

WHY SHOULD THE CZECH REPUBLIC INVEST IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION?

DEVELOPMENT WORKS

[Millennium development goals have shown](#) that it is possible to combat poverty, improve people's living conditions and give people a chance to live a life in dignity. Since 1990:



The number of people living on less than 1.25 USD per day **has dropped by 1 billion.**

The number of people suffering from malnutrition **has fallen by half and so has the rate of child mortality.**

HELP IS NEEDED



Almost **800 million** people are living in extreme poverty and about the same number of people are affected by malnutrition

Over **250 million** children do not attend school

2 billion of people are affected by water scarcity

Over **60 million** people have been forced to flee their homes

[\(more numbers\)](#)

IT DOES NOT COST MUCH

The Czech Development Agency (CzDA) carries out calls for development projects for which various Czech companies and non-government organizations compete. CzDA has a budget of about **500 million CZK**. Thanks to these funds, it is possible to carry out over 100 projects which help tens of thousands of people.



A Czech citizen pays **4 CZK per month** for development assistance. Most of us spend **100x more** on sweets.

In spite of this, the CzDA is able to **carry out over 100 projects with a budget of approximately 500 million CZK**. These projects help tens of thousands of people.

IT IS SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC



3 out of 4 people in the Czech Republic believe that it is important to help developing countries

WE MADE A PROMISE

In 2018, the Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the Czech Republic provided 6.6 billion CZK. That corresponds to about 0.13% of the Gross National Income (GNI). The international commitment embraced within the framework of the UN is 0,7% GNI. We have only donated 1/5 of the amount that we committed.

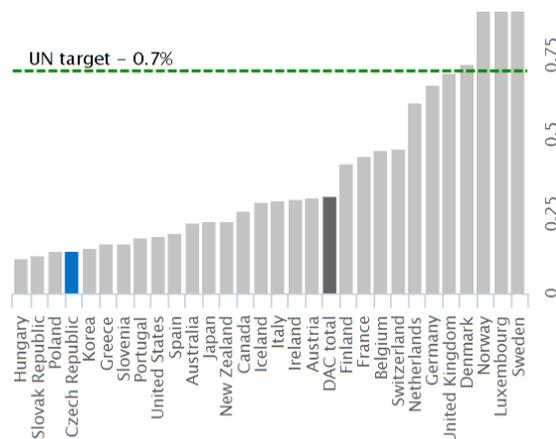


We gave only **1/5 of our commitment**

Therefore, we are **the fourth** least generous country in the OECD DAC (Development Assistance Committee)

Public funds used for assistance in developing countries are called **ODA** (Official Development Assistance). Annually, the Czech Republic gives **6,6 billion CZK, three quarters** of which are formed by obligatory **contributions to international organizations** (EU, UN and others). The rest of the amount includes other expenditure intended for government schemes (scholarships for students from developing countries, sending experts from state institutions to developing countries and others). Development projects funded by the Czech Development Agency (500 million CZK) constitute **less than 10%** of the total amount of development assistance (ODA) and about **0.0004** of the overall Czech budget for 2018 (1.3 trillion CZK.)

Graph comparing ODA countries [\(source\)](#):



IT REMOVES CAUSES OF FORCED MIGRATION

It gives people hope for a better life in their own country



People in Need has helped **7,000 internally displaced people in Afghanistan** to establish **350 self-help groups**

Self-help groups have been formed to help people save money and support each other when they are in need or when they are starting a business. Thanks to our courses, people are capable of becoming confectioners, shoemakers and electricians. Over a three-year period, 5,000 loans were obtained in the amount of 10 million CZK thanks to mutual support of people in self-help groups.

On site-assistance costs us millions – fences cost billions. This three-year project costs 25 million CZK per year. However, the Czech Republic pays only 2.5 million CZK per year, while People in Need contributes over 6 million CZK every year from its own resources and the European Union contributes over 16 million CZK per year.

In the last two years, Hungary has contributed **10 billion CZK per year to build a fence and unified border protection.**

Young people are given opportunities



It costs 1.5 million CZK to build a school in Ethiopia. In **13 years**, we have built **25 schools** there, each of which is attended by **1,500 children.**

We also support vocational education and help young people find jobs. We are working in Addis Ababa, for instance, where internally displaced people, often with no education, make up nearly half of the population. High unemployment rates remain a serious problem. Young people with no future tend to [leave](#) and set out on perilous journeys in search of a better life. For this reason, we support secondary education in the fields of leather crafts, the building industry and metal fabrication. Similarly, we support public institutions that help young people find jobs, as well as private companies that create job opportunities. In total, we have helped **1,000 young people.**

It builds resilient communities

Developing countries suffer from climate change immensely. Climate change leads to more frequent droughts, floods and hunger which [forces people to leave their homes](#). Building communities that are more resilient is a necessary solution.



People in Need has helped **6,000 people** in South Sudan to improve farming techniques, grow new crops, enhance food diversity and build dams to prevent flooding.

As a result, people have become more resilient to climate change and, in certain areas, malnutrition has dropped by **a third**, in contrast to controlled areas where malnutrition has doubled.

IT CREATES NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Together with a Czech company called PRO-BIO and local partners, People in Need helps to develop organic farming in Moldova. This partnership benefits all parties. Moldovan farmers use environmentally friendly farming methods, which helps give them access to the European market, safeguards their sales and improves livelihood. Additionally, the PRO-BIO company continues to build its supply chain. Thanks to People in Need, farmers are provided with subsidies, trainings and loans. In 2011, organic farming was only carried out by a few individuals, while today 100 farmers cultivate 3,500 hectares of land in an environment-friendly way. **In 2018, Moldovan crops, which cannot be grown in the Czech Republic, were introduced to European and Czech markets for the first time.**



Trading turnover between [the Czech Republic and developing countries](#) is almost **3x bigger** than Czech – Russian trading turnover and almost the same as Czech – Chinese turnover.

DEVELOPMENT MEANS A SUSTAINABLE POPULATION GROWTH

According to [UN estimates](#), the year 2050 should witness a world population of 10 billion people. The most rapid population growth will be seen on the African continent, whose current population of 1.2 billion people may double over the next 30 years. This large population growth will place heavy demands on scarce resources like water and land.

According to the physician Hans Rosling, global population growth will grind to a halt by 2100 at 10 – 13 billion people as a result of [population ageing and lower birth rates](#), which can already be seen today.

The world population 30 – 70 years from now will largely be determined by the way we cope with the problem of extreme poverty, Rosling explains. [Development and a rising standard of living will contribute to the fall of population growth](#) as a result of **improved medical care and reduced rates of child mortality**. With the hope that their children will survive to adulthood, families will decide to have [fewer children](#). Another key factor is **education, particularly for women**. [Data have shown](#) that families where women have completed secondary education have up to [2/3 fewer children](#) than families where women have no education whatsoever. Another crucial point is **job opportunities**. When people have [a vision of the future](#), they can plan their family life.

HELPS FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE

The poorest inhabitants of the Global South experience the worst impact of climate change. According to a [recent study](#), climate change has caused the difference between the richest and poorest countries in the world to increase by a quarter compared to if there was no climate change at all. Ironically, countries that bear little or no responsibility for climate change are much

more affected by it than countries with a much larger responsibility.

Currently, the least developed countries feel the impact of climate change the most.

According to the UN's [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\)](#) the changing climate will have adverse effects on health, job opportunities, food and water availability and even security for the countries of the Global South. Unfortunately, less developed countries often do not have the means to cope and adapt to climate change.

Development projects **help the poorest countries prepare for climate change by using sustainable technology** to reduce human impact on the environment.

Coping with climate change

In the last few years, the southern region of Ethiopia has suffered from long-term drought, partially caused by climate change. This is a serious problem as water is vital, not only for people, but also for cattle. In the south of Ethiopia, People in Need **has built and rehabilitated [436 water sources](#) since 2004**.

Introducing sustainable technologies

People in Need has supported **market development in the field of biogas and solar technologies** in Cambodia. Thanks to training programmes and support by People in Need, local companies have built almost 5,000 biogas plants and 1,500 home solar power plants during the last 3 years. These plants supply clean energy to 30,000 people. Moreover, People in Need and its donors have ensured that these technologies will reach the poorest people.. On average, one biogas plant is able to save three tons of wood per year and subsequently prevent the escape of almost five tons of CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere.

Which countries receive assistance from the Czech Republic?

Priority countries for the Czech Republic:

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ethiopia
Georgia
Cambodia
Moldova
Zambia

Specific countries of the Czech Republic:

Afghanistan
Palestine
Syria
Ukraine

Phase-out countries of the Czech Republic:

Kosovo
Mongolia
Serbia

People in Need helps in: (Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance)

Europe and Caucasus:

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Serbia
Kosovo
Moldova
Georgia
Armenia

Africa:

Ethiopia
The Democratic Republic of Congo
Zambia
Angola

Asia:

Afghanistan
Nepal
Mongolia
Bangladesh
Philippines
Myanmar
Cambodia

Humanitarian Assistance:

Syria
Iraq
Ukraine

