

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Poland**



**Poland's Development
Co-operation Programme
Implemented Through the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Poland in 2011**

WARSAW 2010

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1. Substantive assumptions of the development co-operation programme for 2011

One of the manifestations of Poland's participation in international policy is its growing involvement in development actions. As a signatory of the Millennium Declaration, adopted by UN member states in 2000, our country takes an active part in initiatives aimed at implementing the Millennium Development Goals (*MDGs*). When planning Poland's development co-operation, we also take into account the problems of climate change and the proper use of the natural environment. Poland draws from its own experience in drafting the development programme. This experience confirms that important elements of the development process include the strengthening of state institutions and the broadly understood concept of good governance, the essence of which consists of transparent procedures, the pluralism of outlooks, independent media, and the active participation of civil society.

Support for such actions is on the rise among Poles, and stems from the conviction that our country is also responsible for the processes and actions aimed at socio-economic development and the growth of global prosperity, and that development co-operation should constitute an integral part of Polish foreign policy.

This document lays down a framework plan for the distribution of funding, and serves as an operational programme for the implementation of actions conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is also Poland's response to international challenges and obligations arising from documents regulating development co-operation, including: the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Articles 208 to 211), the Millennium Declaration, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the European Consensus on Development, the Accra Agenda for Action, as well as the Eastern Partnership and the European Development Fund. It also takes into account the conclusions arising from aid programmes implemented by Poland in recent years, including Poland's experience in development co-operation with Afghanistan. The development co-operation programme for 2011 will also take into consideration the implementation capacities of both the partner countries (i.e. aid recipients), and the implementing organisations.

The national budget allocates a sum of 109 million PLN to the development co-operation programme implemented through the MFA in 2011.¹ By implementing the development co-operation goals, Poland will continue to be involved in Eastern European countries. Thanks to the EU's Eastern Partnership initiative, there exists the additional opportunity to strengthen relations between EaP countries and the EU. The development of this partnership constitutes one of our foreign policy's top priorities. In accordance with the programme of the Polish Presidency of the EU Council, development co-operation actions in 2011 will focus on the implementation of goals of the EaP initiative.

¹ The financial measures are presented in the draft budget for 2011, Part 83 – Target reserves authorised for the MFA includes a reserve entitled, "Implementation of Poland's Development Co-operation Programme and Support of International Co-operation for Democracy and Civil Society, including 9 million PLN for the Eastern Partnership". MFA tasks in the framework of development co-operation also include the European Development Fund (EDF), financed from a separate target reserve budget line. Apart from the MFA, aid initiatives are also implemented by other ministries, in particular the Ministry of Finance (financial aid) and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (scholarship aid). An important part of Poland's development aid is constituted by the financial measures and co-decisions undertaken in this domain by the European Union. Payments made from the EU budget and classified as ODA make up around 5-6% of the EU budget (7 billion EUR in 2011). Poland's participation in these payments in 2011 can be established according to the level of the Polish contribution to the overall EU budget (3.2%) at the level of around 250 million EUR. All of these actions add up to the Official Development Assistance of the Republic of Poland.

Like in the past, aid will be granted to priority countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Angola and the Palestinian Autonomy.

The MFA will also develop its foreign volunteer programme to support projects implemented in developing countries and countries in the process of transformation. Actions will be implemented using two parallel paths – activities forming an integral part of the development projects, and an independent foreign volunteer programme.

In order to accommodate international efforts aimed at increasing the effectiveness of development actions, Poland endeavours to define the main directions of development actions, taking into consideration, to the greatest possible extent, the international division of labour between donor activities and the needs and priorities of aid recipients. It also takes into consideration Poland's transformation experience, consisting of our unique knowledge of development processes and methods, which Poland can share with countries undergoing systemic transformations. Thus, the programme has sectors common for all recipient countries, but they are still treated differently within the general framework of Poland's involvement.

The principal Polish actions will focus on the following areas:

- good governance;
- migrations and border management;
- rural and agricultural development;
- small and medium enterprises.

Moreover, the following framework assumptions have been used to prepare Poland's Development Co-operation Programme:

- a) directing around three-quarters of development co-operation funds to priority countries;
- b) concentrating aid on selected priority sectors, while accounting for the priorities of the Eastern Partnership programme in countries covered by the EaP;
- c) respecting gender equality and promoting human rights;
- d) linking bilateral development activities with actions implemented by the EU and other international and intergovernmental institutions;
- e) building a positive image of Poland among foreign partners through actions undertaken in the framework of development co-operation; supporting initiatives promoting the ideas and rules of development co-operation among Polish citizens;
- f) supporting direct involvement of Polish citizens in development co-operation, especially as volunteers working in developing countries;²
- g) operating a regular monitoring of individual programme sections, and creating and implementing a system for their evaluation.

2. Development co-operation methods

Poland's development co-operation will be implemented through:

- a) projects selected in open competition – submitted by government administration and local government entities, non-governmental organisations³, public and private higher

² The term 'volunteer' is defined pursuant to the Law of 24 April 2003 on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work (Journal of Laws 2003, no. 96 item 873 with subsequent amendments).

learning institutions⁴, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its organisational entities⁵, actions implemented through the embassies and consulates of the Republic of Poland.

- b) projects selected through calls for proposals (Small Grants Programme) - initiated and drafted in partner countries and submitted through Polish diplomatic posts;
- c) key projects, the implementation of which is crucial for achieving Poland's development goals in priority countries (key projects will be implemented in Ukraine and Georgia);
- d) co-operation with international organisations, programmes and funds active in the fields of development co-operation and humanitarian aid.

3. Distribution of funding for development co-operation

3.1. Priority countries and Eastern Partnership

3.1.1. Belarus

In 2011, as in previous years, the MFA – emphasizing the connection between development and democracy – will support initiatives in good governance which will grant citizens of Belarus access to trustworthy information, a higher level of healthcare, food security and effective border management. Observing the results of past actions, especially in the area of the development of small and medium enterprises, we foresee the continuation of empowerment of umbrella associations for small and medium enterprises. The MFA will also support Belarusian activities in the Eastern Partnership framework.

Aid sectors:

- good governance, in particular: *media initiatives and support for local media, privatisation, public education policy, support for disadvantaged groups, and other initiatives implemented in the EaP framework;*
- migration and border management, in particular: *actions facilitating border traffic, counteracting illegal migrations and customs offences;*
- rural and agricultural development, in particular: *specialised trainings on phytosanitary standards and veterinary medicine, and professional development of disadvantaged groups, organised for public officials;*
- small and medium enterprises, in particular: *empowering umbrella associations of small and medium enterprises, increasing energy efficiency.*

Funding allocation:

government administration and local administration entities, NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its

³ Non-governmental organisations include: non-profit companies, welfare co-operatives, ecclesiastical legal persons and organisational units, local government associations, chambers of commerce and agricultural chambers.

⁴ In the framework of this Programme, public higher learning institutions are entitled to apply for additional financing in the scope of their statutory activities.

⁵ In the framework of the present programme, research institutes and the Polish Academy of Sciences, as well as organisational entities created by the Academy, are entitled to apply for additional financing in the scope of their statutory activities.

organisational entities, actions implemented through the Embassy and consulates of the Republic of Poland, media co-operation.

3.1.2. Ukraine

In 2011, the MFA will support Ukraine's activity in the framework of the Eastern Partnership. Emphasis will be placed on fulfilling the country's European aspirations, understood as modernisation efforts and the alignment of different areas of social and economic life with European standards.

Aid sectors:

- good governance, in particular: *counteracting and fighting corruption, initiatives aimed at harmonizing domestic law with EU law (in the area of the judiciary system, customs and border services, laws on land mobility and cadastre), reform of the pension system, management of urban areas with regard to municipal services, and other initiatives implemented in the EaP framework;*
- migration and border management, in particular: *actions facilitating border traffic and counteracting illegal migration;*
- rural and agricultural development, in particular: *support for agricultural advisory services, empowering local communities to improve the quality of rural life;*
- small and medium enterprises, in particular: *increasing energy efficiency and waste treatment, empowering umbrella associations for small and medium enterprises.*

Key projects:

Our analysis of past development co-operation projects in Ukraine suggests that promoting energy conservation measures can become one of Poland's most visible and prospective "niches" in Ukrainian development co-operation, especially in the area of municipal service management.⁶

1. Improving the quality of life of citizens by developing the potential of urban communities (including in the areas of revitalisation and water and energy conservation).
2. Supporting municipal service management by improving urban water quality.

Funding allocation:

government administration and local administration entities, NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and organisational entities created by the Academy, actions implemented through the Embassy and consulates of the Republic of Poland.

3.1.3. Georgia

Poland's development co-operation with Georgia yields positive effects – especially in terms of support for regional reform – e.g. in the form of the Regional Development Strategy adopted by the government of Georgia for the years 2010-2017. In 2009, Poland was the largest national donor supporting this reform. Additionally, the adoption of the Polish forest

⁶ In July 2010, the MFA organised a study visit to Zhitomir in order to gain insights into Ukrainian needs in the domain of municipal services. After the visit, a report was drafted, entitled, *Assessment of the "Strategic Municipal Development Plan for the years 2008-2017. The Future of Zhitomir" with a View of Implementing the Plan in Drafting the "Polish Foreign Aid 2011" Competition*. The report is available for download on the MFA Web site: <http://www.polskapomoc.gov.pl/Dokumenty,i.publikacje,83.html>

management model by Georgian authorities – made possible thanks to projects financed by the MFA – constitutes an example of the effective transfer of experiences stemming from systemic transformation. In 2011, the MFA will also support Georgian activity in the framework of the Eastern Partnership.

Aid sectors:

- good governance, in particular: *regional development and decentralisation, counteracting and fighting corruption, strengthening the welfare system, strengthening independent media, and other initiatives implemented in the EaP framework;*
- migration and border management, in particular: *facilitating customs controls and counteracting customs offences, counteracting illegal migration;*
- rural and agricultural development, in particular: *supporting disadvantaged groups, forestry, and forest protection;*
- small and medium enterprise, in particular: *supporting rural enterprise, professional activation of internally displaced persons and marginalised groups, environmental protection (waste treatment), energy efficiency.*

Key projects:

1. Supporting the reform of the forest management system (including vocational education for foresters).
2. Supporting regional development and reform.

Funding allocation:

government administration and local administration entities, NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and organisational entities created by the Academy, actions implemented through the Embassy of the Republic of Poland.

3.1.4. Moldova

In view of the action plan of the Polish-Moldovan Forum for European Integration, established in 2008, we support reforms aimed at implementing EU standards in the Republic of Moldova. There are also plans to conduct co-operation actions benefiting Moldova in partnership with the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) in the scope of implementing one of the water projects:

Aid sectors:

- good governance, in particular: *counteracting and fighting corruption, public finance management, developing self-governance, vocational training in the domain of municipal service development, and other initiatives implemented in the EaP framework;*
- migration and border management, in particular: *facilitating border traffic and counteracting illegal migration, counteracting human trafficking, raising the effectiveness of customs controls, and fighting customs offences;*
- rural and agricultural development, in particular: *raising phytosanitary standards;*
- small and medium enterprises, in particular: *supporting rural enterprise, energy efficiency, waste treatment.*

Funding allocation:

government administration and local administration entities, NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and organisational entities created by the Academy, actions implemented through the Embassy of the Republic of Poland.

3.1.5. Armenia, Azerbaijan (Eastern Partnership)

In 2001, the MFA will especially support Armenian and Azerbaijani activity in the framework of the Eastern Partnership.

Aid sectors:

- good governance, in particular: *regional development, counteracting corruption, and other initiatives implemented in the EaP framework;*
- migration and border management, in particular: *border traffic control;*
- rural and agricultural development, in particular: *increasing the potential of local agriculture;*
- small and medium enterprises, in particular: *supporting eco-friendly business.*

Funding allocation:

government administration entities, NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and organisational entities created by the Academy, actions implemented through the Embassies of the Republic of Poland.

3.1.6. Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, Poland supports processes aimed at building stability and national reconciliation, and a sustainable improvement of the quality of life of Afghan citizens. We undertake actions aimed at implementing the assumptions of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy. Development co-operation possesses crucial significance for the peaceful future of Afghanistan.

Aid sectors:

- good governance, in particular: *strengthening the national administration, including the judiciary system, the development of independent media, and education;*
- development of the city and province of Ghazni, in particular: *developing public infrastructure (including roads, schools, access to water and electricity), job creation, aid for refugees;*
- rural and agricultural development, in particular: *promoting alternatives to poppy cultivation; health protection (including the creation and development of healthcare centres)*
- small and medium enterprises, in particular: *developing the private sector, professional activation of women.*

Funding allocation:

government administration entities, in particular the team of Polish specialists in the PRT (*Provincial Reconstruction Team*), NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its organisational entities, multilateral co-operation and support for the Afghanistan National Development Strategy.

3.1.7. Angola

Aid sectors:

- agriculture and environmental protection, in particular: *demining, waste reduction, and resolving the problem of waste;*
- education, in particular: *development of human resources (in the areas of shipping, fishing, and geology), access to primary and secondary education, treatment of people suffering from post-conflict trauma;*
- health protection, in particular: *preventing and controlling the spread of infectious diseases;*

Funding allocation:

government administration entities, NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its organisational entities, actions implemented through the Embassy of the Republic of Poland.

3.1.8. The Palestinian Autonomy

Aid sectors:

- good governance: *raising the qualifications of public sector workers;*
- migration and border management: *trainings aimed at developing the professional qualifications of border guards;*
- rural and agricultural development, in particular: *increasing the quality of local production, rural management, supporting local communities (especially economic communities), water resource management;*
- education, in particular: *youth development and activation.*

Funding allocation:

government administration entities, NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its organisational entities, actions implemented through the Embassy of the Republic of Poland.

3.2. Bilateral development co-operation with other countries and regions

3.2.1 Central Asia

Aid sectors:

- good governance, in particular: *regional development, fighting corruption, and other initiatives implemented under the EaP framework;*
- migration and border management: *border traffic control;*
- rural and agricultural development, in particular: *enhancing the potential of local agriculture;*
- small and medium enterprises, in particular: *supporting environmentally friendly business.*

Funding allocation:

government administration entities, NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its organisational entities, actions implemented through the Embassies of the Republic of Poland.

3.2.2. Sub-Saharan Africa

Priorities:

access to drinking water (in particular water intakes), environmental protection (in particular waste management), professional education and activation, health protection (in particular infectious diseases).

Funding allocation:

non-governmental organisations, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its organisational entities, actions implemented through the Embassy of the Republic of Poland.

3.3. Small Grants Programme

The purpose of the Small Grants Programme is to support actions aimed at implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Poland's development co-operation partner countries. Polish diplomatic posts, which will receive specific funding, will be able to support initiatives of local community associations and public service institutions working to achieve the MDGs, as well as provide help to disadvantaged groups.

In the Western Balkans, the Asia-Pacific region, North Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, development actions will be financed solely through the Small Grants Programme.

4. Humanitarian and food aid

Humanitarian aid will be implemented in accordance with the principle of Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) and the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid. This primarily implies that decisions to grant humanitarian aid will be motivated by the needs of countries affected by crises, and will take into account the basic principles of humanitarian aid, i.e. humanitarianism, impartiality, neutrality, and autonomy. Other important criteria used in granting humanitarian aid will include: rapid response, accountability, and minimizing administrative costs. Thus, Polish humanitarian aid funds will be allocated in compliance with international standards, such as the *Code of Conduct for International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Response Programmes*. The co-chairing by Poland of the Good Humanitarian Donorship group – in the period between July 2011 and June 2012 – will be a confirmation of our commitment to the principles of humanitarian aid, its implementation and promotion.

Humanitarian support will mainly consist of voluntary contributions to international humanitarian organisations and financing, in part, actions undertaken by NGOs. Thus, the allocation of funds for humanitarian aid in 2011 will consist of: emergency response and responses to protracted crises and complex emergencies in the framework of humanitarian appeals made by the UN, support for early recovery actions, as well as participation in multilateral funding for international humanitarian organisations.

Food aid will be granted in accordance with the Food Aid Convention, ratified by Poland in 1999, taking into account the conclusions adopted by the EU Council for Humanitarian Food Assistance on 30 April 2010. Therefore, Polish food aid projects will be determined by specific needs and co-ordinated with development actions in the food security sector.

5. Horizontal and workshop programmes

Horizontal actions – or initiatives encompassing at least several partner countries, including those within the Eastern Partnership – will be continued in the framework of Poland's Development Co-operation Programme.

5.1 Workshops for young diplomats from neighbouring countries

The programme is aimed at the professional development of young diplomats in developing countries or countries undergoing transformation. The MFA plans to conduct another edition of the programme, which will also include Eastern Partnership countries. The MFA's Development Co-operation Department and the Department of Implementation of Development Programmes, in co-operation with Polish foreign service posts and in consultation with the relevant MFA territorial departments, will be responsible for the selection of candidates.

5.2. SENSE Programme

SENSE (Strategic Economic Needs and Security Exercise) is a training programme that permits its participants to conduct computer simulations of a country's functioning under market economy rules. The software uses a license created by the U.S. Institute for Defense Analyses.

In 2011, Poland will organise the third edition of the SENSE programme.

5.3. Workshops for people professionally involved in Afghan issues

In 2011, the MFA plans to organise the third edition of the workshop for people professionally involved in Afghan issues. The purpose of the initiative is to present Afghanistan's cultural and socio-political issues and the topic of development co-operation in Afghanistan, with the aim of facilitating contacts with local inhabitants and government administration, as well as helping people function in a culturally different environment. The workshop will be addressed to people professionally involved in Afghan issues and people who plan to work in Afghanistan.

6. Co-operation in the framework of international organisations

In 2011, we will continue our development co-operation with a host of international organisations and funds, including in particular the following entities:

6.1 The European Development Fund

Poland plays an active role in the EU development policy. One of the instruments of this policy is the European Development Fund (EDF). The beneficiaries of the EDF are African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, as well as EU Overseas Countries and Territories. Under the Internal Agreement ratified by Poland in 2007, the tenth edition of the Fund – for the years 2008-2013 – is currently being implemented. The value of the fund has been established at 22.628 billion EUR. Pursuant to the distribution of financial burdens, Poland's part in the 10th EDF will amount to 1.3% of the total sum, i.e. 294.886 million EUR. In 2011, Poland will contribute its first payment to the Fund, amounting to 39.39 million EUR.

6.2 The OECD

Our country is actively involved in the work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. We are active in the organisation's various development initiatives, in the Development Center, and in the Partnership for Democratic Governance.

Polish activity on the OECD forum is also focused on fulfilling all the necessary requirements to enable our accession to full member status in the Development Assistance Committee, which assembles the world's 23 largest donors.

6.3 The UN

Poland is constantly present on the forum of the United Nations Organisation, where it actively promotes global development co-operation. We are involved in UN actions to reduce poverty and implement rules of sustainable development, while accepting the UN's central role in co-ordinating international efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We support the activity of the United Nations agencies (among others with voluntary contributions to the organisation's various programmes) in the areas of development and humanitarian aid.

7. The Polish Aid Volunteering Programme

The MFA considers volunteering work not only as an important element of co-operation between state institutions and civil society, but also as one of the most effective forms of direct involvement of Polish citizens in development co-operation.

The Polish foreign volunteering programme is based on the solutions used by experienced donors, but increasingly also on the experiences of Polish NGOs. Volunteers from our country work to benefit communities in many parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. They also support systemic transformation processes, democratisation, building civil society, and free-market transitions in various countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the South Caucasus. The forms of volunteering work vary depending on the needs of individual countries. Volunteering forms part of the initiatives implemented in Poland's development cooperation partner countries, as well as in other developing countries and in the framework of the foreign volunteering programme. All the projects factor in the traditions and cultures of the beneficiaries of development actions and respect their sovereignty, while drawing on local resources.

Volunteering work is perfectly suited to various EU policies, in particular development co-operation. In order to strengthen this form of EU activity, the Lisbon Treaty provides for the establishment of the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps (Article 214 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union).

2011 will be a special year for volunteers, having been designated the European Year of Volunteering by the EU. Poland appreciates the input of volunteers, especially their work in humanitarian aid, environmental protection, human rights, education, and healthcare. The European Year of Volunteering coincides with Poland's Presidency of the EU Council. It is therefore an enormous chance to promote not only this form of activity in our country, but also Poland and Polish NGOs on the global arena. We can be proud of many of our solutions, even in front of countries with a long tradition in this area.

8. Information on Poland's development co-operation programme and its promotion

8.1. Information and promotion

In the context of Poland's growing involvement in development co-operation, it is important to ensure wide access to information on the goals, means, and geographical areas of aid implementation.

In order to better inform and educate about development co-operation, efforts will be undertaken to extend radio co-production agreements existing with private entities (TOK FM) to include public radio stations. Moreover, the www.polskapomoc.gov.pl Web site will be modernised and improved. Poland's development co-operation will also be popularised through a publication programme, in the framework of which an annual report, entitled "Poland's Development Co-operation" . Co-op. Press conferences and briefings will also be organised in connection with successive competitions linked to the distribution of funds allocated from the central budget to Poland's development co-operation.

8.2. Development education

Development education explains the nature and causes of today's global problems, depicts the situation of developing countries and countries undergoing transformation, and shows global interdependencies. It should inspire us to reflect on our everyday decisions, which in turn influence the quality of life of people in other countries, as well as encourage us to become involved in actions aimed at fighting global poverty and implementing the Millennium Development Goals.

The principal target groups for development education will include: children and youth, students, culture and education professionals, academic staff, journalists, and public officials.

The MFA will also become involved in the work of the Inter-sector Process for Developing an Agreement on Global Education. Moreover, it will take into account the recommendations presented in the National Report on Global Education in Poland published in 2009 by the Global Education Network Europe (GENE). In future, we plan to concentrate on:

- participating in the creation of a national committee on global education;
- creating global education quality standards (supporting initiatives by the Zagranica Group);
- participating in consultations on drafting the definition of development co-operation.

Funding allocation:

NGOs, public and private higher learning institutions, research institutes, the Polish Academy of Sciences and organisational entities created by the Academy, government administration and local administration entities, co-operation with the media.

9. Evaluation and monitoring of Poland's development co-operation programme

Evaluation constitutes a systematic and objective assessment of implemented and terminated projects and programmes, including their creation, implementation and results. The primary purpose of the evaluation process will be to assess the extent to which assumptions have been implemented and the effectiveness of the undertaken actions. Evaluation goals also include: increasing the effectiveness of development tasks and ensuring transparency of expenditures from public funds.

The MFA regards the evaluation of development actions not only as an assessment of the final results, but also looks at the entire project process, which includes key factors and events that have led to changes in the behaviour of project submitters and aid beneficiaries.

The monitoring and evaluation of Poland's development co-operation will cover actions undertaken in 2010, and concentrate mainly on strengthening the recently created method of

the systematic data collection on progress in ongoing projects and on the effects of terminated actions. We will strive to create an effective and adequate monitoring system providing the basis for evaluation. The results of these actions will be used to plan future Poland's development co-operation.

We are also planning to prepare the evaluation of key projects to be implemented in 2011 in priority countries (Ukraine and Georgia). The evaluation will take place in 2012.

The monitoring of humanitarian actions financed by Poland will also serve to improve the system of Polish humanitarian assistance.

10. Administration of Poland's development co-operation programme and co-operation with institutions and organisations involved in its implementation

The administration of Poland's development co-operation programme will include the financing of:

- monitoring of projects financed out of funds allocated to development co-operation;
- training initiatives for partner organisations and institutions interested in co-operating with the MFA in the implementation of the programme;
- legal services connected with development actions;
- press advertisements of competition projects;
- domestic and international business travel relating to the implementation of development programmes;
- purchase of materials, equipment, and specialised software;
- specialised trainings for MFA staff;
- mandate contracts and contracts for specific work with experts employed temporarily by the MFA's Development Co-operation Department and the Department of Implementation of Development Programmes, as well as in diplomatic posts in priority countries.

11. Financial allocations