1: Cohesion of goals in Medium-Term Strategy for Development Assistance of the Slovak Republic for 2019 – 2023, with national priorities in implementation of the 2030 Agenda

AREAS OF IMPLEMENTING 2030 AGENDA INTERNAT.	People and the State	Prosperity	Environment	Partnership for Development
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING 2030 AGENDA</p> <p>Rule of law, democracy and security Good health Education for dignified life</p>	<p>Poverty reduction and social inclusion Transition towards a knowledge-based and environmentally sustainable economy in the face of changing demography and global context</p>	<p>Sustainable habitat, regions and countryside in the face of climate change</p>		
<p>BASIC STRATEGIC GOALS OF ODA SR FOR 2019-2023</p> <p>Support of democracy and rule of law and good governance; including dialogue between civil society and state institutions; and conflict prevention.</p>	<p>Poverty reduction and solving causes of migration through creating jobs; supporting food safety; developing and increasing human capital; and increasing economic and social resilience of communities</p>	<p>Improving environment of partner countries' citizens through measures aimed at mitigating climate change impact and adjusting to climate change through effective water, waste and forest management; providing access to water and sanitation by supporting energy security and use of renewable energy sources</p>	<p>Gradual increase of ODA SR expenditures with the aim to achieve 0.33% of GNI in 2030, and intensified cooperation with foreign donors and international organizations</p>	
<p>SDGS</p>				

Principles

The Slovak Republic's development cooperation is an integral part of Slovak foreign policy. It reflects Slovakia's priorities in foreign policy and economics and is in harmony with the principles and commitments of the European Union's international development cooperation and development policy.

In implementing development policy, Slovakia applies **principles of aid effectiveness**, adopted at the international level in the form of the Paris Declaration, as confirmed by the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership document:

- Strengthening local ownership of development policies, emphasizing accountability of partner countries for their own development and their active participation in drafting national development strategies whose priorities are definitive for setting the programme of Slovak development aid;
- Partnership of Slovak stakeholders implementing activities of development aid, coordination, work distribution and harmonization with other active donors in partner countries and support of common EU programming;
- Results-based management, at the level of both planning and implementation, through introducing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system of development interventions;
- Publishing data on providing assistance with the aim of strengthening accountability, acquiring public support both in Slovakia and partner countries for development aid, and increasing awareness of achieved results.

In its efforts to increase the quality and impact of development cooperation, Slovakia emphasizes the **principle of coherence of sustainable development policies** with a view to ensure that the goals and results of Slovak development policy are in line and in synergy with other national policies (e.g. policies of security, trade, the environment, migration and others) that impact developing countries. By creating a robust institutional framework for the 2030 Agenda, conditions have been put in place to coordinate and oversee the implementation of policy coherence at the national level. With this view, a change to the Statutes of the Governmental Council for the 2030 Agenda is being prepared, to authorize the Council to implement policy coherence. Simultaneously, a Council expert group will be established to follow up on the work and results of the working group of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic.

Coherence of development policies

International level	Second Committee of the UN General Assembly, ECOSOC
	OECD/DAC Platform for Policy Coherence
	EU Platform for Development Policy Coherence
	Council of the EU level
	Expert meetings at the EU level
	Common EU programming
National level	Governmental Council for 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
	Working Group for 2030 Agenda and National Investment Plan
	Expert Group for Policy Coherence
	Dialogue with the National Council of the Slovak Republic
	Thematic platforms (environment, global education etc)
Strategic level	Medium-Term Strategy for Development Cooperation of the Slovak Republic
	Areas of interest of Slovak Republic bilateral development cooperation
	Strategy for Development Cooperation with Programme Countries
	Guidelines on cross-cutting themes



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04

Sectoral priorities

Sectoral focus of ODA SR is based on partner countries' development needs, available SlovakAid capacities, and the results of monitoring and evaluation missions. The international community's global challenges, defined mainly by the goals of sustainable development, represent an important factor. Development cooperation of the Slovak Republic thus assists in fulfilling national priorities of the 2030 Agenda's implementation for sustainable development in partner countries as presented in the *Voluntary National Review* at the UN.

Slovak development aid is implemented in the following six sectors, with each of them integrating cross-cutting themes.

- 1. 1. Quality education** – education at all levels, acquiring skills needed in the labour market and personal entrepreneurship, and training of pedagogical and non-pedagogical staff, equipping school institutions.



SDG No. 4 Quality education - *ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.*



- 2. Good health** – Health care with the emphasis on mothers and children, nutrition programmes, education and raising awareness in prevention and health care, training and education of health-care workers, and equipping health facilities.



SDG No. 3 Good health and well-being - *Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.*



3. Good governance and building civil society – reforming the public sector, management of public funds, support of rule of law and participation of civil society in democratic processes, building capacities at the municipal level and active participation of citizens in developing communities, reforming the security sector, activity of civil experts in international crisis management, and conflict prevention and support for reconciliation activities.



SDG No. 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions - *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. Provide access to justice for all and build effective, transparent and inclusive institutions at all levels.*



SDG No. 11 Sustainable cities and communities - *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.*



4. Food safety and agriculture – introduce new techniques and processes in all parts of the value chain, including agricultural products, their marketing and sale, food safety, and job creation.



SDG č. 2 Zero hunger - *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.*



SDG č. 1 No poverty - *End poverty in all its forms everywhere.*



5. Infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources – water management, integrated management of water and other natural resources, protecting and restoring dwindling water resources, supply of safe drinking water, treatment and management of waste water, increasing environmental awareness, energy security and use of alternative sources of energy, sustainable development of living areas, increasing resilience to natural disasters including climate change, land protection, reversing land degradation and desertification, halting biodiversity loss, protecting and restoring ecosystems and their services, and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems.



SDG No. 6 Clean water and sanitation - *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.*



SDG No. 11 Sustainable cities and communities - *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.*



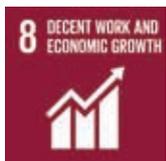
SDG No. 7 Affordable and clean energy - *Assure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.*



SDG No. 15 Life on land - *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.*



6. Supporting creation of market conditions – supporting micro, small and medium businesses, introducing innovation, and job creation.



SDG No. 8 Decent work and economic growth - *Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.*



SDG No. 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure - *Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.*



4.1 Cross-cutting themes

Cross-cutting themes have been integrated into SlovakAid projects and activities. Their inclusion in projects and activities in all six priority sectors is being assessed. At the same time, SlovakAid implements projects and activities in which the cross-cutting themes are the priority.

1. Environment and climate change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening capacity to adapt to climate change and increase resilience of ecosystems, protection of nature, biodiversity and land, environment monitoring; supporting protection and sustainable use of natural resources.



SDG No. 13 Climate protection - *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.*

In the area of climate change the Slovak Republic needs to support those projects aimed at implementing the Paris Agreement and in particular the commitment of parties to reach the total mobilization of 100 billion US dollars annually until 2020 for mitigation and adaptation measures. In the field of biodiversity protection, it is equally desirable that Slovakia focuses on projects that endorse implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

2. Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls as well as gender-based violence, including harmful practices and habits (such as early or forced marriages, female genital mutilation), and securing equal opportunities in public life.



SDG No. 5 Gender equality - *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.*

The cross-cutting theme of gender equality is being implemented throughout SlovakAid activities in the field of education, health care and development of market conditions. The emphasis is on supporting education, mainly in countries with a disparity between education completed by boys and girls. In the field of health care, the activities focus on improved access to health care for women and girls. The projects aim mainly to decrease maternal mortality, newborns and children up to five years, providing access to quality health care for all women, girls, boys, and men, with consideration to their specific needs. The economic empowerment of women's status aims at developing and implementing interventions supporting equal opportunities in the workplace, equal access to possibilities and resources, and involving women in entrepreneurial activities in line with the 2030 Agenda. Eradication of gender-based violence is also one of the areas of support, focusing on eliminating harmful traditional practices and violence to and girls and women.

05

Territorial priorities

Slovak development aid in 2019–2023 is being implemented in the following regions: the Western Balkans, EU Eastern Partnership countries, East Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. SlovakAid activities will also continue to be deployed in Afghanistan.

Slovakia continues to develop relations with its current partner countries, building on the results achieved. The Western Balkans region and EU Eastern Partnership remain priorities of Slovak foreign policy since the stability and prosperity in immediate neighbouring areas is a vital interest of Slovakia. Development activities also build on the long-term operation of Slovak NGOs and other stakeholders in SlovakAid partner countries. Thus the further continuation of development assistance with selected African countries is a natural development. The presence of SlovakAid in Africa as well as the Middle East furthermore underlines current global challenges, mainly the addressing of causes of migration and the refugee crisis in the countries of origin and transit. Slovak development assistance represents Slovakia's specific contribution to the efforts aimed at finding solutions to those challenges.

Starting in 2019, Slovakia is implementing a stronger regional approach that makes possible thematically related development interventions in multiple countries in a given region, as well as sharing experience among partner countries. Global challenges, such as security, climate change, migration and the refugee crisis, clearly show the need for flexibility in offering development cooperation and humanitarian aid. Slovakia is also taking advantage of experience gathered in SlovakAid partner countries through implemen-

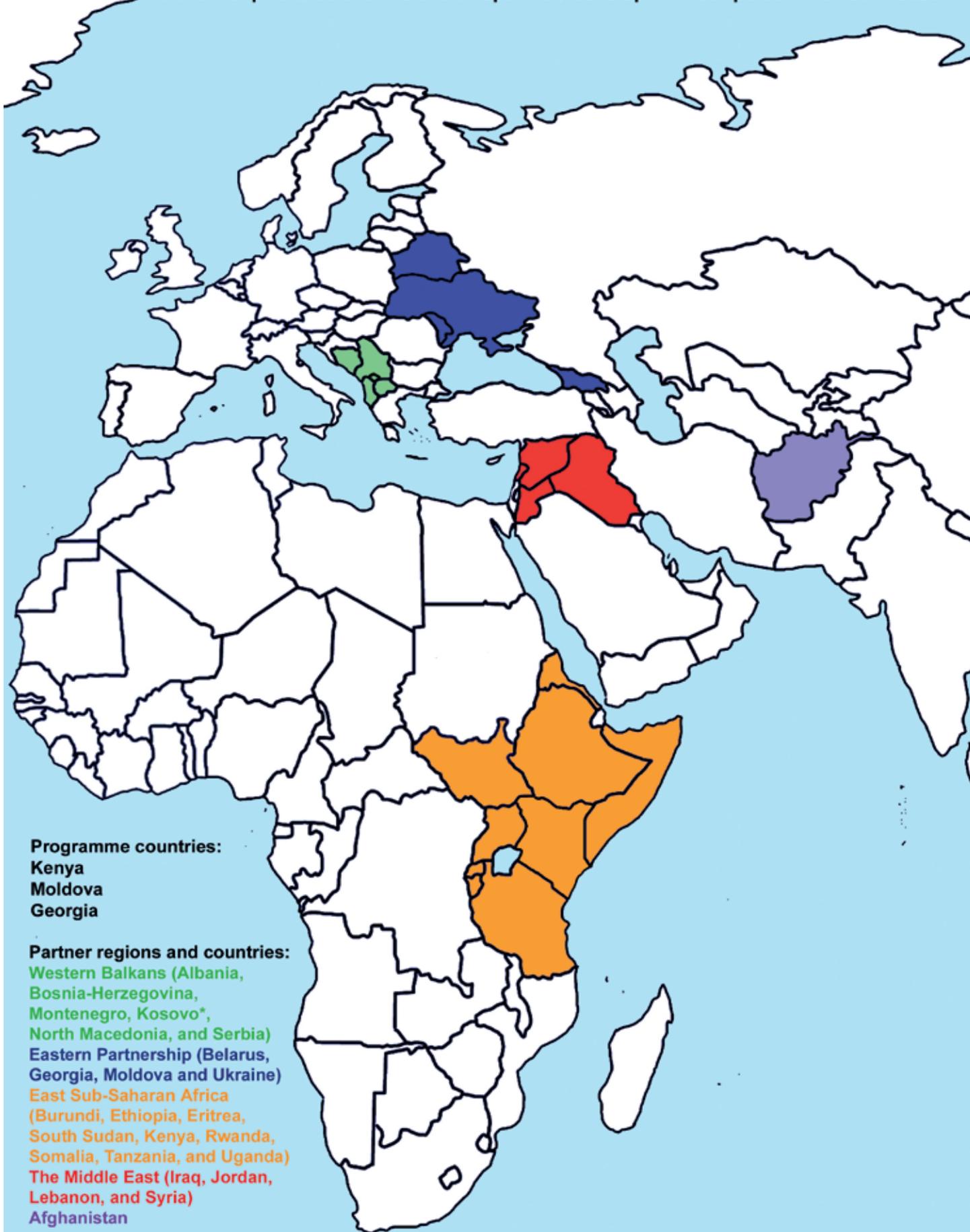
tation in the least developed countries (LDCs). One example of such effort is the applying of experience gathered through development cooperation with Kenya to surrounding countries in East Sub-Saharan Africa.

During the implementation period of the Medium-Term Strategy, the European integration of the Western Balkan region is expected to continue. In case of significant progress in the integration process, i.e. accession of any country from the region to the European Union, the territorial focus of ODA SR will need to be reassessed. One promising region for expanding ODA SR is Central Asia, due to the possibility to implement Slovakia's transition experience and private-sector development interventions, as well as existing interest and existing cooperation with the region.

Support criteria for selecting SlovakAid partner countries include:

- Interests in the area of Slovakia's foreign policy and economy,
- Development needs in partner countries,
- Ownership of the development process by a partner country and involvement of local partners,
- International development and global challenges (e.g. migration and refugee crisis),
- Relevant expertise and capacities of Slovak development actors,
- Existing activities of Slovak development and other actors (Slovak Armed Forces),
- Existence of an embassy,
- Potential for involving the private sector in ODA SR.

Territorial priorities of the Slovak Republic's development cooperation for 2019-2023



*In line with UN Security Council Resolution No. 1244/99 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence

5.1 Programme countries

SlovakAid programme countries for 2019–2023 include Kenya, Moldova and Georgia. Slovakia has deep development cooperation with these programme countries that require comprehensive interventions, using all available ODA SR tools, higher financial allocation and enhanced personnel capacities of development diplomats. Specific goals of development aid with those countries are defined in bilateral strategies.

5.1.1 Kenya

Kenya has become a familiar development partner of Slovakia. SlovakAid has operated in this country since its establishment in 2003. The Bilateral Agreement on Development Cooperation between Slovakia and Kenya entered into force in November 2013, and since 2014 Kenya

has become a programme country of SlovakAid. Since 2014, Slovakia has a development diplomat in Nairobi at the Slovak Embassy.

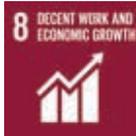
Slovakia’s active approach to Kenya’s development is clear from its involvement in broader, international development programmes and projects. Slovakia initiated a joint project of V4 countries in December 2017, supporting small farmers in growing traditional agricultural products in the country’s coastal provinces. This project is funded through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa in the amount of €2 million. Slovakia also actively participates in joint EU development programming in Kenya through the KILIMO-VC project, aimed at stimulating investments in the agricultural and food sectors.

Targets	Improve the health condition of Kenya’s citizens with a special focus on children and mothers through making accessible quality health and preventive care.	Reduce unemployment among young people by improving their access to quality education and acquiring practical skills.	Strengthen food safety through building resilience in local communities against impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector and protection and support of sustainable use of natural resources	Support job creation through sustainable economic development
Sectors	Good health	Quality education	Food safety and agriculture Infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources	Supporting creation of market conditions
SDGs			    	 
Cross-cutting themes	 			

5.1.2 Moldova

Development cooperation with Moldova is governed by the Bilateral Agreement on Development Cooperation between the Government of the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Moldova signed in October 2013. Moldova has been a SlovakAid partner country since 2009, with cooperation significantly intensifying since that time. In 2013, Slovakia opened its Embassy in Chisinau, Moldova, and development cooperation has been strengthened through the function of a development diplomat there.

By signing an Association Agreement with the EU in 2014, Moldova committed to reforms. In the same year, it became a SlovakAid programme country. Slovakia supports Moldova's transformation efforts and its economic growth and offers it assistance in implementing reforms. At the same time, Moldova represents an opportunity to involve the private sector in development cooperation.

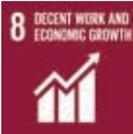
Goals	By sharing Slovakia's transition experience, support building a stable, democratic Moldova with an effective state administration and local governments and a strong civil society	Improve the quality of life and health of the citizens of Moldova through effective and sustainable management of water and other natural resources, waste management and environmental protection.	Improve performance of the business sector through supporting the introduction of innovations in micro, small and medium enterprises and supporting sustainable employment.
Sectors	Good governance and building civil society	Infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources	Supporting creation of market conditions
SDGs	 	  	 
Cross-cutting themes	 		

5.1. Georgia

Georgia has become a familiar partner country of Slovakia in the field of development cooperation. SlovakAid has been present in Georgia since 2008. Georgia has achieved the biggest progress among EU Eastern Partnership countries regarding the EU integration process and implementing reforms. The aim of Slovak development cooperation is to support Georgia's development through use of Slovak experience and expertise in transition and the reform process. It will also focus on assistance in gradual building of trust and support of direct dialogue between Georgia and separatist territories. Georgia is also a country that offers the possibi-

lity for stronger involvement of the private sector in development cooperation.

For the period of 2019–2023 Georgia is among SlovakAid programme countries, and this will be reflected in development cooperation conditions. In order to intensify cooperation financial allocation will be increased, with a future possibility of deploying a development diplomat to the Slovak Embassy in Tbilisi. Simultaneously, the process of entering into a bilateral agreement on development cooperation between Georgia and the Slovak Republic will be initiated.

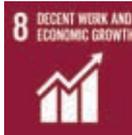
Targets	By sharing Slovakia's reform and transition experience, support building a stable, democratic Georgia with an effective state administration and local governments and a strong civil society	Improve the quality of life and health of the citizens of Georgia through effective and sustainable management of water and other natural resources, waste management and environmental protection	Improve performance of the business sector through supporting the introduction of innovations in micro, small and medium enterprises and supporting sustainable employment.
Sectors	Good governance and building civil society	Infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources	Supporting creation of market conditions
SDGs	 	  	 
Cross-cutting topics	 		

5.2 Partner regions and countries

5.2.1 Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo⁹, North Macedonia, and Serbia)

Cooperation with the Western Balkans region has constituted a firm part of ODA SR since 2003. Successful integration of the whole region into the EU is a long-term interest of the Slovak Republic and is in line with the EU-Western Balkans Strategy¹⁰, as well as relevant conclusions of the Council of the European Union¹¹. Cooperation focuses on support of the transformation process, implementation of reforms including

public finance reform, intensified private sector involvement in development cooperation, and supports for reconciliation and inter-community dialogue. Depending on the results of the integration and reform process in the region, development activities may be modified (gradually de-intensified), shifting the main focus to economic and business cooperation.

Targets	By sharing Slovakia's reform and transition experience, support building a stable, democratic Georgia with an effective state administration and local governments and a strong civil society	Improve the quality of life and health of the inhabitants through sustainable development of infrastructure, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection	Improve performance of the business sector through supporting the introduction of innovations in micro, small and medium enterprises and supporting sustainable employment.
Sectors	Good governance and building civil society	Infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources	Supporting creation of market conditions
SDGs	 	   	 
Cross-cutting topics	 		

⁹ In line with UN Security Council Resolution No. 1244/99 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence

¹⁰ A credible enlargement perspective for and enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans, 6 February 2018

¹¹ Council of the EU conclusions on enlargement/stabilization and association process from 26 June 2018

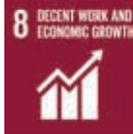
5.2.2 Eastern Partnership (Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine)

Cooperation in development with countries of the Eastern Partnership confirms the interest of the Slovak Republic in having economically and politically stable partners to the East of its borders, which is in line with the revised policy of European Neighbourhood Policy from 2015. Emphasis is also placed on supporting the transformation process, implementation of public finances reform, and stronger involvement of the private sector in development cooperation. Slovakia is actively involved in implementing the EU's strategic vision on the Eastern Partnership through its "twenty deliverables for 2020" that aim at strengthening 1: the economy; 2. public administration; 3. infrastructure and environment; and 4. society¹².

Development cooperation with Ukraine has been significantly influenced by its internal crisis in 2014

and subsequent armed conflict in the east of the country. Depending on the emerging situation and current needs, Slovakia will continue to assist Ukraine in eliminating the consequences of the armed conflict, in part through offering humanitarian aid. A strong impetus for its involvement is Slovakia's chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe during 2019, which aims to improve the living conditions of ordinary people living in conflict zones, including Eastern Ukraine.

Because of SlovakAid's limited recent success in Belarus, other tools than calls for proposals are used when cooperating with this country. SlovakAid manages microgrants, transfer of expert experience and the Programme of Business Partnerships in Belarus.

Targets	By sharing Slovakia's reform and transition experience, support an effective state administration and local governments and a strong civil society	Improve the quality of life and health of the inhabitants through sustainable development of infrastructure, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection	Improve performance of the business sector through supporting the introduction of innovations in micro, small and medium enterprises and supporting sustainable employment.
Sectors	Good governance and building civil society	Infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources	Supporting creation of market conditions
SDGs	 	   	 
Cross-cutting themes	 		

* Targets and sectors of cooperation with Moldova and Georgia, as programme countries, are specified in a separate chapter.

¹² Pursuant to Eastern Partnership - 20 Deliverables for 2020 Focusing on key priorities and tangible results (https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eap_20_deliverables_for_2020.pdf)



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5.2.3. East Sub-Saharan Africa (Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda)

Slovakia is implementing the principles of the 2030 Agenda Leaving no one behind by expanding its ODA SR activities to the region of East Sub-Saharan Africa, thus also achieving needed flexibility in implementing development cooperation. The Slovak development cooperation priorities for Sub-Saharan Africa build on the Joint Africa-EU Strategy¹³, as well as further bilateral regional political strategies and agreements¹⁴. All eight new partner countries are among the least developed countries according to the UN's classification. Slovakia will apply its good experience gathered through successful

development cooperation in Kenya. Slovakia will primarily promote activities supporting the local economic development of African countries, including job creation with the aim to contribute to solutions targeting causes of migration and overall eradication of poverty. South Sudan, as a country with extraordinary humanitarian and development needs, will continue to be an ODA SR partner country.

Ethiopia, as the second most populous country of Africa, has a special position. The existence of the Slovak Embassy in Addis Ababa is an important factor in project implementation; and Ethiopia is a potential partner country also from the perspective of involving business entities in development cooperation.

Targets	Improve citizens' health condition, with a special focus on children and mothers, through making accessible quality health care and preventive care	Reduce unemployment among young people by improving their access to quality education and acquiring practical skills	Strengthen food safety through building resilience in local communities against impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector and protection and support of sustainable use of natural resources	Support job creation through sustainable economic development
Sectors	Good health	Quality education	Food safety and agriculture Infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources	Supporting creation of market conditions
SDGs				
Cross-cutting themes				

* Targets and sectors of cooperation with Kenya as a programme country are described in a separate chapter.

13 A Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), 2007 (https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/eas2007_joint_strategy_en.pdf)

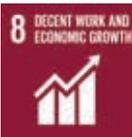
14 E.g. Joint Valletta Action Plan, summit on migration in Valletta – Joint Valletta Action Plan, 2015. Priority No. 1 focused especially on dealing with the causes of migration

5.2.4 The Middle East (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria)

Since the migration and refugee crisis broke out, Slovakia has been intensively involved in humanitarian activities reacting to the impact of armed conflicts. Slovakia also concentrates on addressing the causes of migration by improving inhabitants' living conditions (improving the quality of infrastructure, education and health care) as well as improving the outlook of finding jobs in their communities (developing skills needed in the labour market, improving the business environment). Special attention is paid to improving refugees' living conditions, with the aim of assisting their temporary stay in host countries or return to countries of origin

after the conflict. Slovak development cooperation aims in the Middle East are in line with EU strategic documents for individual countries¹⁵.

The long-term Middle East crisis simultaneously requires an effective combination of humanitarian and development activities (humanitarian and development nexus). The aim is to contribute to stabilization efforts in the political and security situation of countries in the region, reconstruction of countries, and building infrastructure in identified sectors.

Targets	Provide for access to quality education for all, with an emphasis on developing skills in the labour market	Improve quality and accessibility of sustainable infrastructure (water and sanitation, energy)	Improve the accessibility and quality of health care	Improve development of the business sector with the aim of creating job opportunities
Sectors	Quality education	Infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources	Good health	Supporting creation of market conditions
SDGs		 		 
Cross-cutting targets	 			

¹⁵ EU Strategy for Iraq adopted in 2018; EU Strategy for Syria adopted in 2017; Support for Jordan and Lebanon is based on special compacts agreed with the EU with a vision to support those countries in the context of hosting Syrian refugees

5.2.5 Afghanistan

As a result of the worsening security situation in the country and related difficulties in implementing projects, Afghanistan was eliminated from SlovakAid programme countries. Afghanistan remains a SlovakAid partner country, with development cooperation concentrating on increasing the quality of higher and vocational education. In contrast with the previous period, activities

have been narrowed down to the area where SlovakAid has been successfully implementing projects in spite of difficult political and security conditions. Afghanistan is also an example of the synergy and cooperation between Slovak development and humanitarian stakeholders and the Slovak Armed Forces.

Targets	Enhance quality of education with the emphasis on higher and vocational education	
Sectors	Quality education	
SDGs		
Cross-cutting themes		

06

Tools of the Slovak Republic's development cooperation

Tools of the Slovak Republic's development cooperation are defined by relevant legislation. With the aim of transitioning to a results-based system and measurable indicators, it will be necessary to put into practice both contracting and framework agreements. The subsidy system used so far will thus provide more space to identify innovative projects. In the medium term, it will be important for individual sectors to involve and use SlovakAid instruments.

6.1 Subsidies

Subsidies have represented a key ODA ST tool since 2003. The mechanism of providing subsidies is implemented through SAIDC calls for proposals, in which eligible entities¹⁶ submit draft projects (letters of intent). The Act on Development Aid defines the following types of subsidies:

- a) development projects,
- b) humanitarian projects,
- c) development education projects,
- d) projects of raising public awareness,
- e) projects of building capacities,
- f) sending volunteers into a partner country.

6.1.1. Development projects represent the greatest part of all subsidies and are submitted through calls for proposals. The priorities of the calls are based on currently valid strategic documents approved by the Slovak government. The projects are implemented in a partnership between a Slovak entity and partner entity in the target country.

6.1.2. Humanitarian and post-humanitarian projects are submitted under calls that react to pressing humanitarian needs in the territories affected by armed conflicts, natural disasters or other crisis situations. The conditions for offering humanitarian aid will be further specified in the Strategy of Humanitarian Aid of the Slovak Republic, to be prepared during 2019. ODA SR puts more emphasis on combining humanitarian and development activities so that after resolving immediate humanitarian needs in a given territory, transition to development interventions and their implementation is secured.

6.1.3. Development education projects are implemented in Slovakia and focus on the integration of development topics into the curricula and plans of instruction at different levels of Slovakia's educational system. Global education, which includes development education, is a responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic. The main challenges in the area of development education include drafting

¹⁶ Legal entities established pursuant to Slovak legislation

a National Strategy for Global Education as well as enhancing instruction of development education in formal and informal education. In order to increase general awareness of development aid, it is important to train stakeholders, particularly informal education leaders, teachers, and journalists, who facilitate the information to the public.

6.1.4. Projects of building capacities

Building a system of Slovak development aid and its actors' capacities is an integral part of the process of strengthening Slovak development cooperation. Capacity building is enhanced through the following activities:

- Coordinating and implementing roles of umbrella organizations of key actors in Slovak development aid;
- Enhancing expertise of public administration employees and civil servants working within the development agenda;
- Supporting involvement of Slovak entities in projects funded from grants of the European Commission within its development tools (primarily DCI, EDF, EIDHR);
- Creating conditions in SAIDC to implement delegated cooperation with the European Commission (this process was launched in 2018).

6.1.5. Sending volunteers and experts to development countries

The deployment of volunteers and experts in partner countries not only provides help to those countries, but also builds Slovakia's capacities in development assistance, and raises the Slovak public's awareness of the importance of such aid. From the territorial perspective, the countries defined in the Medium-Term Strategy have priority over other countries when it comes to deployment of volunteers and experts, but they can also be sent to other development countries listed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC).

6.1.6 EU Co-funded projects

EU co-funded projects are a SlovakAid tool of support for eligible entities that apply for funds

from grant schemes within the development tools of the European Commission. This tool strengthens Slovakia's share within EU development cooperation and the connection of the Slovak development aid with EU development policy. Involvement in pan-European development projects contributes to raising professionalism and expertise, building long-term partnerships and making the SlovakAid brand more visible.

6.2 Financial contributions

Financial contributions are used under both development cooperation (bilateral and multi-lateral) and humanitarian assistance. The Act on Development Cooperation defines conditions under which such contributions may be offered. Financial contributions are primarily granted by MFEA and SAIDC, but the Act allows for grants from other ministries and central state administration bodies as well. This tool can also be used in development countries listed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

6.3 Financial contributions of Embassies of the Slovak Republic (microgrants)

Financial contributions offered through the Slovak Republic's network of embassies represent a flexible form of Slovak development cooperation, allows reaction to a partner country's problems and needs in a targeted and flexible way. The increased visibility of SlovakAid in partner countries adds value to such contributions. Local entities submit letters of intent through Slovak embassies. This tool allows for the activities to be implemented solely by local entities in a partner country, by which means the scale of SlovakAid interventions is gradually limited. The tools may also be used in development countries listed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

6.4 Contracting for implementing development projects

SAIDC publishes a call for proposals. The call specifies the relevant parameters for a planned development intervention. Contracting is based on a partner country's development needs, identified in close cooperation with its institutions, as well as on the capacities of Slovak development actors. Such contracts are announced through public procurement in order to identify the most suitable implementing agency. This funding structure allows to carry out activities leading to fulfilment of specific targets. Contracts are open for Slovak and foreign entities, i.e. in this case, Slovak development assistance is not restricted. The tool may also be used in development countries listed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

6.5 Slovak transition knowledge and experience

Slovakia has successfully assisted its partners in implementing reforms since 2011 through a Centre for Experience Transfer from Integration and Reforms (CETIR). Successful implementation of activities under this tool requires the cooperation of those carrying various expertise across sectors – including representatives of state and public administration, municipalities and regions, and in justified cases also representatives of the non-governmental, academic and private sectors. Tools can be used in all development countries listed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC).

6.6 Slovak government scholarships

A programme of offering government scholarships for study at Slovak public universities to students from development countries is organized through the Ministry of Education in cooperation with MFEA SR. The aim is to contribute to enhancing education as an important part of social and economic progress of development countries.

When awarding government scholarships, Slovakia flexibly reacts to international developments. A territorial focus of government scholarship programmes was specified in line with the conclusions of the UN Summit on Migration and Refugees (New York Declaration, 19 September 2016). Slovakia has committed under the Declaration to offer 520 scholarships for students from countries suffering from conflicts during 2017–2021. Territorial redistribution of scholarships is modified annually, to reflect the needs of countries suffering from conflicts to the greatest possible extent.

Simultaneously, it is important to adopt measures to increase this programme's effectiveness, mainly to ensure positive development impact for partner countries.

6.7 Offering supported export credits

Offering supported export credits is a tool aimed at supporting Slovak businesses' involvement in development activities and helping the private sector to penetrate markets in development countries. EXIMBANKA SR, as the main representative, offers supported credits to foreign public entities consuming or purchasing Slovak goods or services from developing countries, through a so-called grant element funded from the state budget. The scheme of supported export credits is subject to international rules and conditions specified in the OECD Consensus on Officially Supported Export Credits and criteria for supported financing, based on sustainable principles of funding low-income countries. A supported export credit can be offered in particular for infrastructure and new technology development, environmental protection, regional development, and support of employment in a partner country.

6.8 Bilateral international agreements on development cooperation

Bilateral international agreements on development cooperation are agreed between ODA SR and programme countries. They specify a basic



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framework for bilateral development cooperation, including conditions that simplify its practical implementation (e.g. exemption from taxes and duties). Those agreements should also contain exemptions from public procurement requirements in order to increase the efficiency of development cooperation and private sector involvement in development aid.

6.9 Joint EU programming

Joint EU programming plays an important role in coordinating development activities in partner countries. Slovakia is particularly actively involved in joint programming in SlovakAid's programme countries, Kenya and Moldova. In Moldova joint programming is a coordination of activities among donors; in Kenya, it is about deeper cooperation, including joint funding of development programmes. Slovakia participates in EU AgriFI programme funding that aims at enhanced integration of a value chain of small agriculture and livestock farmers through

stimulating investment in the agricultural and food sector¹⁷. Involvement in joint programming in other partner countries depends on its character and relevance for SlovakAid activities, as well as on capacities of Slovak embassies assigned to the given countries.

6.10 Framework agreements

Framework agreements on implementing long-term partnerships are concluded with those entities that actively work in Slovak development aid, demonstrate long-term experience and sufficient human and financial resources, and have been positively evaluated in the scope of development projects. Their goal is to provide for implementing multi-year projects with greater potential to achieve sustainable results.

¹⁷ Slovak involvement in joint EU programming in Kenya was approved by governmental resolution No. 158/2017 from 5 April 2017

07

Involving the private sector in development cooperation¹⁸

Supporting sustainable economic growth, job creation and mobility of local resources and entrepreneurship is an important development factor. Therefore, involvement of the private sector is an important prerequisite of successful and sustainable development activities. It also enhances the social and economic development of local inhabitants (jobs, capacity building, effective involvement in global value chains, and accessibility of basic goods and services) and mobilizes local financial resources for fulfilment of sustainable development goals. This is a key aspect in dealing with causes of migration in countries of origin. Activities aimed at involving the private sector in development cooperation are not strictly designed only for partner regions and countries; they can be implemented in all countries listed as beneficiaries of development aid by OECD/DAC.

Programme of business partnerships

In order to effectively involve the business sector in Slovak development cooperation, a separate Programme of Business Partnerships has been created with the following targets:

- Support synergies among the goals of Slovak development cooperation and business goals in developing countries;
- Support creation of new business partnerships and development of sustainable capacities of local partners;

- Mobilize private resources to strengthen Slovak development activities;
- Assist Slovak business entities to establish themselves in development countries and make local businesses' access to global value chains easier;
- Strengthen and expand activities and the development impact of Slovak business entities working actively in development countries.

Due to the character and substance of development cooperation, it is not possible directly to support exports from the programme. The programme is carried out through different calls for proposals published by SAIDC for all development countries pursuant to the definition of OECD/DAC and in all sectors.

The programme offers support in two stages:

1. **Preparatory stage** – working out a feasibility study and business plan.
2. **Implementation stage** – projects involving specific activities leading to practical implementation of innovative business ideas contributing to fulfilment of a partner country's development goals.

¹⁸ By adopting the Medium-Term Strategy of Development Cooperation of the Slovak Republic for 2019–2023, the validity of Concept of Involving Entrepreneurs into Development Cooperation from 2012 is cancelled

Projects that demonstrate potential to mobilize financial resources from the private sector will be given priority.

Contracting

This is a tool that makes possible support for private sector involvement in Slovak development cooperation (for more information see Chapter 6, Slovak Development Cooperation Tools).

Increasing awareness and capacity building

Involving the private sector in development activities of the Slovak Republic can only be successful when the sector is regularly informed about the possibilities of ODA SR, of international financial and development organizations, and of EU financial tools, and if it is offered support in this context. With this view, the programme Rozvojmajstri was launched in cooperation with

UNDP back in 2015 with the aim of supporting Slovak businesspeople in successfully participating in public tenders of international financial institutions. Further, it promotes understanding of sustainable development goals and the development aspect in business activities. Raising awareness will also be coordinated with business associations, unions and organizations as well as civil society, with a view to approaching the broadest possible range of entities. For this purpose, MFEA SR also uses the portal Podnikajme v zahraničí (Let's do business abroad).

Through additional training, MFEA SR promotes capacities of economic diplomats with the purpose of supporting activities and the development impact of Slovak business entities in development countries.



08

Humanitarian aid

Humanitarian aid is an integral part of development cooperation. However, it has certain specific attributes given by a need for flexible and immediate reaction to existing needs in countries suffering from humanitarian crises.

Humanitarian aid is to offer assistance and support to inhabitants, save lives, and maintain the human dignity and mitigate people's suffering in case of natural disasters, human-induced crises, hunger, or comparable emergency situations.

Providing humanitarian aid is anchored in Act on Development Cooperation and Governmental Resolution No. 310 from 12 April 2006 on Providing Humanitarian Aid to Foreign Countries. Slovakia offers humanitarian aid, building on results and commitments adopted by the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in 2016, respecting principles of humanity, impartiality, political independence and neutrality, in line with the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative¹⁹, Core Humanitarian Standards²⁰ and European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid²¹ it supported in 2007.

Currently, many humanitarian crises are complex, which requires an integrated approach²², involving all relevant stakeholders and using interventions that reflect the context of a specific crisis, considering specific humanitarian needs. The aim of this approach is to provide effective link between humanitarian and develop-

ment activities so the risk of an ongoing crisis is eliminated.

Implementors of humanitarian aid of the Slovak Republic

MFEA SR is, during reactions to humanitarian crises, the coordinating body for international cooperation with other central government bodies and other partners. It offers immediate post-humanitarian aid through calls for grants as well as financial humanitarian aid. It also monitors the situation in the affected country, provides consular services to Slovak and EU citizens, communicates with the aid coordinator, and cooperates in delivering humanitarian aid

The Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic offers material aid (humanitarian aid stock management in Slovakia, and provision and transportation of humanitarian material and humanitarian workers), rescue services (civil defence modules) and humanitarian consultation (preparation, coordination, transportation, and deployment of experts and implementation of preventive programmes).

Partners in offering humanitarian aid

The Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic, or the armed forces in general and organizations under its jurisdiction, organizes activities and resources for strengthening and

19 <https://www.ghdinitiative.org/ghd/gns/home-page.html>

20 <https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard>

21 http://ec.europa.eu/echo/who/humanitarian-aid-and-civil-protection/european-consensus_en

22 Integration of all military, political, development and humanitarian tools in a coherent system

support of humanitarian aid provision (information exchange, providing technology, transportation and other assistance to humanitarian workers, offering space for temporary storage of humanitarian aid, coordination and assistance in distribution of humanitarian aid, construction and renovation of infrastructure for humanitarian needs, and humanitarian mine clearance).

Further partners include central government bodies (e.g. the Ministry of Health Care of the Slovak Republic) and Slovak humanitarian organizations. When offering humanitarian aid, Slovakia cooperates with international humanitarian organizations, local institutions and organizations in the country suffering from the humanitarian crisis, and other donors as well as other actors.

With an aim of flexible, effective and long-term provision of humanitarian aid, it is important to review current mechanisms of providing humanitarian aid and prepare a Strategy of Humanitarian Aid of the Slovak Republic that will define priority territories and criteria for their selection, as well as forms of humanitarian aid following a crisis:

1. Financial humanitarian aid
2. Material humanitarian aid
3. Expert humanitarian aid



09

Multilateral development cooperation

Slovakia is involved in multilateral development cooperation, particularly through the development activities of the EU and international organizations. It carries out development cooperation through involvement in decision-making processes, as well as through offering contributions from the state budget and increasing the assets of international financial institutions. Slovakia continues to use multilateral development cooperation as a tool for supporting those development countries and sectors where it is not efficient for Slovakia to operate on a bilateral basis. At the same time it will intensify multilateral development cooperation in order to supplement ODA SR bilateral activities and implement development priorities with the aim of multiplying the impact of its development activities.

Decision-making processes

Slovakia is actively involved in EU decision-making processes and those of international organizations, projecting its national positions, values, development priorities and foreign policy priorities into their specific activities. Slovakia's chairmanship of the Council of the European Union contributed to defining Slovak development policy's national priorities promoted at the EU level. With the aim of maximally optimizing its foreign policy impact, Slovakia coordinates its efforts and promotes defined priorities across all sectors. Those development cooperation priorities include in particular:

- Climate change (implementation of the Paris Agreement) and sustainable use of water

resources, support of development in middle income countries (MICs), addressing the basic causes of migration in countries of origin, eradication of poverty through job creation, and focus on marginalized groups and youth (supporting employment and the fight against radicalization and the far right).

Priorities in humanitarian aid include:

- Protection of women and girls in context of crisis, education in context of crisis, food safety and focus on the humanitarian/growth nexus.

Simultaneously, Slovakia is trying to define synergies between EU activities and those of international organizations of which Slovakia is a member, and bilateral SlovakAid programmes. In the case of international financial institutions, Slovakia emphasizes the need for creating opportunities for blending of public and private resources and creating synergies among individual areas of development cooperation.

Multilateral financial contributions

Dues membership contributions, as well as voluntary contributions to some international organizations, and part of the contributions to the EU budget and European Development Fund, are reported as official development aid (pursuant to statistical guidelines of the OECD Development Assistance Committee. This includes contributions offered through international organizations, such as special funds for specific activities (e.g. the Technical Cooperation Fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency). Multi-

lateral contributions thus constitute approximately 75% of the total ODA SR volume. Therefore it is vital to give attention to their effective use, which will guarantee conditions for achieving sustainable goals, as well as a specific benefit to Slovakia and its recognition. The *Comprehensive assessment of Slovak membership in international organizations and related financial aspects for 2016-2017*²³ contains specific recommendations on how to increase the effectiveness of Slovak membership in international organizations, and how to use contributions that are in line with ODA definitions. Voluntary financial contributions are essential in the context of pursuing the country's foreign policy interests. Offering voluntary contributions is a manifestation of political support for the mandate and activities of a given international organization, and it also assists in enhancing Slovakia's credibility in the international arena. In contrast to regular membership contributions, voluntary contributions can be used for a specific purpose in line with strategic ODA SR priorities, which is an opportunity for Slovakia to actively influence the activities and projects for which the money will be used. Due to limited resources, Slovakia uses the capacity and mobilization of resources of international organizations and international financial institutions when fulfilling sustainable development goals and assistance to least developed countries (LDCs). It is also important to look for overlaps and synergies among EU activities and those of international organizations and international financial institutions of which Slovakia is a member. Though there has been a mild increase in the volume of voluntary multilateral ODA contributions recently (2% in 2018), this share needs to be increased.

Measures for increasing effectiveness of using multilateral development cooperation:

1. **Promoting the possibility of Slovak entities' participation in EU programmes and projects and those of the UN, inter-**

national organizations and international financial institutions.

Slovakia advocates for setting up programmes, funds, financial tools and rules, including ongoing negotiations on a new Multi-year EU Financial Framework that will allow Slovak entities to participate in their implementation (inclusiveness)²⁴. Another possibility for effective participation in EU programmes is joint programming. Slovakia has been part of such an endeavour in Kenya since 2014.

2. **Providing systemic support and active information to Slovak entities with the aim of their participating in EU or international financial institution public tenders.**

Slovakia will intensify support activities targeting Slovak entities through information activities implemented in Slovakia, as well as in partner countries, through information events organized in both Slovakia and partner countries through its network of embassies, supporting the *Rozvojmajstri* programme. MFEA SR will also increase the involvement of economic diplomacy in the area of Slovak development policy through specific training activities. Slovak entities have also long had the opportunity of using the tool of co-funding development projects supported by the EU grants.

3. **Linking voluntary contributions for humanitarian aid with bilateral development cooperation**

In those countries where Slovakia is present through SlovakAid, it uses multilateral development cooperation to supplement bilateral activities and implementation of ODA SR development activities (earmarked finance). Support criteria in selecting a specific international organization include:

²³ Document approved by Government Resolution No. 146/2018 from 11 April 2018

²⁴ Uneven competitive environment and procurement systems favour through their qualification requirements and volume of previous contracts entities from well established donor countries with strong tradition of bilateral development cooperation and fund binding

- a) accord of an international organization's activities with Slovak foreign policy priorities;
- b) accord of an international organization's activities with ODA SR sector and geographical priorities;
- c) international development (e.g. migration and the refugee crisis);
- d) the form of an organization's functioning and its presence in a country (direct work through its own experts is a suitable form of work especially in countries where Slovakia does not have its own capacities; indirect work through sub-granting is an appropriate form for operating in countries where Slovakia has its own capacities and the Slovak entity can be involved in implementing a given organization's programmes or projects) as well as the organization's administrative expenses;
- e) importance and benefit of the support for Slovakia – political or expert, returnability through implemented projects, know-how and building national capacities, opportunities for Slovak entities and experts in the agenda and projects; and
- f) SlovakAid visibility.

Based on the experience of organizations providing humanitarian aid, the most effective funding is through unearmarked finances. This ensures that funds reach where they are most urgently needed. This form of funding is most suitable in territories where Slovakia is not implementing bilateral development cooperation.

4. **Optimizing the volume of voluntary financial contributions to select international organizations, EU programmes and tools, with the aim of using those organizations' potential and ensuring benefits for Slovakia**

Slovakia annually contributes voluntarily to selected international organizations pursuant to relevant resolutions of the Slovak government²⁵; subsequently, it reports those contributions as ODA. The amount of some contributions does not correspond with the current economic situation in Slovakia or with the political position and potential of the country.

Therefore, this situation must be reviewed, to select those organizations in which Slovakia is interested in regularly and foreseeably contributing and consider the amount of its voluntary contribution, so regular cooperation with the given organization brings specific benefits to Slovakia – in the form of expert consultation, capacity building, or use of Slovak entities for implementation of a given organization's activities in a partner country.

5. **Signing grant agreements with beneficiaries.** In order to more effectively use voluntary contributions, an agreement on cooperation should be signed with the international organization receiving support. Under this agreement, the organization will be required to send regular spending reports. Especially in case of regular contributions,

25 Government Resolution No. 193/2003 (UNHCR – 10 thousand EUR, UNICEF – 10 thousand EUR, UNFPA – 5 thousand EUR); government Resolution No. 286/1997 (WFP – 15 thousand USD); government Resolution No 721/1996 (ICRC – 35 thousand CHF)



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the agreement should contain special provisions on joint consultation, internships or capacity-building for Slovak entities²⁶.

6. **Regular four-year evaluation: effectiveness of funds awarded and reported under the ODA scheme**

MFEA SR prepares a *Comprehensive Evaluation of Slovak Membership in International*

Organizations and Related Financial Aspects every four years. This evaluation also reviews contributions reported by the Slovak Republic as ODA that were implemented under the SlovakAid scheme.

26 In recent years, Slovakia has made ad hoc extraordinary contributions to various organizations due in part to the refugee crisis (in an amount exceeding €2 million), without using this support for setting up a cooperation framework that could have a specific benefit for the Slovak Republic. Pursuant to Government Resolution No. 38/2016, contributions in the amount of €1.7 million were made to funds and programmes under the UN system (WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM); in line with Government Resolution No. 102/2016, the same fund and programme made financial contributions in the amount of €600,000. Slovakia announced its further commitments amounting to €3.4 million at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in September 2016. In the context of the refugee crisis, Slovakia has also offered contributions to international financial institutions, namely to the European Investment Bank, Development Bank, and Council of the European Union in the amount of €2.3 million

10

Cooperation with Slovak development actors and international donors

Slovak development cooperation actors

State administration – The Slovak Republic's national coordinator of development cooperation is the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. The implementation agency is SAIDC – a budgetary institution of the Ministry. When implementing ODA, the coordinator focuses on promoting cooperation among all state administration bodies. A Coordinating Committee for Providing Official Development Assistance of the Slovak Republic, consisting of representatives of selected ministries, the Slovak Non-Governmental Development Organizations Platform, representatives of the private sector, Foreign Committee of the Slovak National Council (parliament), National Agency for Development of SMEs, Federation of Employers' Associations, Slovak Chamber of Industry and Commerce, and Association of Towns and Municipalities of the Slovak Republic, plays a decisive role in coordinating all ODA-related activities. At a working level, the Working Group for Slovak Development Assistance was established. At the same time, MFEA coordinates statistical reporting of ODA SR expenditures in the RIS DEV information system.

Local government – The role of local and regional governments primarily arises from their local knowledge, experience with local and regional development, and provision of citizen services at the local level. Cooperation with local governments is coordinated with their umbrella organizations, primarily the Association of Towns and Municipalities of the Slovak Republic (ZMOS).

Non-governmental development organizations

– Civil society plays a crucial role, mainly when it comes to implementing development cooperation projects in partner countries. In conceptual issues related to ODA SR, civil society is represented by the Slovak Non-Governmental Development Organizations Platform.

Academia – Academic institutions implement educational projects in SlovakAid partner countries and play an important role in global education activities.

Private sector – Cooperation with the private sector is strengthened through a Business Partnership Programme. Introducing the tool of contracting for development projects will expand possibilities of involving business entities in development cooperation.

International donors

The aim of Slovakia's cooperation with other donors and international organizations in developing countries is to coordinate activities and increase the effectiveness of development interventions for a beneficiary country's benefit. SlovakAid also sees added value in the exchange of experience with traditional donors and building of national capacities. Simultaneously, such cooperation positively influences SlovakAid visibility. Additionally, it is an opportunity to apply jointly for implementing projects funded through EU schemes and those of other international organizations.

SlovakAid prioritizes cooperation with those donors with whom it has greater territorial and sectoral overlaps and that will contribute to developing the capacity of Slovak development actors in the long run.

Cooperation for the period of 2019-2023 will draw on treaties with UNDP, USAID, UNESCO and GENE. Slovakia is also trying to identify further partnerships.

In EU Eastern Partnership Countries and the Western Balkans, Slovakia cooperates with **USAID**. Thematically, it focuses on good governance and energy efficiency and security, as well as water and waste management.

The main area of cooperation with **UNESCO** is implementation of joint projects aimed at water accessibility, sustainable water management, sanitation, addressing climate change, geology, and biodiversity.

A cooperation project between MFEA SR and **UNDP** (2018 – 2021) aims at strengthening the Slovak business sector's involvement in ODA activities, supporting reform of a security sector as one of the ODA SR areas, MFEA SR capacity building in the field of development cooperation, and sharing of Slovakia's successful transition experiences with the Western Balkan countries.

Cooperation between MF SR and UNDP is being undertaken through the project *Public and Private Finances for Development* focusing on supporting effective public funds management based on the Slovak experience, as well as supporting private sector involvement in development cooperation. Another MF SR and UNDP project is *Transformative Governance and Financing* in the field of public administration innovations.

Since 2016, SlovakAid cooperates with the **Israeli Development Agency Mashav** in the field of transferring experience to Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. The activities are training seminars on business development and water management for those countries representatives' of

public administration, civil society and the business sector.

In global and development education, Slovakia cooperates long-term with the **GENE** organization.

International financial institutions

In cooperating with **international financial institutions**, Slovakia uses joint funds intended to: support international financial institutions' mandates in developing countries; share in reaching targets set under EU and OECD policies; contribute to finding solutions to global challenges, including the migration crisis; and make opportunities for involvement in international projects more effective for Slovak businesses. The main partners are: the European Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Investment Bank and International Finance Corporation. The search for and support of innovative forms of funding development and securing social inclusion through social bond, crowdfunding and similar tools represent an important factor in cooperation with international financial institutions.



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11

Strategic tasks in enhancing efficiency of ODA SR

11.1 Personnel capacities of Slovak development actors

One of the main recommendations in the evaluation of Slovak development cooperation by OECD/DAC in 2018 was strengthening of personnel capacities in ministries and other state administration bodies working in the field of development cooperation, including Slovak embassies in partner countries. Slovakia aspires to gradually build development workers' capacities across central state administration bodies in order to provide for implementation of all measures aimed at increasing the Slovak development cooperation system's effectiveness. Having set this goal, MFEA SR plans to create a stable rotation system of diplomats and development workers among MFEA SR, SAIDC and Slovak embassies in partner countries or permanent missions at international organizations. MFEA SR will look into how to expand its network of development diplomats.

Development diplomats primarily participate in various activities related to a project cycle (selection and specification of Slovak development priorities in a partner country, project selection, project monitoring and evaluation); they establish contact with government institutions, local governments and local organizations. They also participate in donor

coordination. Development diplomats are also involved in preparation and implementation of microgrants, activities related to sharing Slovak experience, and private sector involvement in Slovak development cooperation.

Furthermore, MFEA SR is more effectively using its network of economic diplomats in order to multiply the synergies between economic diplomacy and development cooperation.

11.2 Strengthening the strategic role of SAIDC

From a long-term perspective, SAIDC needs to act as the implementation agency not only for MFEA SR but for all ministries and other central state administration bodies actively participating in implementing Slovak development cooperation. This goes hand in hand with building expertise in ODA SR areas as well as setting up strategic management. This will lead to increased overall effectiveness of ODA SR management, and a perceptible unified identity and greater visibility of SlovakAid.

SAIDC is also enhancing the quality of its activities through introducing a quality management system according to STN EN ISO 9001 and the EU Pillar Assessment²⁷, which will allow it to participate in EU calls for proposals and manage entrusted funds.

27 Complying with eligibility criteria defined by the European Commission. Once met, the EU Commission may entrust budgetary finances to organizations

11.3 Strengthening the status of EXIMBANKA SR

In order to mobilize private sector resources and expand forms of development cooperation beyond traditional grants, EXIMBANKA SR will be modifying its portfolio. The forecast goal is to allow EXIMBANKA SR to be active in development funding in developing countries, outside of existing limits for export agencies set by WTO and OECD rules. This will strengthen possible penetration of Slovak businesspeople in markets of developing countries through private sector co-funding and the positive impact of activities on sustainable development. A so-called development mandate will facilitate SR/EXIMBANKA SR access to further project funding resources, beyond the public administration budget, mainly to EU funds allocated through an External Investment Plan (EIP), serving to support investments and improve access to funding, particularly in Africa and EU neighbouring countries. The ambition of EXIMBANKA SR is to successfully pass the EU Pillar Assessment,

which is a mandatory prerequisite for using EIP resources as well as other EU funds.

11.4 Financial framework

In 2017, ODA SR expenditures as a share of gross national income (GNI) reached 0.13%. Thus Slovakia ranks among the last OECD/DAC member states in this indicator. Average OECD/DAC expenditure is 0.31%. Slovakia thus continues to lag behind the goals it has committed to at the EU level – increasing the share of ODA SR/GNI to 0.33% by 2030. These commitments still stand in the light of the 2030 Agenda. The following table gives an overview of a tentative plan of increasing ODA, SR with the view for ODA to reach 0.33% of GNI by 2030, e.g. a €25 million annual increase. This data is based on an expected average GNI annual growth of 3.5% and gradual increase in share of bilateral ODA to 35% in 2030.

Tentative financial plan for ODA to reach 0.33% of GNI by 2030 (in € million)

Year	Bilateral ODA	Multilateral ODA	ODA total	Gross National Income (GNI)	Share of ODA to GNI	Share of bilateral ODA
2017	25,93	73,56	99,49	83 130,01	0,12%	26,07%
2018	33,42	91,42	124,84	86 039,56	0,15%	26,77%
2019	41,25	108,94	150,19	89 050,95	0,17%	27,47%
2020	49,44	126,10	175,54	92 167,73	0,19%	28,17%
2021	57,99	142,90	200,89	95 393,60	0,21%	28,87%
2022	66,89	159,35	226,24	98 732,38	0,23%	29,57%
2023	76,15	175,44	251,59	102 188,01	0,25%	30,27%
2024	85,76	191,18	276,94	105 764,59	0,26%	30,97%
2025	95,73	206,56	302,29	109 466,35	0,28%	31,67%
2026	106,05	221,59	327,64	113 297,68	0,29%	32,37%
2027	116,72	236,27	352,99	117 263,09	0,30%	33,07%
2028	127,75	250,59	378,34	121 367,30	0,31%	33,77%
2029	139,14	264,55	403,69	125 615,16	0,32%	34,47%
2030	150,88	278,16	429,04	130 011,69	0,33%	35,17%

Source data: Report on Official Development Assistance of Slovakia for 2017

11.5 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of development assistance are integral parts of the Slovak development assistance system. The basic evaluation and monitoring framework is given by the *Strategy of Monitoring and Evaluation of Bilateral Development Cooperation of the Slovak Republic*, adopted in 2014.

Regular monitoring provides ongoing information on the status of projects carried out under the framework of the development agenda and comparison with pre-defined targets. Monitoring and control of project activities is carried out by SAIDC in cooperation with Slovak embassies. Depending on capacities, employees of Department of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid in MFEA SR participate in those activities. Pursuant to grant agreements governing development projects, beneficiaries also need to carry out monitoring. Further entities that may carry out monitoring and evaluation include organizations operating under different sectors, either independently or through an implementing partner or external evaluator.

Evaluation is a systemic and objective assessment of an ongoing or terminated development project or programme, its implementation and outputs, examining its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Evaluation can focus on individual projects or Slovakia's development intervention as a whole, either in a selected partner country or a given sector. The entire programme may also be subject to evaluation.

Development cooperation of the Slovak Republic is evaluated by MFEA SR. Evaluation is carried out by external entities with relevant experience in evaluating development cooperation. Evaluations are performed based on the annual plan that constitutes an integral part of the Slovak Republic's bilateral development cooperation for a given year with allocated funds under the 05T0A programme.

11.6 Increasing public awareness of SlovakAid

Awareness about the Slovak Republic's development cooperation and SlovakAid activities is generally low. This was confirmed by survey results from September 2018, when only 8% of participants recognized the SlovakAid logo. The next five years will see measures aimed at increasing the Slovak public's awareness, with the aim of achieving recognition and knowledge of the SlovakAid brand to at least 20%. Emphasis will be put on informing the general public through the media, both traditional and digital, presenting successful project outcomes. With this aim Slovak journalists will be sent to our partner countries. Special emphasis will be placed on events targeting youth and students, aimed at increasing awareness and knowledge about this topic.

Simultaneously, all actors of development cooperation, including ministries and other central state administration bodies, need to use SlovakAid's unified identity and logo.

12

Logical matrix for progress monitoring in increasing ODA SR quality

Objective – increasing the quality of the ODA SR system	Outcome	Term	Ministries responsible	Indicator
Efficient set-up of legislative framework	Amendment of Act No. 392/2015 on Development Cooperation and on changes and amendments to some other acts	2019	MFEA SR, MF SR	Passing the draft amended act in the National Council (parliament)
Stronger involvement of government ministries in development cooperation	Creation of a coordination group for development cooperation, and its regular meetings	2019 and continually	MFEA SR	Meetings of the coordination work group at least twice a year
	Utilization of instruments for development cooperation defined in the Act on Development Cooperation within respective ministries	2019 and continually	MF SR, ME SR, MoESRaS, MoH SR, EXIMBANKA SR	Supported projects and other development interventions funded from the budgetary chapters of the respective ministries
Strengthening coherence of sustainable development policies	Adopting the Appendix to the Statute of the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, which extends the Government Council's scope of authority for the 2030 Agenda to include policy coherence	2019	ODPMSRfII	Adopted Appendix to the Statute of the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development
Strengthening a results-based system	Implementing a system of goals, outcomes and indicators based on partner regions' and countries' sustainable development objectives	2019	MFaEA SR	A system of goals, outcomes and indicators for programme countries and partner regions
Supporting the implementation of long-term development projects with more substantial impact	Implementing a mechanism for applying the framework agreement tool	2019 and then annually	MFEA SR	Approved project implemented based on the framework agreement
Gradual increase of ODA SR budget ²⁸	Increased funds expended for ODA SR	Annually	MF SR, MFEA SR	Percentage increase in ODA SR compared to the previous year
More effective private sector involvement in ODA SR	Establishing and implementation of a new programme of entrepreneurial partnerships	2019 and annually	MFEA SR	Number of supported entrepreneurial projects annually: 3
	Implementation of contracting instrument	2019 and annually	MFEA SR	Number of supported contracts for implementation of development projects: 1

28 In the sense of the Council of the EU conclusions "A New Global Partnership for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development after 2015" from 25 May 2015 (9241/15)

Objective – increasing the quality of the ODA SR system	Outcome	Term	Ministries responsible	Indicator
Implementation of strategic approach to humanitarian aid	Elaborated Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Humanitarian Aid	2019	MFEA SR and MI SR	Approval of the Slovak Republic's Strategy for Humanitarian Aid
Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system	Regular implementation of evaluations pursuant to the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy	Continually	MFEA SR	Evaluation reports at the level of strategic documents of ODA SR (Medium-Term strategy for cooperation with programme countries), of the respective ODA SR areas (multilateral ODA, humanitarian aid, global education, involvement of entrepreneurs in ODA) and specific projects
Strengthening personnel capacity of state administration in development cooperation	Well-functioning mechanism for rotation of MFEA SR / SAIDC diplomats and development workers	2023	MFEA SR	Four development diplomats of the Slovak Republic active in partner countries
Increasing professional capacities	Increasing professional capacities of development workers and diplomats in development cooperation	Continually	MFEA SR, MF SR, MI SR, ME SR, MD SR	Elaborated educational plans. and completion of at least one course per year
	Increasing the competence of economic diplomats in development cooperation	Continually	MFEA SR	Completion of an accredited educational programme by economic diplomats
Increasing effectiveness of SAIDC' operation	Successful implementation of the EU Pillar Assessment	2019	MFEA SR	SAIDC is authorized to administer EU funds
Strengthening the status of EXIMBANKA SR in relation to development cooperation	Successful implementation of the EU Pillar Assessment	2019	EXIMBANKA SR, MF SR	EXIMBANKA SR is authorized to administer EU funds
Raising public awareness of SlovakAid activities	Implementing informational, outreach, and educational activities for the public	Annually	MFEA SR, MF SR	3 events organized every year
	Increased media coverage of SlovakAid's activities	2023	MFEA SR, MF SR	Increasing awareness of SlovakAid and its activities to 20% (starting point from 09/2018 public opinion poll: 8%)

List of abbreviations

DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
EDF	European Development Fund
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EU	European Union
GENE	Global Education Network Europe
GNI	Gross National Income
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MF SR	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic
MD SR	Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic
MESRS SR	Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic
MI SR	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
MH SR	Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic
MFEA SR	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic
MOE SR	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD/DAC	Development Assistance Committee of OECD
ODA	Official Development Assistance
UN	United Nations
SAIDC	Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SR	Slovak Republic
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ODPMSRfII	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Investments and Informatization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

Annex:

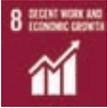
Medium-Term Strategy for
Development Cooperation of
the Slovak Republic for 2019 – 2023
expressed in the 2030 Agenda
objectives and indicators

KENYA

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of the 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>Improve the health condition of Kenya's citizens with a special focus on children and mothers through making accessible quality health and preventive care</p>	 <p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.2 By 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</p> <p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.</p>	<p>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</p>
<p>Reduce unemployment among young people by improving their access to quality education and acquiring practical skills</p>	 <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>
<p>Strengthen food safety by building resilience in local communities against impacts of climate change in agriculture, and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources</p>	 <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters .</p> <p>2.3 By 2030 to double the agricultural productivity and income of small farmers – particularly of women, native inhabitants, family-based farmers, shepherds and fishermen – by ensuring secure and equal access to soil and other means of production (and deposits), knowledge, financial services, markets and creation of opportunities for generation of added value and access to employment in the non-agricultural sector.</p> <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> <p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>11.b By 2020, 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</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>	<p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> <p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of the 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
Support job creation through sustainable economic development	  <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states</p>	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
Cross-sector topic Environment and Climate Change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change and increasing ecosystems' resilience, protection of nature, biodiversity and soil, environmental monitoring; and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources	 <p>13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
Cross-sector topic Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination of women and girls as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices and customs (such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and ensuring equal opportunities in public life	 <p>5 Gender equality - achieving gender equality and strengthening of the status of all women and girls</p>	

MOLDOVA

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of the 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>By sharing Slovakia's transition experience to support building a stable and democratic Moldova, with efficiently working state administration and local government and a strong civil society</p>	  <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>
<p>Improve the quality of life and health of Moldova's citizens through effective and sustainable management of water and other natural resources and waste management</p>	   <p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 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 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, 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</p>	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>
<p>Improve business sector performance through supporting implementation of innovation in micro, small and medium enterprises and supporting sustainable employment</p>	  <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 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 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of the 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>Cross-sector topic Environment and Climate Change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change and increasing ecosystems' resilience, protection of nature, biodiversity and soil, environmental monitoring; and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources</p>	 <p>13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</p>
<p>Cross-sector topic Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination of women and girls as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices and customs (such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and ensuring equal opportunities in public life</p>	 <p>5 Gender equality - achieving gender equality and strengthening of the status of all women and girls</p>	

GEORGIA

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of the 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>By sharing Slovakia's transition experience to support building a stable and democratic Georgia, with efficiently working state administration and local government and a strong civil society</p>	  <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>
<p>Improve the quality of life and health of Georgia's citizens through effective and sustainable management of water and other natural resources and waste management</p>	   <p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 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 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, 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</p>	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>
<p>Improve business sector performance through supporting implementation of innovation in micro, small and medium enterprises and supporting sustainable employment</p>	  <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 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 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of the 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>Cross-sector topic Environment and Climate Change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change and increasing ecosystems' resilience, protection of nature, biodiversity and soil, environmental monitoring; and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources</p>	 <p>13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</p>
<p>Cross-sector topic Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination of women and girls as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices and customs (such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and ensuring equal opportunities in public life</p>	 <p>5 Gender equality - achieving gender equality and strengthening of the status of all women and girls</p>	

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

Targets	SDGs	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>By sharing Slovakia's transition experience to support efficiently working state administration and local government and a strong civil society</p>	  <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>
<p>To improve the quality of life and health of the inhabitants through sustainable development of infrastructure, sustainable exploitation of natural resources and environmental protection</p>	    <p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 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 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, 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</p>	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>
<p>Improve business sector performance through supporting implementation of innovation in micro, small and medium enterprises and supporting sustainable employment</p>	  <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 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 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	

Targets	SDGs	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>Cross-sector topic Environment and Climate Change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change and increasing ecosystems' resilience, protection of nature, biodiversity and soil, environmental monitoring; and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources</p>	 <p>13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>113.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</p>
<p>Cross-sector topic Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination of women and girls as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices and customs (such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and ensuring equal opportunities in public life</p>	 <p>5 Gender equality - achieving gender equality and strengthening of the status of all women and girls</p>	

WESTERN BALKANS

Targets	SDGs	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>By sharing Slovakia's transition experience to support efficiently working state administration and local government and a strong civil society</p>	  <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>
<p>Improve the quality of life and health of the citizens through sustainable development of infrastructure, sustainable exploitation of natural resources and environmental protection</p>	    <p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 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 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, 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</p>	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>
<p>Improve business sector performance through supporting implementation of innovation in micro, small and medium enterprises and supporting sustainable employment</p>	  <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 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 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	

Targets	SDGs	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>Cross-sector topic Environment and Climate Change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change and increasing ecosystems' resilience, protection of nature, biodiversity and soil, environmental monitoring; and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources</p>	 <p>13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>113.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</p>
<p>Cross-sector topic Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination of women and girls as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices and customs (such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and ensuring equal opportunities in public life</p>	 <p>5 Gender equality - achieving gender equality and strengthening of the status of all women and girls</p>	

MIDDLE EAST

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>Provide for access to quality education for all, with an emphasis on developing skills for in the labour market</p>	 <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including 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</p>	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>
<p>Improve quality and accessibility of sustainable infrastructure (water and sanitation, energy)</p>	 <p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 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 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, 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</p>	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>
<p>Improve the accessibility and quality of health care</p>	 <p>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 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p>3.b.2 Total net volume of development aid for medical research and basic healthcare sectors</p>

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
Support development of the business environment with an emphasis on job creation	  <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states</p>	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development aid plus other official flows of funds) for infrastructure
Cross-sector topic Environment and Climate Change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change and increasing ecosystems' resilience, protection of nature, biodiversity and soil, environmental monitoring; and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources	 <p>13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	113.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
Cross-sector topic Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination of women and girls as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices and customs (such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and ensuring equal opportunities in public life	 <p>5 Gender equality - achieving gender equality and strengthening of the status of all women and girls</p>	

EAST SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>Improve citizens' health condition, with a special focus on children and mothers, through making accessible quality health care and preventive care</p>	 <p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.2 By 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</p> <p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</p>
<p>Reduce unemployment among young people by improving their access to quality education and acquiring practical skills</p>	 <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>
<p>Strengthen food safety through building resilience in local communities against impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector and protection and support of sustainable use of natural resources</p>	 <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> <p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>11.b By 2020, 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</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>	<p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> <p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
Support job creation through sustainable economic development	  <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states</p>	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
Cross-sector topic Environment and Climate Change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change and increasing ecosystems' resilience, protection of nature, biodiversity and soil, environmental monitoring; and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources	 <p>13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	113.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
Cross-sector topic Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination of women and girls as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices and customs (such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and ensuring equal opportunities in public life	 <p>5 Gender equality - achieving gender equality and strengthening of the status of all women and girls</p>	

Afghanistan

Targets	SDGs and relevant partial targets of 2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda indicators
<p>Enhance quality of education with the emphases on higher and vocational education</p>	 <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including 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</p>	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>
<p>Cross-sector topic Environment and Climate Change – supporting mitigation of climate change, strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change and increasing ecosystems' resilience, protection of nature, biodiversity and soil, environmental monitoring; and protection and support of sustainable exploitation of natural resources</p>	 <p>13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>113.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</p>
<p>Cross-sector topic Equal opportunities – supporting equality of men and women, elimination of all forms of discrimination of women and girls as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices and customs (such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and ensuring equal opportunities in public life</p>	 <p>5 Gender equality - achieving gender equality and strengthening of the status of all women and girls</p>	



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