



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SLOVENIA'S INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2009

Ljubljana, 2010



**MEDNARODNO RAZVOJNO
SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE**
SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

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Represented by:

Samuel Žbogar

Editors:

Alenka Suhadolnik, Žiga Pirnat

Contributors:

Jasna Grgič, Ana Kalin, Matej Kramberger, Barbara Kremžar,
Žiga Pirnat, Dubravka Šekoranja, Aleš Verdir

English translation:

Damjan Popič

Language editing:

Martin Cregeen

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SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: REFLECTION AND OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

It gives me great pleasure to be able to present an international development cooperation report for 2009, the positive tones of which could act as a beacon of hope in a time when the world is still recuperating from the consequences of the financial and economic crisis. In 2009, Slovenia increased the percentage of funds allocated for international development assistance to 0.15 per cent of gross national income. This puts us on a promising path to reach the goals of the European Consensus on Development, set at 0.17 per cent and 0.33 per cent in 2010 and 2015, respectively. However, meeting these requirements in light of the present unfavourable economic circumstances will be demanding. For this reason, the world's influential players must take into consideration that economic problems should not be resolved at the expense of funds earmarked for a more just and balanced global development.

Slovenia's bilateral development assistance and foreign policy are both targeted at the same parts of the world. Therefore, the majority of funds were allocated to the Western Balkan countries, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Africa and the Middle East, with the largest share of aid earmarked for higher educational programmes and the strengthening of government institutions and civil society.

Resting on past success would be extremely unwise, as a new era of development challenges is approaching, during which Slovenia will have to determine and justify its role as an economically developed country, aware of the need for balanced social, environmental and economic development in the international community. With the consolidation of half of the bilateral development funds at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the transition to a programming budget, the rather fragmented former system has now been centralised. This has laid the foundation for better coordination and increased efficiency in Slovenia's development assistance activities in the future. The Ministry will strive to establish an institutional structure at both strategic and implementation levels, which will standardise the system of development planning and implementation, simultaneously providing for an efficient and coordinated flow of funds.

Focusing on our sectoral priorities is of particular importance. These priorities include social services (i.e. good governance, the strengthening of the rule of law, technical assistance, education and granting scholarships), environment protection (i.e. sustainable water management), and last but by no means the least, women empowerment - a cross-cutting topic, which supplements all other priorities.

Our future activities will be aimed at increasing the share of bilateral development cooperation within the entire sphere of official development assistance, in accordance with geographical priorities which are outlined in the Resolution on International Development Cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia. The majority of bilateral assistance will still be channelled to the Western Balkans. With Montenegro and Macedonia, Slovenia will pursue development cooperation programmes, whereas collaboration with other countries in the region will be undertaken in the

form of various projects. In Eastern Europe – Slovenia's secondary geographical priority – attention will be devoted to Moldova, while in Africa emphasis will be placed on Cape Verde.

In the forthcoming years, we will strive to establish closer links between Slovenian business entities and development cooperation. We will also strengthen ties with non-governmental development organisations and other institutions, whilst pursuing education for development and public awareness focusing on the importance of international development cooperation. In this regard, the "Slovenian Development Days" will once again be organised, aiming to raise awareness on the relationship between the local and global dimensions of developments throughout the world and their impact on the Slovenian society and policy.

Special attention will be devoted to regular and comprehensive assessments of the planning system, as well as the financing and implementation of development cooperation. At Portugal's invitation, Slovenia is participating in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development as an observer in the peer review of Portuguese development cooperation performance. This will be an important experience in preparing for the future planning and implementation of international development cooperation.

Slovenia's increased participation in multilateral forums and institutions in the field of development is also among our goals. A special opportunity and responsibility was provided to Slovenia through its membership of the UNDP and UNFPA Executive Committees in 2010, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the period 2009–2011. Slovenia also participates in EU bodies that formulate development cooperation policies and humanitarian assistance programmes, and harbours great expectations of its OECD membership.

The Millennium Development Goals Review Summit 2010 will be one of the most important events of the year. Slovenia, which places great importance on the MDGs, expects that the countries present will reaffirm their commitments to attaining the set objectives. We must consider the significance of sustainable development, which connects economic objectives with social development and environment protection. Sustainable development can only be achieved through a long-term, effective and comprehensive system of international development cooperation and must become an intrinsic part of Slovenia's modern foreign policy. We need to be aware of its contribution to Slovenia's presence in the world, fulfilling the country's moral and global responsibility and ensuring stability and justice in the international community.

Dragoljuba Benčina,
State Secretary in the capacity of Minister
for International Development Cooperation

ABSTRACT

In terms of per capita gross national income (GNI), Slovenia is among the economically developed countries of the world, and has become an official development assistance donor in 2004. It thus contributes to a more equitable and balanced global development. In line with the European Consensus on Development, Slovenia is striving to increase the share of official development assistance and reach 0.17% and 0.33% of GNI by 2010 and 2015, respectively. In 2009, funds earmarked for international development cooperation amounted to EUR 51,266,839 or 0.15% of GNI. In order to meet its international commitments to international development aid, Slovenia will have to earmark at least EUR 60.4 million in 2010 and at least EUR 152.8 million in 2015.

Nearly two thirds (64% or EUR 33,106,970) of Slovenian official development assistance in 2009 were allocated to international organisations and institutions. Within the regular annual contribution to the European Union budget, which is deemed to be official development assistance, Slovenia contributed EUR 26,510,000. The remaining funds were channelled through the United Nations, its programmes and agencies, the World Bank Group and other international organisations.

In 2009, Slovenia earmarked EUR 14,362,325 or 28% of total development aid for funding bilateral development projects. This type of aid was mainly provided by relevant ministries and Slovenian development institutions. Within bilateral development cooperation, EUR 10,574,688 were allocated directly to the aid recipient countries in the form of (co)funded projects, while EUR 3,787,010 were allocated indirectly as contributions to entire regions or several regions concurrently. A major share (EUR 11,339,484 or 79%) of bilateral development aid was earmarked for the Western Balkan countries. These were followed by the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Southern and South-Eastern Asia, and South and Central America.

In 2009, Slovenia provided aid to 18 sectors. The largest share of total bilateral aid was earmarked for higher education programmes (EUR 2,770,223 or 19.3% of total bilateral aid). This was followed by government and civil society (EUR 2,354,580 or 16.4%), migrant care (EUR 2,082,364 or 14.5%), multi-sectoral aid (EUR 1,411,110 or 9.8%), education (EUR 1,264,432 or 9%), conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security (EUR 1,180,202 or 8.2%), environmental protection (EUR 996,035 or 6.9%) and non-governmental organisations (EUR 604,567 or 4.2%).

WHAT?

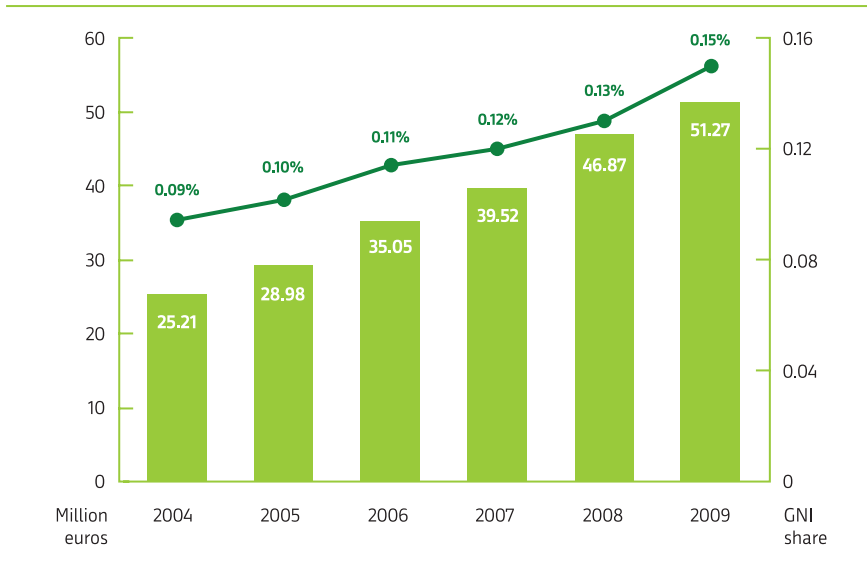
SLOVENIA AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

International development cooperation or official development assistance (ODA) is provided by developed countries to support developing countries' economic, social and political development. Donor countries, including Slovenia, contribute a share of the gross national income for more equitable and balanced global development in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals and international commitments.

In June 2006, Slovenia adopted the **International Development Cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia Act**, which defines the goals and method of long-term planning, financing and implementing international development cooperation. In July 2008, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Resolution on International Development Cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia until 2015. The Resolution sets out the geographical and sectoral priorities of Slovenia's international development cooperation until 2015, and the mechanisms for its implementation.

In accordance with international commitments to increase development aid, Slovenia has been systematically increasing the share of gross national income (GNI) earmarked for the developing countries since 2004, when it officially became a donor country. In 2009, Slovenia's funds earmarked for development aid totalled EUR 51,266,839, which is 0.15% of GNI.

Official development assistance in EUR as a share of GNI



In line with the guidelines of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Slovenia's development aid is divided into three categories:

- **Bilateral aid**, amounting in 2009 to EUR 14,362,325 or 28% of total allocated funds;
- **Multilateral aid**, amounting in 2009 to EUR 33,106,970 or 64% of total funds (EUR 26,510,000 were allocated to the European Union budget as part of the development aid contribution, while EUR 6,596,970 were allocated to other international organisations);
- **Administrative costs** normalized to 8% of the entire sum and amounting in 2009 to EUR 3,797,544.

Slovenia's international development cooperation in 2009 (in EUR)	
Bilateral aid	14,362,325
Multilateral aid	33,106,970
Administrative costs (8%)	3,797,544
Official development assistance (total):	51,266,839

In 2009, the growing trend of funds allocated to development aid continued. The funds increased by 9% compared to the year before. Multilateral aid increased by 24%, while bilateral aid decreased by 17%. This was mostly a result of changes in the reporting methodology.

In compliance with commitments made internationally, Slovenia will further strive to increase the share of development aid. To achieve the set objectives, it will need to increase the funds for development aid, so that, with the predicted economic growth, they will amount to approximately 60 million euros in 2010 (0.17% of GNI), and 153 million euros (0.33% of GNI) in 2015.

Bilateral aid

Bilateral aid of the Republic of Slovenia is an important part of Slovenia's development cooperation, since it is allocated directly to the aid recipient countries. It involves numerous programmes and projects implemented by ministries, government services, development institutions (co-)founded by the Slovenian government, companies and non-governmental organisations, and international organisations if they are authorised by Slovenia to implement an individual project.

In 2009, Slovenian bilateral aid totalled EUR 14,362,325 or 28% of development aid in this year. Funds in the form of the (co)financing of projects, allocated directly to aid recipient countries, amounted to EUR 10,574,688 and funds allocated indirectly (as a contribution to the entire region, NGOs, and institutions and for education and public awareness raising) amounted to EUR 3,787,637.

Bilateral funds in EUR as a share of ODA



Multilateral aid

Most of Slovenia's official development assistance is still channelled through multilateral organisations – in 2009, EUR 33,106,970 (65% of the entire official development assistance) were allocated for this purpose.

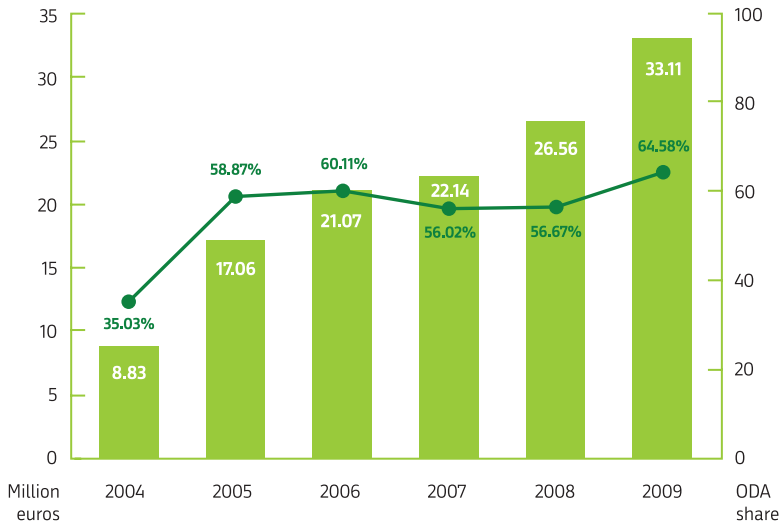
Within its **contribution to the European Union budget**, Slovenia earmarked EUR 26,510,000 (80% of multilateral and 52% of total development aid funds) for development programmes. The funds were earmarked for the implementation of development programmes and European Union projects in aid recipients. The contribution increased by EUR 4.41 million or 20% compared to 2008.

The remaining part of Slovenia's multilateral development aid comprises **the payment of membership fees and contributions to other international organisations in the field of development**. In 2009, it earmarked EUR 6,596,970 for this purpose – a 50% increase over the year before. The payment of debt obligations of the International Development Association (IDA) and higher contributions to several organisations accounted for the increase.

The European Union (European Commission and Member States) is the most important global development aid donor. With **the European Consensus on Development**, the European Union made a commitment in 2005 to earmark 0.56% of GNI on average by 2010, and 0.70% of GNI by 2015. Member States that have not yet achieved the set objective, must, in compliance with the Consensus, strive to earmark at least 0.51% of GNI for development aid by 2010; Member States that acceded to the European Union after 2002 must strive to earmark at least 0.17% of their GNI for devel-

opment aid by 2010. By 2015, Member States should earmark 0.70% of their GNI on average for development cooperation, while Member States that acceded to the European Union after 2002 should earmark at least 0.33% of their GNI for this purpose. In May 2009, the European Council in its conclusions again urged the Member States to fulfil commitments on increasing development aid with the aim of achieving the Millennium Development Goals within the agreed timeframe, by 2015.

Multilateral funds in EUR as a share of ODA



Humanitarian aid

In 2009, Slovenia earmarked EUR 763,418 for bilateral humanitarian aid. In line with the guidelines of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, humanitarian aid includes several sectors: humanitarian aid in the narrow sense of the word (EUR 315,260), reconstruction and rehabilitation (EUR 104,500) and disaster prevention and preparedness (EUR 343,658).

After the military conflicts and the worsening humanitarian and social situation in Gaza at the end of 2008, Slovenia responded with special contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the amounts of EUR 50,000 and 19,500. In November 2009, UNRWA again appealed for humanitarian aid contributions. In Gaza alone, 8000 new schoolchildren and students lack teachers, while programmes of educational reform and gender equality are especially threatened. Slovenia therefore allocated an additional EUR 35,000 to UNRWA at the end of the year.

On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Dr Danilo Türk, the Government supported the humanitarian action of providing medical care for children injured in conflicts (EUR 146,000). The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine

Victims Assistance and the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia participated in the project of rehabilitation of 33 Palestinian children. Slovenia also earmarked EUR 50,000 for Pakistan through the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

Slovenia earmarked EUR 17,000 through the World Health Organisation (WHO) for aid to Ukraine upon the outbreak of the new form of influenza, and EUR 30,000 for Cape Verde upon the outbreak of dengue fever. To ensure regular food supply, EUR 35,000 were earmarked for Madagascar and EUR 36,805 for Burundi through the World Food Programme.

In 2009, Slovenia earmarked EUR 101,900 for projects within the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE) and direct aid in the form of civil protection training (rescuing from caves, fire fighting, etc.). Rehabilitation projects for children from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo (Give a Smile, EUR 24,215) and children from Chernobyl in Ukraine (EUR 25,000) were carried out within calls for applications for non-governmental organisations.

Awareness raising

The Resolution on International Development Cooperation highlights in particular the significance of education for development and public awareness raising, since “society and politics /.../ need to comprehend the developments in the world, their causes and consequences, and be aware of the connection between the local and global dimensions.” Conditions for the effectiveness of development policy are established and support for European and national aid policies for developing countries are ensured with the help of educational activities.

From 22 to 24 October, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as coordinator of international development cooperation, participated in the European Development Days entitled Citizenship and Development, which took place in the vicinity of Stockholm, and organised a round-table entitled East Meets South. Representatives of new European Union Member States exchanged experience on establishing democracy and economic transition with the representatives of developing countries.

In October 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in partnership with Sloga, a platform of non-governmental organisations, for raising awareness among the Slovenian public, organised for the first time the Slovenian Development Days (15–17 October). Efforts for achieving the Millennium Development Goals were the main topic of the event. Raising public awareness of the meaning of international development cooperation in the time of global financial and economic crisis was given special attention. The participants also discussed human rights in the light of development cooperation.

WHERE?

OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION BY REGIONS

In line with the priority objectives of the Slovenian foreign policy, bilateral international development cooperation is directed mostly towards the Western Balkan countries. Slovenia has concluded agreements on international development cooperation with Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania and Kosovo. The second priority geographical region for Slovenia's international development cooperation is Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Moldova and Ukraine are highlighted as priority countries. Slovenia has concluded agreements on development cooperation with these two countries. The third priority region for Slovenian international development cooperation is Africa, in which Slovenia operates mostly through multilateral development aid allocated to the least developed countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

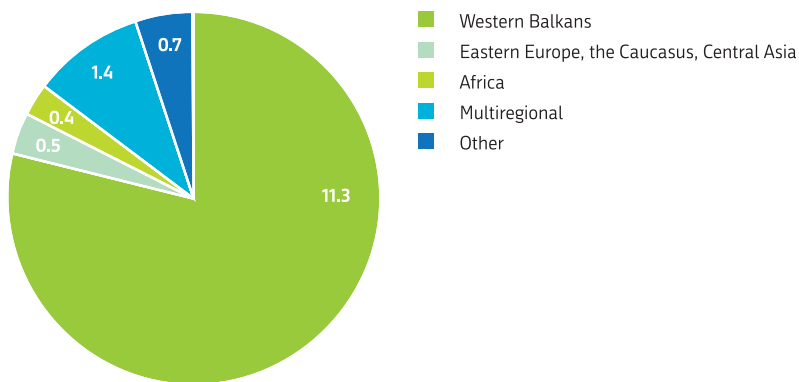
Distribution of ODA by country

Country	Funds	Country	Funds	Country	Funds
Croatia	2,676,121	China	49,020	Kyrgyzstan	8,205
Kosovo	1,400,250	Congo	31,800	Malaysia	7,284
Serbia	1,369,124	Sri Lanka	31,800	Belarus	6,505
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,217,701	Cape Verde	30,000	Eritrea	6,360
Macedonia	953,026	Uganda	24,649	Liberia	6,360
Montenegro	942,513	Malawi	20,223	Somalia	6,360
Albania	451,092	Burkina Faso	19,877	Sudan	6,360
Palestinian Territories	263,220	Cameroon	19,080	Uzbekistan	6,360
Turkey	142,256	Argentina	17,420	Zimbabwe	6,360
Afghanistan	97,017	Moldova	16,514	South Africa	< 5,000
Iran	95,400	Mexico	15,505	Brazil	< 5,000
Iraq	89,290	Rwanda	14,016	Tajikistan	< 5,000
Pakistan	88,160	Ghana	12,843	Armenia	< 5,000
Georgia	83,629	Algeria	12,720	Kazakhstan	< 5,000
Ukraine	80,102	Guinea	12,720	Vietnam	< 5,000
Burundi	68,165	Sierra Leone	12,720	Bangladesh	< 5,000
Nigeria	63,600	India	10,218	Egypt	< 5,000
Madagascar	57,400	Jordan	9,580	Bolivia	< 5,000

Distribution of ODA by region

Region	Funds
Western Balkans	11,339,484
Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	485,149
Middle East	457,490
Africa	435,822
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	187,232
South and Central America	37,094
Funds earmarked for several regions	1,419,427

Distribution of bilateral ODA by region in 2009 in million EUR



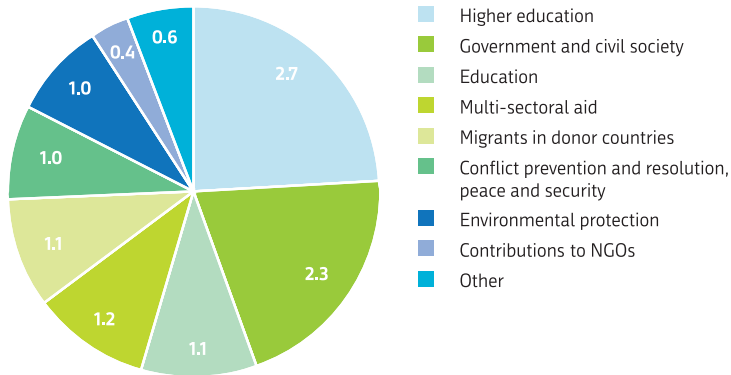
Western Balkans

The Western Balkans is a geographical priority of Slovenia's international development cooperation. Slovenia earmarked **EUR 11,339,484** (or 79% of bilateral aid) to this region; EUR 9,009,827 were allocated directly to individual countries, while 2,329,657 were allocated to projects in several countries in the region.

In the Western Balkan countries, a large portion of bilateral aid (24%) was earmarked for **higher education**, 20% for projects in the field of **government and civil society**, 10% for **education**, 10% for **multi-sectoral aid**, 9% for **migrant care**, 8% for **conflict prevention and ensuring peace and security**, 8% for **environmental protection**, 3% for **non-governmental organisations**, 2% for **disaster prevention and preparedness** and 2% for **health**. The remaining funds were earmarked for water supply and sanitary regulations, trade policy, agriculture, energy production and supply, social infrastructure and services, and humanitarian aid.

The projects were implemented by relevant ministries and other development institutions (Centre for Excellence in Finance – CEF, Centre for European Perspective – CEP, International Fund for Demining and Mine-Victims Assistance – ITF, the Foundation 'TOGETHER', Centre for International Cooperation and Development, and NGOs).

Bilateral aid to the Western Balkans in 2009 in million EUR – by sector



The greater part of aid earmarked for **Croatia** was provided in the form of higher and secondary education scholarships. The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief implemented a project on the accession of Croatia to Euro-Atlantic structures, while the Office for Gaming Supervision, the University Medical Centre of Ljubljana, the Oncology Institute of Ljubljana and the Supreme Court have provided technical assistance to the country.

In **Kosovo**, the Slovenian Police participated in the international peace-keeping mission of the European Union EULEX and in the UN mission UNMIK. Slovenian civil experts provided advisory services in the fields of protection, rescue and agriculture within the mission KFOR SVNKON. Funds were also earmarked for migrant care.

The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, in partnership with the Surveying and Mapping Institute of Slovenia and the Kosovo Cadastral Agency, carried out a project of technical assistance in establishing databases for spatial planning in Kosovo. The Centre for European Perspective (CEP) continued the project of improving the efficiency of Kosovo's public administration. In 2009, the topics covered included international negotiating techniques and training of heads of personnel services for motivating employees in public administration.

The Institute of Information Science in Maribor (IZUM) introduced the Internet bibliographical system COBISS and provided computer literacy courses. The Foundation 'TOGETHER' implemented a project on preventing suicidal behaviour and on mental health care, while Slovene Philanthropy carried out training of Kosovo teachers for work with children with specific learning difficulties.

In **Serbia**, the Slovenian Police participated in the international peace-keeping mission of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Funds were also earmarked for migrant care and a project of encouraging reform of the Serbian judicial system carried out by the World Bank. The Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund earmarked funds for secondary education.

On the initiative of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior, the Centre for European Perspective implemented a project on the creation of an ethical working environment enabling more efficient prevention of corruption. The Centre for International Cooperation and Development (CMSR) participated in the elaboration of the legal and administrative bases for implementation of the European Union directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment in Serbia.

The Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy supported three projects in Serbia on the basis of a call for applications for co-funding local self-government and regional development projects. In Serbia, a model of an entrepreneurial incubator was thus designed, together with the establishment of a guarantee scheme and the transfer of experience in drafting and implementing rural development projects.

The Foundation 'TOGETHER' continued work on the project of a counselling centre for children, adolescents and parents in Kruševac. Representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Office for Gaming Supervision, the University Medical Centre of Ljubljana and the Institute of Oncology in Ljubljana provided technical assistance to the country.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the Slovenian Police participated in the international peace-keeping mission EUPM BiH. Funds were also earmarked for migrant care. Through the Centre for International Cooperation and Development, the following three projects were implemented: a central unit for managing parameters of ventilation and gas conditions in the Kakanj mine, an information system for the Insurance Supervision Agency of the Republic of Srpska and the elaboration of legal bases as well as a proposal for establishing administrative bases for the application of the European Union directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, in partnership with several providers from Slovenia, carried out a project of training and transfer of know-how in the fields of milk production and fruit cultivation.

The co-funding of a national cooperative online bibliography system took place through the Institute of Information Science, Maribor. The Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund earmarked funds for secondary education, while the Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes (CMEPIUS) provided funds for scholarships. The Foundation 'TOGETHER' continued the project of a counselling centre for children, adolescents and parents in Gračanica. A project of school reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been in planning and implementation since 2008.

The Centre for European Perspective coordinated a project of training consular agents in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy, the Supreme Court, the Government Office for Development and European Affairs, the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office, the Institute of Oncology in Ljubljana and the University Medical Centre of Ljubljana provided technical assistance to the country.

In **Macedonia**, the Government Office for Development and European Affairs, in partnership with other ministries and state bodies, implemented a cooperation project in the field of European affairs. The Centre for European Perspective carried out a workshop on Macedonia's negotiations with the European Union. Representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Administration, the Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, the Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy, the Government Office for Development and European Affairs and the University Medical Centre of Ljubljana provided technical assistance to the country.

The following three projects were implemented through the Centre for International Cooperation and Development: project planning, construction and launch of a communal sewage plant in the municipality of Gjurče Petrov in Skopje; drafting a national water management strategy, drafting the legal basis and a proposal for the establishment of administrative foundations for the implementation of the European Union directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment and the implementation of waste management of batteries and accumulators.

The Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy supported three projects in Macedonia on the basis of a call for applications for co-funding local self-government and regional development projects. They assisted the Skopje Region Promotion Centre and exchanged know-how in the field of preparation and implementation of a regional development programme, and projects and calls for applications of the European Union. Within the project Transferring Know-How to Macedonia, they held workshops on applying to calls for applications within the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), cross-border and transnational cooperation, preparation of a development strategy of a local action group, and inclusion of the non-governmental sector in the preparation and implementation of development strategies.

Through the Institute of Information Science, Maribor, the purchase of computer equipment for a classroom and communication equipment and equipment for uninterrupted power supply for the COBISS centre at the National and University Library "St. Kliment Ohridski" was organised. Funds for secondary education were earmarked through the Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund. The foundation 'TOGETHER' continued the project of a counselling centre for children, adolescents and parents in Skopje.

In **Montenegro**, three projects were implemented through the Centre For International Cooperation and Development: furnishing elementary and secondary schools and the Central National Library in Cetinje, construction of a module of a tax administration information system for tax accounting and the purchase of equipment for the City Library in Podgorica. A project of establishing a national centre for clean manufacturing was implemented through the UN Industrial Development Organisation. Slovenia also earmarked funds for Montenegro in the field of migrant care.

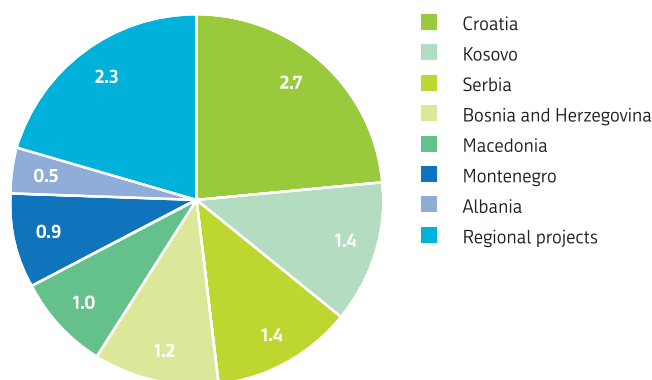
The Institute of Information Science, Maribor, purchased equipment for securing communications in the COBISS centre in the Central National Library. Through the Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund, funds were earmarked for secondary education, while scholarship funds were earmarked through CMEPIUS.

The Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy supported three projects in Montenegro on the basis of calls for applications for co-funding projects on local self-government and regional development. Within a project of transferring good practices from Slovenia (Goriško statistical region) to Montenegro, partnerships were formed and knowledge gained in successful regional projects and approaches was transferred. The Project Bilateral Assistance, E-Academy involved the training of national and local actors in regional development in Montenegro for more efficient drawing on European Union funds, which is contributing to the goals of the National Programme of Montenegro's Integration into the European Union. Within the project With Tradition Towards Sustainable Tourism, Slovenia contributed locally and regionally to enhancing knowledge and qualifications for preserving traditional activities in mountain areas.

Representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Administration, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia, the Office for Gaming Supervision, the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office, and the University Medical Centre of Ljubljana provided technical assistance to the country.

Through IZUM, the most essential computer equipment was purchased and installations were made in ten general libraries and in the central library of the Polytechnic University of Tirana, Albania. Scholarship funds were earmarked through CMEPIUS. Slovenia also allocated funds to **Albania** for migrant care.

Bilateral aid to the Western Balkans in 2009 in million EUR – by country



Several projects of a regional character and involving multiple countries were also implemented in the Western Balkans in 2009. The Centre of Excellence in Finance (CEF) thus implemented projects of professional training in managing public finances for accountants and internal auditors. Funds were also allocated for the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin.

The Police earmarked funds for the operation of a network of police attachés in Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia, and for liaison officers of the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces. The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine-

Victims Assistance continued its long-year plan of landmines and unexploded ordnance clearance operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Croatia.

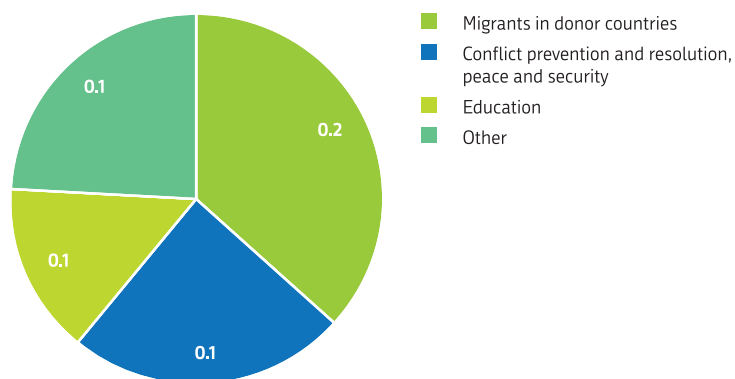
Within calls for applications for projects of non-governmental organisations in the field of international development cooperation, the Zavod Krog institute implemented a project of rehabilitating children from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for the first time also in Kosovo, while the Centre for Sustainable Development Cerknica implemented a project on sustainable development.

Eastern Europe, Asia and the Caucasus

The broader region of Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus is the second geographical priority of Slovenian international development cooperation. The total contribution to the region amounted to EUR 485,149 or 3% of official bilateral development assistance.

In Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus, Slovenia earmarked most funds for **migrant care** (37%), **conflict prevention and resolution, peace and stability** (24%), **education** (15%), **health** (9%), **economic infrastructure and services** (8%), **government and civil society** (4%), and **humanitarian aid** (4%). In addition to the UN Industrial Development Organization, the projects were implemented by relevant ministries.

Bilateral aid to Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus in 2009 in million EUR – by sector



Through the Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund, funds were earmarked for secondary education in **Ukraine**. Through the World Health Organization (WHO), Slovenia also earmarked funds for aid at the time of the outbreak of the new form of influenza in the country. Within calls for applications for projects of non-governmental organisations in the field of international development cooperation, the Red Cross of Slovenia once again provided rehabilitation of children from Chernobyl. Representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Government Office for De-

velopment and European Affairs and the University Medical Centre of Ljubljana provided technical assistance to the country.

In **Georgia**, the Slovenian Police participated in the international peace-keeping mission EUMM. Funds were also earmarked for migrant care.

Through the Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship Fund, funds for secondary education were earmarked for **Tajikistan**. Within the project IQUAL, funds were earmarked for study visits of the Public Administration Council of **Armenia** and a delegation from **Kazakhstan**.

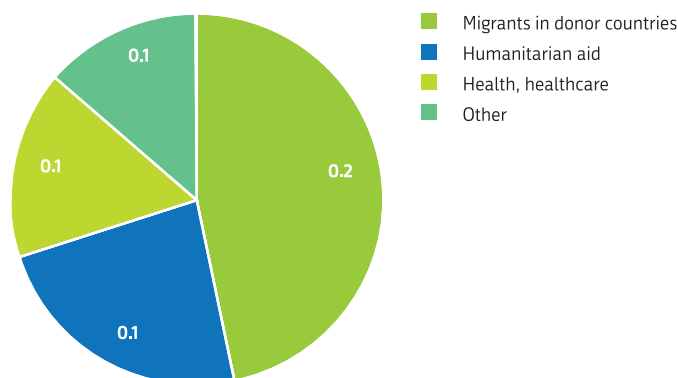
In **Afghanistan**, a civilian expert provided counsel on stabilization, reconstruction and development and assisted in projects with immediate effect within the mission ISAF PRT. Funds were also earmarked for migrant care.

Africa

The third geographical priority of Slovenia's international development cooperation is Africa, where EUR 436,096 or 3% of Slovenian bilateral aid were allocated in 2009.

In 2009, Slovenia earmarked most of its bilateral aid to Africa for **migrant care** (46%), **humanitarian aid** (23%), **health** (16%), **social infrastructure and services** (8%), **education** (6%), and a minor share for **government and civil society**. Projects were implemented by relevant ministries and non-governmental organisations.

Bilateral aid to Africa in 2009 in million EUR – by sector



In order to ensure regular food supplies, funds were earmarked for **Madagascar** and **Burundi** through the World Food Programme (WFP). Through the World Health Organisation (WHO), Slovenia earmarked funds for **Cape Verde** for aid during the outbreak of dengue fever.

Eight development and humanitarian projects were implemented within calls for applications for projects of NGOs in international development cooperation. Minor contributions for Africa were also allocated in the form of technical assistance by ministries and for election observation.

Other regions

In 2009, Slovenia earmarked EUR 457,490 or slightly more than 3% of its bilateral aid for countries in the **Middle East**, a large portion of which was earmarked for migrant care (35%), humanitarian aid (32%), reconstruction and rehabilitation (23%), health (8%) and conflict prevention and resolution (2%).

In 2009, EUR 187,232 or 1% of bilateral aid were earmarked for countries of **Eastern** and **South-Eastern Asia**. A large portion of aid was devoted to migrant care (48%), humanitarian aid (27%), education (14%), higher education (6%), and health (6%).

Slovenia directed a smaller share of its bilateral development funds to **South** and **Central America** – EUR 37,094, mostly for higher education (47%), education (42%) and health (11%).

In 2009, EUR 1,419,427 (nearly 10% of bilateral aid) were earmarked for implementing **projects in several regions simultaneously** or contributions to multilateral organisations, which are recorded as bilateral development aid.

Among projects and activities in multiple regions, most funds were earmarked for migrant care (27%), multi-sectoral aid (18%), economic infrastructure (18%), contributions to non-governmental organisations (16%), conflict prevention and resolution (7%), disaster prevention (6%), environmental protection (3%), and government and civil society (3%).

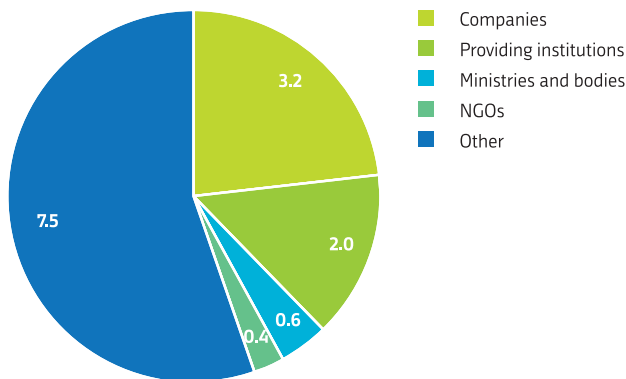
WHO?

PROVIDERS AND SECTORS

In compliance with the International Development Cooperation Act and the Resolution on International Development Cooperation until 2015, the provision of services and supply of goods intended for economic and social development of developing countries is a form of development cooperation, which contributes significantly to sustainable development. The interest of the Slovenian economy in partnership cooperation in this field is increasing and, at the same time, it has been realised in recent years that certain forms of international development cooperation can only be successfully implemented if companies are involved and technical cooperation is combined with economic activities.

In 2009, Slovenia earmarked EUR 3.174,831 for the promotion of economic partnerships. Of this, EUR 1,186,460 (37%) were earmarked for environmental projects, EUR 1,467,171 (46%) for education, EUR 200,000 (6%) for economic infrastructure and EUR 188,000 (6%) for government and civil society.

Bilateral aid in 2009 in million EUR – by providers



Projects to a total value of EUR 1,600,305 were implemented by the Centre for International Cooperation and Development (CMSR), which, in compliance with the International Development Cooperation Act and the Government decision, became the authorised provider for implementation of the technical and operative segments of international development cooperation. The Investment Promotion Programme in South-Eastern Europe of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development was allocated EUR 200,000, while EUR 293,200 were earmarked for projects that were implemented through the UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). The Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology continued the project of introducing the online bibliographical system COBISS in the Western Balkans (EUR 952,336).

Providing institutions

From 1998 to 2008, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia founded or co-founded five institutions for implementing international development assistance: International Trust Fund For Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF), Centre of Excellence in Finance (CEF) in the field of managing public finances, Centre for European Perspective (CEP) in the field of technical support and encouraging integration processes in European Union candidate countries and potential candidates, including countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy, Foundation 'TOGETHER' for the protection and well-being of children in regions affected by wars, armed conflicts, terrorist attacks, natural and technical disasters or unfavourable social circumstances, and the Centre for eGovernance Development (CeGD) covering the development of an information society in the countries of South-Eastern Europe. The institutions function under the administrative supervision of representatives of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Resolution on International Development Cooperation of Slovenia introduces a principle for the aforementioned institutions, according to which the state, as their founder or co-founder (provided that they draft and implement a suitable work agenda) earmarks funds for their operation from the budget intended for development cooperation.

In 2009, EUR 1,954,827 were earmarked for the functioning and projects of providing institutions. Of this sum, EUR 1,520,959 were earmarked for projects in the field of the government and civil society, EUR 59,073 for trade policy projects, EUR 165,460 for health projects, EUR 59,022 for education projects, EUR 7600 for conflict prevention and resolution projects, and EUR 142,712 for projects of multi-sectoral aid.

Ministries

In 2009, EUR 563,504 were earmarked for technical assistance in the form of study visits and knowledge transfer. The activities were carried out by relevant ministries and bodies.

Use of funds by ministries (collected data)

	Funds (in EUR)
Ministry of Finance	7,433,399
Ministry of the Economy	565,117
Ministry of the Interior (including the Police)	3,697,481
Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning	998,118
Ministry of Education and Sport	29,180
Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology	4,180,533
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2,746,382
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs	745,165

Ministry of Health	828,332
Ministry of Defence	612,950
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	314,305
Ministry of Public Administration	53,827
Municipality of Ljubljana	13,521
Government Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy	109,616
Ministry of Justice (including the Supreme Court)	9,840
Government Office for Development and European Affairs	29,916
Co-funding calls for applications for NGOs*	286,088

* Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Administration, Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy, and Ministry of Health

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

Non-governmental organisations are a significant provider of **international development cooperation**. The Resolution on International Development Cooperation devotes special attention to strengthening the capacities of civil society and NGOs and promotes their integration. Donor countries with a tradition in **international development cooperation** channel up to 20% of their official development assistance through NGOs. In Slovenia, the share is smaller, but is gradually increasing.

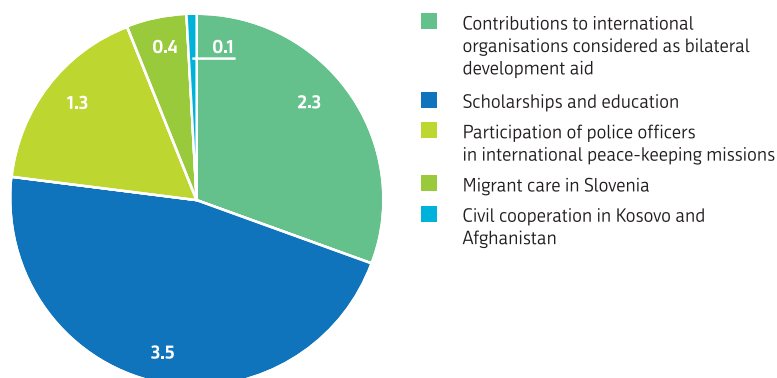
In 2009, EUR 379,452 were earmarked for projects of NGOs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Administration, the Ministry of Health and the Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy earmarked EUR 264,897 within calls for applications for projects of NGOs in the field of international development cooperation. Eleven development and three humanitarian projects were implemented in the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. Among other projects, EUR 61,944 were earmarked for the support of Sloga, a platform of non-governmental organisations in the field of international development cooperation, EUR 25,200 were earmarked for the Society Ključ for PATS (recognition, aid and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings), EUR 8,000 to the Kosovo non-governmental organisation QPEA for the Project Our Rights and EUR 19,411 for Slovene Philanthropy for supporting the project of training Kosovo teachers to deal with specific learning difficulties.

Other activities

In 2009, EUR 7,477,698 were earmarked for other activities – EUR 1,261,584 for the participation of police officers in international peace-keeping missions, the network of police attachés and in the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), EUR 383,895 were earmarked for migrant care in Slovenia, EUR 3,452,856 for

scholarships and educational programmes, EUR 28,018 for election observation, EUR 70,310 for civilian participation in Kosovo and Afghanistan, and the remaining funds were earmarked for contributions to organisations and considered bilateral development aid.

Other bilateral activities in 2009 in million EUR



Overview by sectors

In line with the guidelines of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD DAC), development aid is allocated to various sectors – in 2009, Slovenia earmarked bilateral development aid to 18 different sectors. The largest share was earmarked for **higher education programmes** (19%), followed by the **government and civil society** (16%), **migrants in donor countries** (15%), **multi-sectoral aid** or aid for activities that cannot be categorised into individual sectors (10%), **education** (9%), **conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security** (8%), **environmental protection** (7%), **contributions to non-governmental organisations** (4%), **health** (3%), **humanitarian aid** (2%), and **disaster prevention and preparedness** (2%).

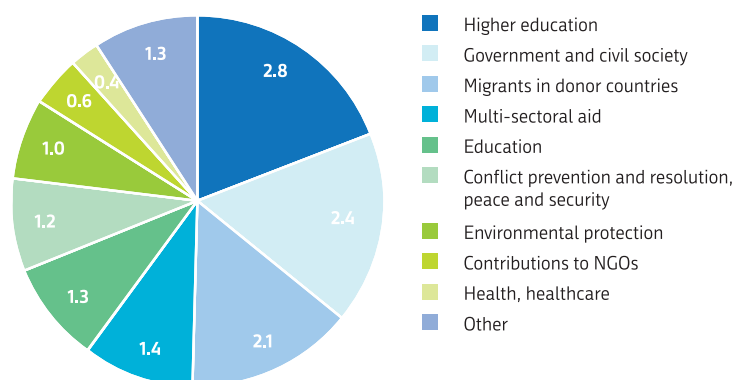
The remaining sectors (economic infrastructure and services, reconstruction and rehabilitation, social infrastructure and services, water supply and sanitary regulations, trade policy and regulations, agriculture, energy production and supply) were earmarked less than 1% of bilateral development aid in 2009.

Bilateral ODA in 2009 by sector

Sector	Funds (in EUR)
Higher education	2,770,223
Government and civil society	2,354,580
Migrants in donor countries	2,082,011
Multi-sectoral aid	1,411,110

Education	1,264,432
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	1,180,202
Environmental protection	996,035
Contributions to NGOs	604,567
Health, healthcare	376,079
Disaster prevention and preparedness	343,658
Humanitarian aid	315,260
Economic infrastructure and services	288,000
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	104,500
Water supply and sanitary regulations	73,769
Social infrastructure and services	73,477
Trade policy and regulations	59,073
Agriculture	30,672
Energy production and supply	24,725

Bilateral ODA in 2009 in million EUR – by sector (graphical presentation)



HOW?

MANAGING AND MONITORING DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department for International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance) as the coordinator of international development cooperation prepares annual reviews of activities in this field.

Information on official development assistance at the global level is collected and published annually by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. All member states of the Committee report to it, as well as non-member states and multilateral agencies on a voluntary basis. In reporting, Slovenia follows the methodological guidelines of the Committee.

Special attention in international development cooperation of Slovenia is devoted to public awareness raising, reporting on activities, the importance of development aid and its effectiveness. The latter is assessed with numerous indicators – at the macro-economic level as well as that of individual development goals. At the latter level, the Millennium Development Goals are of special significance.

Effectiveness of the implementation of international development cooperation

According to the present growth of Slovenian funds earmarked for official development assistance, achieving the set goals (0.17% of gross national income in 2010 and 0.33% in 2015) will call for a systemic increase in aid. Along with efforts for increasing Slovenian official development assistance, its effectiveness must also be enhanced. We must also strive for a uniform international development cooperation system.

With this aim and on the basis of the Resolution on International Development Cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia until 2015, a **working group was established tasked with drafting organisational structure proposals for programming and organisation of the implementation of international development cooperation** and suitable forms of concentration of budget funds after 2010.

Slovenia is one of the more recent donor countries; it is therefore only establishing mechanisms for enhancing the volume and effectiveness of international development cooperation. While the ratio between the multilateral and bilateral parts in established donor countries is substantially in favour of the bilateral part, Slovenian development aid is still largely multilateral. In 2009, the share of bilateral activities increased compared to the year before. In accordance with its commitments, Slovenia will further strive to increase its multilateral contribution – it will begin to earmark funds for the European Development Fund (intended for the development of countries in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean. If we wish to increase the share

of bilateral development cooperation at the same time, we will have to systematically strengthen human resources for its planning and implementation.

The coordination of development cooperation in Slovenia was hampered in the past, since individual departments planned and implemented activities within development cooperation individually. This hindered the establishment of an international development cooperation system as a unified instrument of Slovenian foreign policy. With the **transition to a programming budget** in 2009, approximately one half of bilateral development funds were combined at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the future, we will have to carry on with the process of consolidation of development funds, since this enables far better coordination and higher efficiency.

Slovenia and the Millennium Development Goals

In 1970, the 22 wealthiest countries in the world committed themselves to earmarking 0.7% of gross national income for development cooperation – the key instrument of the international community for improving the lives of all people in the world. This instrument is directed primarily at training countries to resolve their own development issues in the long term and in a sustainable manner. Nevertheless, every sixth human lives on less than a dollar a day and faces a lack of drinking water, food, healthcare, education and other basics on a daily basis. Economic prosperity enables us to eradicate poverty; however, to make progress, a global approach and cooperation between the developed world and developing countries are necessary.

The Millennium Declaration, adopted in 2000, is a significant step towards this goal. In its eight Millennium Development Goals, it set out in detail the purpose of development cooperation until 2015, when these goals should be fulfilled. The responsibility of achieving the first five goals is shared by developing countries, which will not succeed in fulfilling their part of the agreement if developed countries do not fulfil theirs – to ensure more and more efficient development aid, fairer rules of trading and complete cancellation of debts (Goal 8).

Overview of Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day • Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Goal 2 Achieve universal elementary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of elementary schooling
Goal 3 Increase gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal education by 2015
Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five
Goal 5 Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources • Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water • Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020
Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states • Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system • Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term • In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries • In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Five years remain until the set goals must be achieved. Progress has been made in many fields, especially in poverty reduction, education, decreasing child mortality and the number of people infected with HIV. Nevertheless, it seems that it will be difficult to fulfil all commitments by 2015. The least progress has been made in non-income goals of human development. Lagging the most is Africa, especially due to the poor socio-economic position, numerous armed conflicts and the spread of HIV infections and other diseases.

Slovenia paid special attention to the Millennium Development Goals during its Presidency of the Council of the European Union. At the developmental meeting of the General Affairs & External Relations Council (GAERC) in May 2008, conclusions on "the European Union as a global partner for development: Speeding up progress towards the Millennium Development Goals" were drafted. On this basis, the European Council discussed in 2008 the progress and steps of the European Union for faster progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and drafted conclusions, including the "EU Agenda for Action on MDGs".

With its contribution to multilateral organisations, Slovenia is contributing to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals. In the bilateral field, it is focusing in accordance with its priorities mainly on the third, seventh and partly also the first Millennium Development Goal.

The First Millennium Development Goal

In addition to direct aid to the most endangered areas, Slovenia pays much attention to the renewal of the global system of ensuring a reliable food supply. At the World Food Summit in November 2009 within the Food and Agriculture Organisa-

tion (FAO), Slovenia supported the reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and put forward its experts for positions in the board of directors and special group of experts at the high level in the CFS.

Slovenia will further strive to preserve the international management system in the field of food supply security. A synchronised management system should connect all relevant players in ensuring food supply security and facilitate the harmonised operation and implementation of measures and policies in various sectoral fields. It will thus effectively contribute to achieving the First Millennium Development Goal. Slovenia will present these positions at the CFS meeting in October 2010, at which the CFS should assume political responsibility for control and coordination of issues pertaining to ensuring food supply security. This includes the following responsibilities:

- adopting political commitments and the foundations for ensuring food supply security and sustainable development;
- ensuring synchronised policies of all international multilateral organisations and other players in the field of food supply security.

The Third Millennium Development Goal

Gender equality and the strengthening of the role of women is a foreign policy priority of the Republic of Slovenia. In the field of protecting human rights, an action plan on the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution S/RES/1325 on women, peace and security is being drafted.

During the Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, special attention was devoted to implementing the rights of children and the status of women in armed conflicts. Slovenia sponsored the drafting of a study "Enhancing the European Union Response to Women and Armed Conflict with Particular Reference to Development Policy". On the basis of the study's recommendations and the discussion of development ministers, a statement of the Presidency was adopted at the meeting of the General Affairs & External Relations Council in May 2008. The study was the foundation for further work during the French Presidency, at the end of which the Council conclusions on the overview of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration were adopted, with special emphasis on women in armed conflicts.

Within the Slovenian Development Days in October 2009, the Minister of Development and State Secretary, Dragoljuba Benčina, received the MDG3-Torch from Denmark as part of the Global Call to Action. The torches, bearing symbolic meaning and raising public awareness about the importance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (especially the Third), were also given to the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, former United States Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and many other renowned public figures.

In 2010, Slovenia is a member of the UNDP and UNFPA Executive Committees, and in the period 2009–2011, also a member of the Executive Board of the UN International Children's Fund (UNICEF).

During its membership of the UNDP and UNFPA Executive Boards, Slovenia has chosen the issue of women and climate change as emphases. The latter will mostly affect the vulnerable population, and women constitute the majority of those living in poverty. Women are faced with social, economic and political obstacles, hampering opportunities for their adjustment. At the time of ongoing negotiations within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Slovenia supported the efforts of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance, the aim of which is to include the gender equality perspective in policies and international instruments. Slovenia invited the Head of the UNDP Equal Opportunities Group to participate in the project Women's Green Business.

Slovenian non-governmental development organisations are also active in the field of gender equality. With the financial support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they have implemented numerous projects in this field, including the project of fair weavers in Burkina Faso, and aid to unprivileged women and unaccompanied children in Montenegro. In 2010 and 2011, non-governmental organisations will also focus on the empowerment of women in Uganda and Sierra Leone, contribute to reducing mortality and improving health among children and women in Burundi, and work with people infected with HIV, especially women and orphans.

The Seventh Millennium Development Goal

Within sectoral priorities, the Resolution on International Development Cooperation defines adaptation to the effects of climate change and sustainable use of natural resources and their management as one of the guidelines of development cooperation.

In 2009, 6.9% of bilateral funds were earmarked for environmental protection. A higher share of funds for the promotion of economic partnerships was earmarked for environmental projects and other projects for sustainable development in the Western Balkans. Numerous projects on water management, building water purification plants, management of waste materials and improvement of air quality were implemented.

Slovenia is especially active in the field of comprehensive water resources management in the Western Balkan region, especially in the Danube and Sava River Basins. It is also an initiator of the project for collecting hydro-meteorological data and warning about floods and natural disasters in the Sava River Basin. The Drought Management Centre for South-Eastern Europe operates within the Environment Agency of the Republic of Slovenia.

Slovenia is involved in the political dialogue of the European Union on water for the regions of Central Asia and the Mediterranean. The issues of comprehensive water management and access to drinking water and sanitation are included in the dialogue between the European Union and Central Asia (sustainable management of the environment and waters is one of the foundations of the European Union Strategy for Central Asia).

Slovenia is striving to strengthen political dialogue on water within the group of like-minded countries in terms of environmental diplomacy (Green Group), including Iceland, Costa Rica, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and Cape Verde. The Group strives for joint action against the climate change, and for reducing global emissions and global warming. Climate change will especially affect countries with less natural resources and limited adaptation options.

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 will certainly require substantial efforts, political will and unified action in financing for development, as well as aid effectiveness. Special attention will have to be devoted to the coherence of development policies – political players need to ensure that development policy goals are also taken into account in planning and implementing procedures of other policies. Global challenges, such as climate change, the global food security crisis and the financial and economic crises, additionally burden the international community's development endeavours. Slovenia therefore assigns great importance to the MDGs Review Meeting to be held in September 2010 in New York.