

# **THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

## **NATIONAL REPORT**

**on the implementation of the**

### **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification**

**in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought  
and/or Desertification,  
Particularly in Africa**

May 2006



**Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic**

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## 1. Summary

Since its accession to the Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, on April 24, 2000, the Czech Republic has actively participated in activities connected to the implementation of the Convention and it also continually contributes to activities of the bodies of the Convention. The Czech Republic acceded to the Convention with understanding that it does not belong to the countries affected by desertification in the sense of the Convention. The Czech Republic as a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and European Union ranges among so-called donor countries. The Czech Republic provides assistance to the affected developing countries through projects concerning such areas as soil degradation, hydrogeology, hydrology and forestry, particularly within its scope for the Official Development Assistance (ODA). Research and scientific institutions, the academic sector, non-profit organizations and the private sector also contribute to the assistance to the affected countries.

In addition to financial means, which are limited, the Czech Republic can provide experts, suitable technologies, know-how and information.

The Czech Republic has at its disposal considerable experience particularly in the following areas, in which it is able to provide assistance to the affected countries:

- soil and water sustainable management;
- development of maps and background materials employing satellite and aerial photographs;
- geological, hydrogeological and pedological surveys;
- monitoring of the water erosion, floods and drought and preventive measures;
- soil type mapping and definition of indicators for soil degradation;
- forest inventory, typology and sustainable management;
- sustainable forestry;
- afforestation and re-forestation of affected areas;
- scientific research;
- landscape protection;
- reclamation of lands devastated by mining.

The Czech Republic also participates in assistance to the affected developing countries by means of its ODA projects. A number of these projects has been implemented with a direct impact on the issue connected to desertification and soil degradation. There are currently several ongoing projects closely related to such areas as desertification, development of water resources, hydrogeology, agriculture, and improvement of education of local experts. Private companies, universities, research institutions and non-governmental organizations are also

involved in the implementation. The implemented projects are of great value for recipient countries and the Czech ODA is generally highly valued. The Czech Republic thus contributes to the addressing of global environmental issues in the way to pursuit sustainable development and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

## **2. Introduction**

The Czech Republic became a Party to the Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, (hereinafter the “Convention”) on April 24, 2000. The accession of the Czech Republic was an expression of solidarity with affected parties, i.e. particularly developing countries, and an expression of its will to collaborate in the addressing of global environmental issues. The Czech Republic does not belong to the countries affected by desertification, but only to the group affected by moderate soil degradation (e.g. soil exhaustion due to agricultural overuse, contamination with chemicals).

The Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic is responsible for the implementation of the Convention and doing so it cooperates with other relevant ministries and stakeholders. On the basis of information provided by these stakeholders and institutions, the Ministry of the Environment has prepared the present report, which provides information on assistance to the affected countries of regions other than Africa in the framework of the implementation of the Convention according to decision ICCD/CRIC(5)/INF.4.

In accordance with Article 26 of the Convention, the Czech Republic submitted the third report which summarizes the activities of the Czech Republic that are directly or indirectly linked to the Convention and the issue of desertification, drought and land degradation in the affected country Parties. Activities in this area involve a number of private companies, governmental and scientific institutions that contributed to the preparation of this Report. Annex 1 gives a summary of projects and activities in the framework of assistance to the affected countries. Annexes 2 and 3 give detailed information on Czech ODA.

## **3. Activities of the Czech Republic Directly Related to the Convention**

The Czech Republic is aware of the seriousness of the issue of desertification in affected African countries and the related socio-economic aspects, which include factors such as poverty, hunger, migration and limited access to sources of drinking water, and appreciates the role of the Convention, in which it plays a role in attaining sustainable soil management in those countries affected by desertification and drought.

The Czech Republic has been involved in projects and scientific research closely related to the requirements of the Convention for a number of years, even before the year

2000 when it acceded to the Convention. Since then it has commenced new projects directly responding to needs of the Convention, successfully building on its many years of experience in these fields.

One of the successful projects that follows directly from the needs of the Convention, entitled “*Sustainable development and management of water resources on combat desertification of Dornogobi area in the South-Eastern part of Mongolia*”, is currently being implemented by a Czech company GEOMIN in Mongolia. The project is concerned with the construction of a sustainable and functioning system for the management of water resources. The implementation of the project will, inter alia, reduce the effect on human activities to the ongoing process of desertification in the relevant territory (No. 9, see Frame No. 2).

Some projects implemented in the affected countries are closely related to the Convention and linked to the issue of desertification and management of water resources (see Annex 1). At the present time, the Czech Republic does not directly contribute to assistance in the creation of National Action Plans of the affected developing countries. The assistance provided to these countries is implemented particularly within the Czech ODA.

#### **4. Other Activities of the Czech Republic Aimed at Fight against Desertification, Drought and Land Degradation**

##### 4.1. General Activities at International Level

On May 1, 2004, the Czech Republic acceded to the European Union (EU) and thus joined other countries in providing international development assistance. On January 1, 2006, the Czech Republic joined the group of developed countries and actively participates in solving problems of the world. The total volume of finances which the Czech Republic, as a donor, paid in the International Development Fund, still before it joined the group of developed countries, amounted to 10.2 million USD.

Official Development Assistance is an integral part of Czech foreign policy and reflects the principles of the EU development assistance. In addition to the Community development policies, the Czech Republic also intends to continue providing development assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, independently.

In relation to its membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Czech Republic has provided financial resources for ODA since 1996 and thus contributed to addressing global issues and fulfilling the concept of sustainable development. The framework for the ODA provision is based on the “*Principles for Providing Foreign Assistance*” approved by the Government of the Czech Republic in 1995. The objectives and principles for the 2002-2007 period

are further specified in the medium-term “*Concept of the Czech Republic Foreign Assistance Program for the 2002-2007 Period*” approved by the Government of the Czech Republic on January 23, 2002. According to the newly approved “Principles” (March 31, 2004), after accession of the Czech Republic to the EU, its intention is to concentrate the Czech ODA on prioritized countries for the long term. This assistance will be provided to Angola, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia and Montenegro, Vietnam, Zambia and Yemen. However, assistance to other countries is not excluded and, in the future, implementation of further environmental projects is anticipated.

At the beginning of 2006, a new system of the Czech development co-operation was introduced. Because of the need to increase its efficiency and transparency and effort to come closer to the developed world donors, transition to the programme approach, or, more precisely, transition from isolated projects to the integrated programmes of development co-operation, began to be applied.

So-called Country Strategy Papers for the period 2006-2010 were prepared for the priority countries in the last year, on the basis of programming missions, with participation of representatives of the ministries and the Development Center of the Institute of International Relations (a consultative body of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Their purpose was to identify optimum sectors and co-operation strategy for the five-year period. The main co-operation points were defined on the basis of needs of the individual priority countries, and, simultaneously, of possibilities and interests of the Czech Republic. Programmes of co-operation with the priority countries were approved by the Government of the Czech Republic, and they form an essential part of the foreign development co-operation of the Czech Republic. Bilateral and multilateral development projects in the other countries will only complement the programme co-operation.

The total amount expended in 2004 for Official Development Assistance, including also Humanitarian Assistance projects and contributions to international organizations, equaled CZK 2.8 billion (approx. USD 117 million). The Czech Republic allocated funds for the ODA development projects to the total amount of CZK 500 million (approx. USD 20.1 million). In 2005, the total amount provided for ODA equaled CZK 3.05 billion (approx. USD 127 million), of which CZK 600 million (approx. USD 25 million) were allocated for implementation of development projects. In 2006 it is expected to allocate funds in the total amount of CZK 700 million (approx. USD 29.2 million) for the ODA projects (see annex 2 and 3 for detailed information on ODA).

The Czech Official Development Assistance to the developing countries is generally well appreciated. The implemented projects have great importance for the recipient countries, both from the viewpoint of their fight against poverty, environmental protection, economic

and social development and from the viewpoint of providing education, improving the state of health of the local population and contribution to equal position of women in society.

#### 4.2. Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance to the Countries Affected by Desertification

A number of bilateral and multilateral projects to combat desertification is implemented in the framework of ODA that is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This Ministry cooperates with other ministries responsible for projects in the field of their competence (Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education). In period 1997-2005 the Ministry of the Environment itself coordinated preparation, implementation and evaluation of 63 projects in 34 countries.



Many other activities are also financed from the sources of universities and research institutions and, to a lesser degree, by private companies or non-governmental organizations. A summary of projects with relation to desertification in the affected countries implemented during the recent years is given in Annex 1.

It follows from the summary that the projects involve a number of implementing parties. Some of these projects are implemented by private companies that have been active in areas affected by desertification for a number of years and have considerable experience in this field. These companies include for example Aquatest Inc., Aquatis Inc. Brno, GEOMIN Inc. Jihlava (Nos. 4, 5, 9), GEKON Inc. (No. 12), public benefit corporation Člověk v tísní (*People in Need Foundation*), o.p.s. (No. 15), public benefit corporation VARA (No. 11), public benefit corporation Enki, o.p.s., and others.

In the field of hydrogeology, inter alia, a project dealing with the prospecting for and investigation of groundwater resources for drinking purposes at three sites in the province of Nghe An in the northern part of central Vietnam was executed in the period concerned. (No. 12, Frame No.1). It is an area which in the periods other than monsoon period suffers from lack of drinking water. The area is characterized by rural settlement, agricultural production and minor agricultural processing industry.

Technical assistance in the prospecting for groundwater resources in the Philippine region Baguio was provided by INKOS, Inc. (No. 8).

The state enterprise Forests of the Czech Republic availed Czech technology and the knowledge of Czech experts in afforestation projects in Andes, particularly in the territories of Ecuador, Chile, Colombia and Peru (No. 17).



The revitalization of degraded deforested areas and assistance in implementation of modern forestry management methods in the area of central Vietnam is dealt with by a project of the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

**Frame No. 1: The prospecting for and investigation of drinking water resources at the selected sites in the Vietnamese province of Nghe An**

**„The prospecting for and investigation of drinking water resources at the selected sites in the Vietnamese province of Nghe An“ (GEKON, Inc., 2005-2007)**



The project deals with the prospecting for and investigation of groundwater resources for drinking purposes at three sites in the province of Nghe An in the northern part of central Vietnam. The areas concerned are remote areas characterized by rural settlement, agricultural production and minor agricultural processing industry. In the periods other than monsoon period, the area suffers from lack of drinking water.

In the first phase of the project, attention was paid to Cau Dinh location which became a model site from the viewpoint of the methodology of work and evaluation of work. In addition to standard geological work, also methods of mathematical modelling for evaluation of groundwater reserves and their rational exploitation and consumption management were used. This methodology has not been employed yet in Vietnam. The output of the project stage 1 are groundwater resources (wells) at Cau Dinh site prepared to be handed over to the local authorities for exploitation. The total yield of the wells is sufficient for the whole of the existing population at Cau Dinh site and at the same time meets all requirements corresponding to the population increase in the future. The 4 wells altogether give a yield totalling to 36.95 l/s. Based on experience gained so far, the work at the remaining sites will continue to be performed under methodical guidance of Czech experts.



A Czech company GEOMIN Jihlava, Inc., in the region of Dornogobi aymak in the southeast part of Mongolia has been executing a project of which the main target is to provide a system of water management and recover particular water resources in the area concerned. The current state leads to the concentration of herdsmen and their herds into areas with a limited number of wells which results in intensive grazing in the steppes in the surroundings



of these water resources and thus in wind erosion of soil and desertification (No. 9, Frame No. 2).

A number of projects are executed in cooperation with the universities, research institutes and international organizations. For example, Czech Hydrometeorological Institute cooperates with the World Meteorological Organization in organizing international postgraduate hydrological courses.

Melioration and Soil Protection Research Institute deals with the complex issues of land, water and landscape management and with the projects focused on the landscaping and land protection and water resources (protection of soil against erosion, drought, floods, compaction, acidification; minimizing of undesirable substances from agriculture and external sources; irrigation; reclamation of soils devastated by mining and industrial activities, etc.).

Among the universities cooperating within the framework of research tasks or official development assistance in the field of combating desertification and land degradation there belongs, in particular, Czech University of Agriculture in Prague (Institute of Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture; Faculty of Agronomy), which participates in several research projects and educational programmes. This year, the university will complete the execution of a project focused on the establishment of development and extensification centre in Amazonian Basin in Peru to support the employment of sustainable technologies in agriculture (No. 18). In 2005, Czech Agricultural University started cooperation with Indonesian University Unita in the field of agricultural and environmental engineering (No. 13).

For several years, University of Palacký in Olomouc in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP has been organizing summer schools of development assistance. In 2003, the university was accredited to open a new course International Development Studies (No. 43). University of Mining -Technical University in Ostrava (Faculty of Mining and Geology) attends to the reclamation of landscape after industrial mining and extraction (Nos. 21, 22). The issues of pedology/soil science and hydrology are also attended to by Charles University in Prague (Faculty of Science).

In addition, the Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry in Brno (the Faculty of Agronomy) is concerned with the issues of soil degradation and sustainable forest management. In 2005, it finished a project focused on utilization of soil microorganisms for increasing resistance of plants to drought, in co-operation with the University and Polytechnic Institute in Mali, and it will publish its results in 2006.

**Frame No. 2: Sustainable development of water management and water resources management and combating desertification in Dornogobi region in the southeast part of Mongolia**

**„Sustainable development of water management and water resources management and combating desertification in Dornogobi region in the southeast part of Mongolia“ (GEOMIN Jihlava, 2003-2006)**



The aim of the project is to provide a functioning system of water management and water resources management in Dornogobi region (aymak). The project is primarily focused on recovery of already existing water resources for grazing and on water resources for the settlement centres along the railway route Ulaanbaatar – Sainshand – Zamyn Uud – Peking. Dornogobi aymak is situated in the southeast part of Mongolia at the northern margin of Gobi Desert, and its southern part is located in the zone

of semideserts. The processes of desertification in the given area are accelerated by the fact that a number of the existing water resources due to defects of pumping facilities or due to poor technical condition of the wells remain unexploited.

The aim of the regeneration of a functioning water management system is particularly to put into operation the existing water resources and set down the conditions of their exploitation. This will allow recovery of exploitation of water resources which are functionless today.

The next aim of the project is to provide water supply for the settlement centres of Erdenet, Urgun and Zamyn Uud situated along the railway line Ulaanbaatar – Peking. From the strategic viewpoint, the development of these settlement centres is important for Dornogobi aymak. The final project output will be the making out of a complex programme of water resources management, exploitation, maintenance, control and further development in the given region.

***In general, the project objectives can be summarized as follows:***

1. to evaluate the hydrogeological knowledge of the area gained so far,
2. to perform geophysical investigation to locate the points for the drilling of wells in the settlement centers along the railway line Ulaanbaatar – Peking,
3. to perform inspection of the existing water resources – dug wells, shallow drilled wells reaching a depth of max. 30 m below the ground level, deep drilled wells reaching a depth of over 30 m below the ground level, and evaluate possibilities of their repairs, recovery and putting again into operation,
4. to perform reconstruction of the existing water resources,
5. to install new deep drilled wells,
6. to evaluate the hydrogeological work and the measurements performed within the framework of sinking and reconstructing of the particular wells, with the aim of setting down the parameters for optimal exploitation of the particular water resources and aquifers,
7. to work up a complex system of water supply for the area concerned, prepare a system of water supply organization, management and control.



Scholarships at Czech Universities are regularly provided to students from developing countries. At the present time, the Czech Republic provides university scholarship to 843 students primarily in Master's and Doctor's study programs in areas which include agriculture and the environment.

The Institute of Forest Management in Brandýs nad Labem is one of the professional institutions involved in the study of desertification and soil degradation that can use their considerable experience with activities in the affected developing countries. The Institute deals with the subject of forest inventory and typology. It can also provide expertise in development of maps using satellite and aerial pictures, and also aridness analyses to reduce or prevent desertification. In the 1974-1988 period, for example, the Institute carried out for example forest inventories in the Democratic Republic of Congo, studied the status of forests in Angola and Laos (1978-1980), and contributed to a number of projects and training of local experts in Cameroon, Niger, Mozambique, and Yemen. Some of these projects were directly related to desertification. In 2005, the Institute launched a project, whose aim is to implement field-tested Czech products and instruments of economic adaptation, regional plans of forest development, information systems and Czech GIS into the conditions of forestry management in the Ukraine.

At the national level, in 2003, the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic took the advantage to participate in the UNDP/GEF project "National Capacity Needs Self Assessment Related to Global Environmental Conventions" under coordination of the UNDP regional center in Bratislava. The purpose of the project was to undertake an assessment of capacity needs and priorities for global environmental management so as to improve implementation of and to support synergies between the three global environmental conventions (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa; United Nations Frameworks Convention on Climate Change; Convention on Biological Diversity) and their connection to other development plans and processes. Cevatech International, Inc., was the implementation agency of this project. Based on the SWOT analysis the project identified needs for capacity development in the Czech Republic for all three conventions at individual, institutional and systematic levels. Within the frame of the project the Action Plan for capacity building that details the activities and means required to address them was developed.

On the occasion of 2006 having been proclaimed an International Year of Deserts and Desertification (UN resolution No. A/Res/58/211 of February 9, 2004), the Ministry of the Environment as the main director and coordinator has been performing a number of activities at national level. In January 2006, an itinerant exhibition focused on the role of the Czech Republic in combating drought and soil degradation and its assistance

to the affected countries was opened. The exhibition goes along with an information leaflet. On the occasion of World Water Day (March 22), the Ministry of the Environment advertised an art-and-craft and literary contest for pupils and students of elementary and secondary schools with the aim of calling attention to the fact that also the Czech Republic faces the impacts of drought and soil degradation.

Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment will organize a conference of national experts dealing with the desertification and soil degradation will be organized in September. The first part of the conference will be a workshop taking place at Masaryk University in Brno. The second part of the conference will be a one-day excursion to one of so-called vulnerable areas in the South Moravian region which is highly susceptible to water and wind erosion. The conference will particularly attend to the issues of impacts of drought and soil degradation in the Czech Republic. With regard to the fact that these issues are a worldwide problem not only in the field of soil and land protection, but also in the field of conservation and protection of water and other natural resources, attention will also be paid to the link: desertification – biological diversity – climate change.

It follows from the above summary of activities that the Czech Republic provides a relatively high contribution to assistance to the affected developing countries and, as a donor country, participates in the addressing of issues connected with desertification and soil degradation.



## Annex 1

### Overview of the ODA Projects of the Czech Republic to Combat Desertification Realized in the Affected Countries in the Regions Other Than Africa

#### Part 1 – Asia

##### *Completed and ongoing activities*

No	State	Project Name	Implemented by	Date	CR Contribution	Project Scope
1.	Israel	Afforestation of desert areas in the Negev desert	The Czech University of Agriculture in Prague, Keren Kaymeth Lesrael, Israel	since 1998		Co-operation in the afforestation in the desert areas of the Negev and in other areas of Middle East.
2.	India	Implementation of Czech environmentally friendly technologies and know-how	Czech Cleaner Production Centre	2001-2002	CZK 2.9 mil.	Providing of Czech environmentally sound technologies, namely in fields of wastewater treatment, measuring of water flow rate, producing drinking water from surface water, etc.
3.	Republic of Yemen	Formation of environmental network and agro-forestry aspects of sustainable development of the Socotra Island	Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry Brno, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology; in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic and the FAO Foundation Fund	1999–2001	CZK 8.1 mil.	Analysis of ecotopes, geomorphology, geology, pedology, climate, floristic analysis, analysis of tree populations, propagation of autochthonous forest species, analysis of indigenous management methods, education of workers, replanting of the species <i>Avicena marina</i> onto the natural, at present degraded habitats at the North of the island.
4.	Mongolia	Geological and geochemical mapping in the Gobi Desert region at scale 1:200 000	Geomin Jihlava	1999-2002	CZK 30 mil.	One of the outcomes of the project is a hydrogeological characteristic of the area and determination of an area suitable for acquisition of new water resources in the arid region.
5.	Mongolia	Geological work	Geomin Jihlava	1997-1999	CZK 4 mil.	Hydrogeological survey and determination of contamination of water by oil in selected industrial premises in Ulaanbaatar; hydrogeological and geophysical surveys

						in Chandmani and Erdenet, centres of Somons, where the drinking water supply is permanently very poor.
6.	Mongolia	Assistance in designing the water supply system in the region of Mandalgobi	GEOtest Brno	2002-2004	CZK 12 mil.	Hydrological survey of the area Dunogobi; development of feasibility study of the water supply to the town and enterprises in Mandalgovi. In the region there is an old and insufficient water distribution system and numerous water resources were exhausted.
7.	Kyrgyzstan	The role of wetlands in retention of water and nutrients in the landscape, i.e. in preventing aridisation of the landscape, and in final treatment of wastewater	Enki, o. p. s. and the Czech National Committee of UNESCO-MAB, since August 2001 with the support of the European Union for the three-year period 2002-2004	1999-2004	CZK 3.8 mil.	Training of experts in the use of natural resources. The project addresses the landscape devastation due to excessive grazing and damage to the natural hydrological regime.
8.	Philippines	The development of drinking water supply system including water treatment plants and capacity needs in Baguio region	INKOS, Brno	2003-2005	CZK 28 mil.	Assistance in tackling the problem of lack of drinking water from four crucial water resources in the surroundings of the town of Baguio.
9.	Mongolia	Geological work – hydrogeological work, combating desertification in Dornogobi region in the southeast part of Mongolia	Geomin Jihlava	2003-2006	CZK 14 mil.	Making up of hydrogeological grounds and preparation of regional water management plan for the area suffering from drought.
10.	Yemen	The creation of ecological network and agro-forestry, educational and cultural starting points for sustainable development of Socotra island	FOA- Foundation for Organic Agriculture	2002-2004	CZK 8.8 mil.	The creation of ecological network and preparation of a draft of Territorial System of Ecological Stability (TSES), stage 2.
11.	Afghanistan	The installation	VARA	2004	CZK 1.6 mil	The installation of drinking water wells and installation

		of drinking water wells and installation of manually operated pumps in the province of Farah, Afghanistan				of manually operated pumps in the province of Farah, Afghanistan.
12.	Vietnam	The prospecting for and investigation of drinking water resources at the selected sites in the province of Nghe An, Vietnam	GEKON	2005-2007	CZK 9.9 mil.	The project deals with the prospecting for and investigation of groundwater resources for drinking purposes at three sites in the province of Nghe An in the north of central Vietnam.
13.	Indonesia	The establishment of a consultancy and advisory centre for the field of agricultural and environmental engineering at UNITA university in Tarutung	Czech University of Agriculture	2005-2009	CZK 5,9 mil.	The establishment of a consultancy and advisory centre at the university in Tarutung with the aim of enhancing knowledge and education in the field of modern agricultural techniques and technologies.
14.	Vietnam	The revitalization of deforested areas by means of local species as an instrument of rural development in the area of central upland	Ministry of Agriculture/FAO	2005-2006	CZK 6.2 mil.	Afforestation of degraded deforested areas and assistance in implementation of modern forestry management methods.
15.	Uzbekistan	Support for small farming in rural communities of Karakalpakistan	Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.	2005-2007	CZK 9.3 mil.	The aim of the project is to improve the economic and social situation in the most affected areas and help to acquire practical habits in agriculture.
16.	Uzbekistan	The improvement of drinking and irrigation water quality in the area of Aral Sea by means of application of sorbent	Czech University of Agriculture	2004-2006	CZK 8.5 mil.	The establishment of infrastructure of small water treatment facilities in the area of Aral Sea.



		facilities made in the Czech Republic				
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## Part 2 – Latin America and the Caribbean

### *Completed and ongoing activities*

No	State	Project Name	Implemented by	Date	CR Contribution	Project Scope
17.	Ecuador, Chile, Columbia, Peru	Reforestation of deforested localities in the Andes by means of container-grown plants of the PATRIK system	Forests of the Czech republic	1998-2003		Technical assistance in the forests revitalisation, transfer of the Czech know-how and technology.
18.	Peru	The establishment of development and extensification centre in Amazonian Basin	Czech University of Agriculture, Institute of Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture	2003-2006	CZK 5 mil.	The establishment of development and extensification centre in Amazonian Basin (Ucayali, Pucallpa) to support the employment of sustainable technologies in agriculture.
19.	Nicaragua	Reconstruction and revitalization of economy of the community Chacra Seca	Faculty of forestry of the Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Brno, City council of Brno	1966-1999	Czech expert assistance, the Netherlands finances, Nicaragua forest workers	Trilateral project – protection of soil through afforestation of severely damaged and eroded agricultural lands after the Hurricane Mitch - shift of sub-humid agricultural land towards dry savannah forest.
20.	El Salvador	Afforestation in village El Paraíso	Faculty of forestry of the Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Brno, Company 3F Prague	2001-2002	CZK 1 mil.	Protection of soil through afforestation of severely damaged and eroded agricultural lands - shift of sub-humid agricultural land towards dry savannah forest.

### Part 3 – Central and Eastern Europe

#### Completed and ongoing activities

No	State	Project Name	Implemented by	Date	CR Contribution	Project Scope
21.	Czech Republic	Initiation of natural ecosystems in the process of regeneration of landscape affected by mining in the Karviná Region	University of Mining – Technical University of Ostrava, Faculty of Mining and Geology, the Czech Republic	2001–2003	CZK 0.15 mil. annually	Development of strategy of regeneration of landscape affected by mining. Regeneration of water cycles and regeneration of vegetation cover of dispersed trees out of forest on the territory affected by mining activities.
22.	Czech Republic	Environmental issues of the landscape affected by mining and industry	University of Mining – Technical University of Ostrava, Faculty of Mining and Geology, the Czech Rep.	1999–2003	CZK 1 mil.	Issues of ecological stability and regeneration of landscape devastated by mining activities.
23.	Croatia	Building of capacities for the cleaner production	Czech Cleaner Production Centre, the Czech Republic	1997-1999	CZK 6.5 mil.	Prevention of pollution in industry. Many model projects often focused on issues of water management.
24.	Macedonia	Building of capacities for the cleaner production	Czech Cleaner Production Centre, the Czech Republic	2001-2003	CZK 8 mil.	The project builds on the project in Macedonia. Many model projects often focus on issues of water management.
25.	Moldova	Building of institutional and professional capacities for the application of precautionary approach in industry	Czech Cleaner Production Centre, the Czech Republic	2001-2003	CZK 5 mil.	Measures to be incorporated into manufacturing technologies, aiming at solving environmental issues and improving the efficiency of the enterprise. Model projects mostly focus on rationalisation of water management and reduction of wastewater production.
26.		Seminary of the FAO „Transformation and reconstruction of irrigation and drainage systems in Central and Eastern Europe“	A seminar organised within the framework of 19 <sup>th</sup> European Regional Conference of the ICID (International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage)	4.-8. 6. 2001	CZK 1.5 mil.	The seminar concentrated on sustainable use of soil and water.
27.	Czech	Survey and analysis of the state of land	The Research Institute of Amelioration and Soil	1997-1998	CZK	Assessment of land degradation in the Czech Republic including evaluation of different causes of land

	Republic	degradation and damage at the territory of the Czech Republic	Protection, Prague – project MoE		1.4 mil.	degradation.
28.	Czech Republic	Soil quality, criteria for its assessment, evaluation of the present state and trends in relation to degradation processes and the need for improvement and the usage of soil	The Research Institute of Amelioration and Soil Protection and the Czech University of Agriculture – project MoA	2001-2004	CZK 3.42 mil.	With respect to the Convention, the most important part of the extensive project is the one dealing with the use of degraded lands.
29.	Serbia and Montenegro	Drinking water supply system in the area of the town of Valjevo/Regional water conduit system "Rovni"	VHS Brno	2003-2005	CZK 9.8 mil.	Technical assistance in the project and construction of a water structure.
30.	Serbia and Montenegro	Protection of Ibar River against contamination by petroleum compounds	Dekonta Kladno	2003-2005	CZK 5.8 mil.	Water source risk assessment and the remediation of contaminated sites.
31.	Serbia and Montenegro	Water source risk assessment and the remediation of contaminated sites.	Dekonta Kladno	2004-2006	CZK 9.5 mil.	The remediation and revitalization of water channel clogged with chemically and biologically contaminated sediments.
32.	Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus	The training of experts in practical knowledge of environmental sciences	EDUCON	2004-2005	CZK 1 mil.	The training of experts in practical knowledge of environmental sciences, waste management and improvement in the projects of exploitation of natural resources.
33.	Macedonia	General plan of water supply system in the town of Kočani	Hydroprojekt CZ	2004-2005	CZK 2.2 mil.	Design of reconstruction of a water main – water supply system in a district town.
34.	Ukraine	Transfer of advanced methodical and technological findings	Institute for Forest Ecosystem Research	2004-2006	CZK 6.9 mil.	The introduction of modern technologies and advanced methods of inventory of forest ecosystems.

		in the field of inventory of forest ecosystems				
35.	Ukraine	The instruments of regional and economic forestry planning	Forest Management Institute	2005-2007	CZK 4.5 mil.	The aim of the project is to implement field-tested Czech products and instruments of economic adaptation, regional plans of forest development, information systems and Czech GIS to the conditions of forest management of the Ukraine.

#### Part 4 – activities of inter-regional character

##### *Completed and ongoing activities*

No	State	Project Name	Implemented by	Date	CR Contribution	Project Scope
36.	Czech Republic	Support to sustainable development of agriculture in some developing countries	Czech University of Agriculture in Prague - ITSA			Composting of biological waste aimed at the reduction of energy inputs of fossil fuels and formation of waste free technologies in agricultural systems.
37.	Czech Republic	UNESCO/WMO international post-graduate course on hydrology "Hydrological Data for Water Resource Planning"	Czech University of Agriculture in Prague– Committee for Post-Graduate Studies in Hydrology, in co-operation with the CHMI, under patronage of the UNESCO and WMO	1998, 2000	CZK 0.8 mil.	Education of specialists from developing countries (Africa, Eastern Europe) in modern hydrology, including improvement of water management.
38.	Czech Republic, Macedonia, Ghana	Climatic database system „CLIDATA“ – training and technical support to developing countries	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute	1998-2000	CZK 2.4 mil.	Assistance to the developing countries to create an up-to-date climatological database, based on the Oracle system (providing information technology, software, training of administrators and users). In 2000, the system CLIDATA was provided to Ghana and Macedonia.
39.	Czech Republic	International summer school of development aid and co-operation	Centre of Interdisciplinary Studies of the University of Palacký, Olomouc, in co-operation with the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic and UNDP	18. – 24.8. 2002	CZK 0.12 mil.	One week course of development aid for representatives of the countries of the Visegrad Group aimed at supporting the transition of these countries from the position of recipient into the position of donor countries. Participation of representatives from African countries planned. UNESCO has been asked for USD 12500.
40.	Czech Republic	International conference „Roles of Wetlands in Biosphere Reserves“	Czech National Committee of the UNESCO Programme „Man and Biosphere (MAB)“	13.-18.10. 2002	CZK 0.35 mil.	The conference organised in co-operation with the Czech Ramsar Committee, with participation of experts on wetlands from less rich countries. UNESCO has been asked for USD 16500.

41.	Various states	Technical assistance in the fields of meteorology, hydrology, and air pollution control	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute	1997-2001	CZK 9 mil.	Assistance to the countries from mostly Eastern and Southern Europe, but also from Africa, Asia, and South America in the fields of climatology, meteorology, and hydrology in co-operation with WMO.
42.		International conference Model CARE 2002 „Calibration and accuracy of hydrogeological modelling“	Department of Hydrogeology of the Faculty of Science of the Charles University in Prague, the Czech Republic	17.-20. 6. 2002		An international conference on results of research in the modelling of processes and forecasting simulations in hydrogeology, with participation of experts from developing countries. UNESCO has been asked for USD 11250.
43.	Czech Republic	Development of a new study program „International development studies“	University of Palacký, Olomouc, Faculty of Science, the Czech Republic	since 2003		Focus on aid to developing countries.
44.	Czech Republic	Natural resources and Environment	Faculty of Agronomy of the Czech University of Agriculture in Prague, the Czech Republic	Academic year 2002–2003		A study programme in English aimed at education of experts in the fields of natural resources protection and environmental management; protection of soil, water resources, and their mutual relations including effects of agricultural activities are included in the course program.
45.	Czech Republic	Indicators of soil degradation	Faculty of Agronomy of the Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry Brno, University of Palacký, Olomouc, the Czech Republic	2003		The aim is to develop a proposal of simple and economically viable indicators, describing the degree of soil degradation and potential for improvement. Trans-boundary co-operation is planned and students and experts from some African countries should become involved.
46.	Developing countries	Foreign students admitted to study at the universities, based on the Czech Republic Government Resolution Nos. 2/94, 343/96 and 773/01	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training, the universities concerned	2002-2007	CZK 711.5 mil.	Education of foreign students at the universities in the Czech Republic (bachelor study, long-term programme, postgraduate study).



## Annex 2

### Official Development Assistance of the Czech Republic

**Table No. 1**  
**Total amount of funds for 2006 for bilateral Official Development Assistance broken down to the ministries (in thousands CZK)**

Ministry	Amount of funds for the continuing projects 2006	Amount of funds for priority countries for 2006	Amount of funds for non-priority countries for 2006	2006 in total
Ministry of Industry and Trade	29.000	57.400	19.500	105.900
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	29.615	14.100	4.800	48.515
Ministry of the Environment	86.409	34.800	11.800	133.009
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.580	4.000	5.400	15.980
Ministry of Agriculture	41.922	26.100	7.100	75.122
Ministry of Transport	13.906	13.900	3.600	31.406
Ministry of the Interior	20.725	8.700	3.000	32.425
Ministry of Health Care	18.886	10.500	3.000	32.386
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	8.849	8.800	1.200	18.849
Scholarships	115.000	--	--	115.000
Coordination	20.624	--	--	20.624
Transformation cooperation	39.000	--	--	39.000
Subsidies and trilateral projects	14.000	--	--	14.000
Multilateral projects	17.784	--	--	17.784
<b>IN TOTAL</b>	<b>462.300</b>	<b>178.300</b>	<b>59.400</b>	<b>700.000</b>

**Table No. 2**

**Amount of funds for development projects  
till 2008 (in mil. CZK)**

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Development projects (excl. scholarships)	269,5	344	474	532	590	635
Development project – scholarships	103,5	130	100	115	125	125
Transformation cooperation*	--	12	16	39	35	40
Payments to international organizations for development projects**	27	26	26	14	--	--
<b><u>Development projects in total</u></b>	<b>400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>800</b>

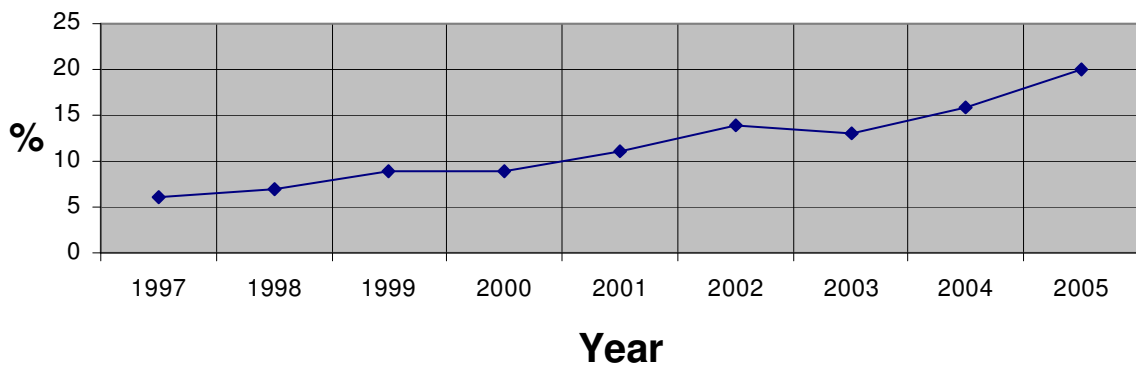
\* The funds for transformation cooperation for 2004-2005 were allocated by a special resolution of the Government, therefore, they are not included in the total amount of funds for the development projects.

\*\* In 2004, 2005 and for 2006, the payments to international organizations for the development projects (so-called multilateral projects) are included in the total sum for bilateral projects.

### Annex 3

#### Official Development assistance of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

**Share of Ministry of the Environment ODA projects on the total amount of Czech ODA projects**



**Total volume of ODA projects provided through the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic in million CZK**

