



Country Report

Development NGOs in HUNGARY

Author: Anita Bister, TRIALOG Information Officer

September 2005

Table of Content

- Introduction 3
- NGDO networking/The NGDO platform HAND 3
 - Sustainability of the platform 3
- Fields of activities of platform NGDOs 4
 - Development education and awareness raising activities 5
 - Countries of operation 5
- Sources of funding 6
 - Hungarian sources 6
 - European Union Sources..... 7
- NGO – Government Cooperation 8
 - The institutional and political framework 8
 - The NGDO dialogue with the government 9
- Annex 1: Hungarian ODA Priority countries 11
- Annex 2: Links..... 11
- Bibliography..... 12

Introduction¹

By July 2005, 23 nongovernmental organizations had joined the Hungarian NGDO platform, called Hungarian Association of NGOs for Development and Humanitarian Aid (HAND).² Another 15-20 NGOs are not identifying themselves directly within the field of development cooperation but they are interested in some of the issues and therefore have contacts to HAND or are included in HAND's mailing list. Some of the organisations outside the platform are NGOs which are active in cross border cooperation, especially in Southern Hungary at the borders to Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and the Ukraine.³

NGDO networking/The NGDO platform HAND

On an informal basis, Hungarian NGDOs started to meet regularly from December 2002 onwards. After about 10 NGOs signed a Memorandum of Understanding in January 2003, the platform HAND (Hungarian Association of NGOs for Development and Humanitarian Aid) has been formally registered in November 2003. In the General Assembly in June 2004, HAND became an official member of CONCORD, the European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development.

The main objectives of the Association are to promote common NGDO interests, to engage in active cooperation with all national and international stakeholders and to raise public awareness on humanitarian and development cooperation issues.⁴ One of the main challenges of the platform is to create real cooperation between the member organizations.⁵

Approximately half of the 23 member organisations are actively involved in platform's matters and activities.

Find a complete member list of HAND at:
<http://www.hand.org.hu/member.shtml>

Sustainability of the platform

The Canadian International Development Agency (through the ODACE/Official Development Assistance in Central Europe - programme) and the Hungarian Interchurch Aid played a considerable role in initiating and supporting the platform establishment. The Hungarian platform has one full time coordinator (Reka Balogh). ODACE which has been paying up to 95% of platform expenditures in 2003 and 2004 stopped its financial contributions by the end of March 2005. One third of the estimated platform costs for 2005 will be covered by the collection of membership fees. The membership fee depends on the

¹ Special thanks to Reka Balogh from HAND for her time and the information given in an interview.

² Information provided by Reka Balogh, email from 22.07.2005.

³ Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

⁴ TRIALOG Newsletter No. 3, 2004, p. 6. http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/newsletter_04.pdf [27.01.2005]

⁵ Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

respective member organisation's previous year expenditures and ranges from 20.000 HUF (approx. 80 EUR) to the highest contribution of 200.000 HUF (approx. 800 EUR). Altogether the membership contributions will comprise an amount of 1.500.000 HUF (approx. 6.000 EUR). The platform expects to be able to cover the rest of the costs by money from approved projects from the National Civil Fund and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see chapter: Sources of Funding).⁶

Fields of activities of platform NGDOs

Among the platform members, it is about 6-7 organizations who mainly focus on international development cooperation and/or humanitarian aid. For the other organizations, international development is not the main focus which means that they dedicate less than 50% of their activities to this working field.

The biggest organisations in the platform used to be three humanitarian NGOs: the Hungarian Interchurch Aid, the Hungarian Baptist Aid and the Hungarian Caritas. As the names reveal, these are all church related organisations. They are the ones which have most staff, turnover and most projects abroad (see subchapter: Countries of activities). They are embedded in international church NGO networks. However, the Hungarian Baptist Aid left the platform recently.

Another group in the platform are the green organisations such as the BOCS Foundation or the Environmental Partnership Foundation. The joining of the platform by the environmental and alterglobalisation NGO Protect the Future helped to overcome the gap and enforce dialogue between this kind of NGOs and the more "mainstream" development NGOs.

Some NGOs in the platform deal mainly with democratic rights, with the democratization process and capacity building of civil society. Examples are the Foundation for the Development of Democratic Rights (DEMNET Foundation), the Civil Society Development Foundation or the European Center for Not-for-Profit Law. Apart from them, there are organizations such as the Center for Independent Journalism, the Hungarian UNICEF Committee or organisations which can be characterized mainly as training institutes. Some of these organizations have offices accross Hungary as well and/or are involved in international networks – especially if they were originally founded by US institutions and became independent organizations after some period of time.

Another type of organizations in the platform are the NGOs dealing with volunteerism. Among them, the Hungarian Volunteersending Foundation is the only one which deals with international volunteering whereas the other NGOs of this type are concentrating their activities on Hungary at the moment.⁷

Last but not least, a few platform NGOs – the Artemisszio Foundation, the Anthropolis Foundation and the Africa-Asia Forum Association focus on issues of cross cultural relations and do social sciences.⁸

⁶ Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

⁷ Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

⁸ Information provided by Reka Balogh, email from 22.07.2005.

Development education and awareness raising activities

The platform and its members identified development education and awareness raising as a top priority for the upcoming years in order to increase the knowledge and support from the general public towards development issues. Until recently, there were no coordinated action plans in this field. This year, the platform together with the DEMNET Foundation has been granted an Awareness Raising Project from the National Civil Fund (see *Sources of Funding*) which has started in May 2005. Some small platform NGOs, founded by anthropologists (Artemisszio Foundation, Anthropolis Association) have contributed significantly to the development of this project proposal. The project's target group is a professional audience of government officials, parliamentarians and Hungarian members of the European Parliament as well as journalists and university students. Round Tables and workshops will be held. Information material (film, brochure) about HAND members will be produced. The platform and the involved NGOs applied for further funds which would allow to extend the awareness raising programme to young people and kids.⁹

2005 also became the starting point of the Hungarian fair trade movement. During an alternative festival called Okofeszt in April in Budapest, people had the chance to try fair trade products and to become familiar with basic fair trade principles.¹⁰ One of the organising NGOs, Protect the Future, estimates that since then, 5000 people were reached at different events and fair trade stands during summer.

As part of the Global Call Against Poverty campaign, HAND and Protect the Future organized a demonstration and press-conference in front of the Hungarian Parliament on the first day of the UN Summit in September 2005. The event received significant media coverage.¹¹ According to the platform coordinator Reka Balogh, single platform member NGOs have build up good contacts to media representatives. For the platform HAND itself, there is still a great potential to make use of targeted media work for development education purposes.

On the *university level*, there is no possibility to study international development in Hungary at the moment. The MFA, supported by the ODACE programme, has engaged in a dialogue with university representatives and established contacts to Canadian universities in this respect. Some Hungarian universities are interested to launch a course in development studies. So far, there was no NGO involvement or initiative in this process.¹²

Countries of operation

As mentioned above, mainly the humanitarian organizations have programmes abroad in countries such as Iran, Iraq or Afghanistan. The Hungarian Interchurch Aid, for example, has offices in the Ukraine, in Afghanistan and in Ingushetia/Chechnya. The Hungarian Baptist Aid, former HAND member, has offices also in Asia, e.g. in Cambodia and North Korea. In general, the Hungarian

⁹ Information provided by Reka Balogh, telephone conversation, 27.1.2005.

¹⁰ TRIALOG Information Service, 29.4.2005, http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/tis_29-04-05.pdf [22.09.2005]

¹¹ TRIALOG Information Service, 30.09.2005, http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/tis_30-09-05.pdf [30.09.2005]

¹² Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

NGDOs are operating mostly in neighbouring countries of Central- and Eastern Europe such as Romania and the Ukraine, in former Yugoslavia and the Western Balkans. Some NGOs developed activities in Central Asia. What is completely missing among the target countries is South America. As far as Africa is concerned, there are some Hungarian NGO programmes in Sudan and West-Sahara and there are plans (from the Anthonopolis Association) for activities in Ethiopia. The Africa-Asia Forum Association provides used computers to African students and the Delkor (Meridian) Foundation supports the DREAM program (Drug Resource Enhancement against AIDS and Malnutrition) in Mozambique. But these are only single cases which do not change the fact that Africa is not a focus.¹³

Sources of funding

Hungarian sources

In the last few years, sources from the Hungarian government have been increasing.¹⁴ In 2003 a Law on the National Civil Fund (NCF) was passed.¹⁵ According to this act, people give 1% of their income tax to civil society organisations. The amount is then doubled by the government. The establishment of this National Civil Fund was a very important step which opened up the possibility for Hungarian NGOs to apply for "internal" funding. It consists of different "colleges" which publish Calls for Proposals on specific topics. Not all Calls are applicable to development NGOs. Only within one college NGOs can apply for projects to be carried out abroad, there are more possibilities to submit proposals for awareness raising activities or the coverage of operational costs. The fund became operational in 2004. It has grants of up to 5-7m HUF (approx. 20.000 - 28.000 EUR) available to projects. One single NGO can apply for a maximum of 18 m HUF (approx. 72.000 EUR) per year.¹⁶

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has launched the first Call for proposal in the field of international development in 2003. In figures, 300m HUF (approx. 1,2m EUR) or about 20% from the ODA budget earmarked for the MFA was put to public tender. 200m HUF (approx. 800.000 EUR) was reserved for Iraq, with proposals accepted by profit and non-profit organisations. 100m HUF (approx. 400.000 EUR) was reserved for NGO projects in a further 15 countries (see Annex 1: Hungarian Priority ODA countries). Hungarian-registered subjects could propose projects for 20-100m HUF (approx. 80.000-400.000 EUR) for Iraq or 5-35m HUF (approx. 20.000-140.000 EUR) for other countries. They had to make a 10% co-contribution in cash or in kind.¹⁷ 16 from 43 delivered proposals were accepted, among them 10 NGO projects (6 projects from 4 HAND member organisations¹⁸). 1 NGO project was successful in the Iraq call, the other approved 9 NGO projects

¹³ Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

¹⁴ Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

¹⁵ 2003 NGO Sustainability Index, p. 88. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2003/hungary.pdf [25.8.2004]

¹⁶ Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

¹⁷ Hungary, ODA and the ODACE programme, CIDA-ODACE Working Paper, by Adam Novak, 2.6.2004.

¹⁸ Information provided by Reka Balogh, telephone conversation, 27.1.2005.

are for activities in Cambodia (1 project), Afghanistan (1 project), Ukraine (3 projects), Serbia-Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina (4 projects).¹⁹

In the end of 2004, a second Call for Proposals for activities in developing countries has been announced. Within this call, there was an element for public awareness and development education activities. The results of the call are published on the website of the MFA. Again, some NGOs successfully submitted proposals: e.g. the platform HAND, the Hungarian Volunteersending Foundation, Caritas Hungarica, DemNet (project in Bosnia-Herzegovina), the Hungarian Interchurch Aid (projects in Afghanistan and Serbia-Montenegro), the Hungarian Baptist Aid (projects in Cambodia and Vietnam).²⁰

A first specific call for development education activities was expected to be published by the MFA in the beginning of 2005.²¹ But so far, only the Hungarian-International Development Assistance HUN-IDA, an intermediary body with responsibility to administrate funding on behalf of the MFA (see chapter: NGO-Government Cooperation), announced a Development Education Call for projects which will be supported by the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe. The fund is though quite limited.²²

As far as *private fundraising* is concerned, it is the humanitarian organisations who are the most successful in this field. As church related institutions they have their own sources and are mostly embedded in international/European networks which have also supported them during the first 10-15 years after transition. For example, the Hungarian Baptist Aid raises between 28,8m and 36m HUF (approx. 115.200 – 144.000 EUR) per campaign within their Adopt a child programme (this corresponds to 800-1000 people who undertake a commitment to pay 36.000 HUF/approx. 144 EUR per year). After the Tsunami, the number has decupled, 10.000 people expressed their willingness to contribute to the Adopt a child programme.²³

European Union Sources

At the moment, not many Hungarian NGOs working in the international development field are able to have access to European Union funds. Since it is very difficult to fulfil the conditions for the 21-02-03 budget line, the volume of financial support from EU sources is not a big one. In 2004, one Hungarian NGO submitted a proposal for the PVD Call as lead agency (DEMNET). Most Hungarian NGOs do not fulfil the eligibility criteria for being applicants but they can enter a proposal as partners. In the PVD 2004 call, one Hungarian NGO (BOCS Foundation) applied for EC funds as project partner. In the ED Call, the platform HAND participated as partner in two project proposals. There were no applications with an Hungarian NGO as lead agency in ED.²⁴ The Hungarian MFA

¹⁹ http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/Kulugyminiszterium/HU/Miniszterium/Szervezeti_egysegek/Nemzetkozi_fejlesztés/Palyazatok/KuM_2003_NEFE_palyazat_eredmenye.htm [27.1.2005]

²⁰ http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/7D77BDC6-48AA-406C-B5C0-43444D02A7FC/0/nefe_050420_nyertesek_honlap.doc [21.09.2005]

²¹ Interview with Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

²² Information provided by Reka Balogh, email from 22.07.2005.

²³ Information provided by Reka Balogh, telephone conversation, 27.1.2005.

²⁴ Information provided by Reka Balogh, telephone conversation, 27.1.2005.

signaled a willingness to provide financial support to NGOs that are competing for EuropeAid funds.²⁵

Both, the Hungarian Baptist Aid and the Hungarian Interchurch Aid have an ECHO partnership agreement.²⁶ For example, the Hungarian Interchurch Aid received ECHO funding for an humanitarian project in Northern Caucasus/Chechnya.²⁷

As regards other EU budget lines, some Hungarian NGOs have had funding from the PHARE programme.

NGO – Government Cooperation

The institutional and political framework

The Hungarian ODA activities have been growing during the last few years. The Hungarian government adopted an ODA concept paper in summer 2001. Within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the International Development Cooperation Department, working under the Deputy State Secretary, was formed in November 2002 with the responsibility to formulate and implement the Hungarian assistance policy.²⁸ It took two years, until 2003, to set up the institutional frame and to publish the first Call for Proposal (see chapter: Sources of Funding).²⁹ In 2001, when no separate development cooperation budget existed, Hungary disbursed approx. 4,1 billion HUF (approx. 16,4m EUR), i.e. 0,027% of its GNI for ODA purposes. In 2002, this was increased to 5,7 billion HUF (approx. 22,8m EUR), i.e. 0,035% of GNI.³⁰ The country's contribution to ODA in 2003 was of a similar magnitude: 5,3 billion HUF (approx. 21,2 EUR) or 0,03% of GNI.³¹ Starting from January 2003, a modest central budget allocation has been given to development cooperation.³² In 2003 1380m HUF (approx. 5,52m EUR) was earmarked for the ODA budget administered by the MFA, later cut to 1040m HUF (approx. 4,16m EUR) due to restrictions in the central budget. In 2004 1400m HUF (approx. 5,6m EUR) was budgeted for the international development assistance of the MFA, later reduced to 1110m HUF (approx. 4,44m EUR).³³ The overall national ODA level reached about 0,056% of GNI (10650m HUF/approx. 43m EUR) in 2004. The Hungarian ODA/GNI ratio was almost

²⁵ Novak, Adam: NGDO Partnerships in the enlarged EU. Presentation at the Seminar on "EC Development Co-operation: Policy, Instruments & Funding" in Riga, 29 August 2005;

http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/lv_ngdo_partnership_in_the_enlarged_eu.pdf [20.9.2005]

²⁶ http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/pdf_files/fpa_partners.pdf [3.9.2004]

²⁷ http://www.ocha.ru/public.php?_act=doc&_op=print&_ti=9448 [15.2.2005]

²⁸ http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/en/bal/foreign_policy/international_development/idc.htm [21.09.2005]

²⁹ Contribution of Reka Balogh during WS "New Member States and Development Issues- what do we need to work on?" at NGO Forum "Looking for a Different Europe", Bratislava, 27.11.2004.

³⁰ http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/Kulugyminiszterium/EN/Ministry/Departments/International_Development/Hungarian_policy_for_international_d_c.htm [15.2.2005]

³¹ Hungary's Report on the Millenium Development Goals, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Budapest: October 2004, p. 19. http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/BD4210FB-2191-4AAE-BB8C-08CA33471BCC/0/taking_stock.pdf [21.09.2005]

³² http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/Kulugyminiszterium/EN/Ministry/Departments/International_Development [5.11.2004]

³³ Hungary's Report on the Millenium Development Goals, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Budapest: October 2004, p. 19. http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/BD4210FB-2191-4AAE-BB8C-08CA33471BCC/0/taking_stock.pdf [21.09.2005]

doubled due to the fact that 4,68% of new member states' contributions to the EU budget are now accountable for ODA.³⁴ The figures show that only a small part of the ODA budget is administered by the MFA, the significantly bigger part is disbursed by line ministries and other governmental institutions.

The geographic focus of Hungarian ODA is on Western Balkan and CIS countries with Serbia-Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina being the top priority countries. These two countries together with Vietnam and the Palestinian National Authority have been defined as "strategic partner countries". Their share of the state budget's ODA allocation in 2004 was 60%. The six other partner countries accounted for 20%, Least developed Countries for 7%.³⁵ (For a complete list of priority and eligible countries see Annex 1.) In 2003, Iraq received the biggest share of Hungarian ODA.³⁶ Among the new EU member states, Hungary is the one with the broadest range of eligible countries and the strongest interest in Asia and the Arab world.³⁷

The sectoral priorities of Hungarian Official Development Assistance are: transfer of experience associated with the political-economic transition, knowledge transfer, promoting education, developing health services, agriculture, general infrastructure, water management, general and transport engineering and technical advice on environmental protection.³⁸

Latest news on Hungarian bilateral ODA are that the governments of Ethiopia and Hungary signed a 7,4m USD debt cancellation agreement on 28 June 2005. 90% of Ethiopia's debt to Hungary has been written off, the remaining 10% will be used for the implementation of poverty reduction programmes in Ethiopia.³⁹

For more information on the Hungarian ODA system and strategy please visit the MFA website at:

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/en/bal/foreign_policy/international_development/news.htm

Read Hungary's Report on the Millenium Development Goals at:

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/BD4210FB-2191-4AAE-BB8C-08CA33471BCC/0/taking_stock.pdf

The NGDO dialogue with the government

The dialogue between NGDOs and the government structures has been improving constantly. Initially the platform felt that the NGDOs did not have significant input into the formulation of the new Hungarian ODA concept and

³⁴ Brief Summary of Hungary's International development Co-ordination Activities, by Ministry of Foreign Affairs. February 2005.

³⁵ Hungary's Report on the Millenium Development Goals, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Budapest: October 2004, p. 5-6. http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/BD4210FB-2191-4AAE-BB8C-08CA33471BCC/0/taking_stock.pdf [21.09.2005]

³⁶ Information provided by Reka Balogh, email from 22.07.2005.

³⁷ Hungary, ODA and the ODACE programme, CIDA-ODACE Working Paper, by Adam Novak, 2.6.2004.

³⁸ Hungary's Report on the Millenium Development Goals, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Budapest: October 2004, p. 6. http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/BD4210FB-2191-4AAE-BB8C-08CA33471BCC/0/taking_stock.pdf [21.09.2005]

³⁹ http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/en/bal/foreign_policy/international_development/news.htm [23.09.2005]

mechanism.⁴⁰ In the meantime, the NGDO platform HAND is involved in a consultative process with the MFA. It is part of the Civil Advisory board of the International Development Cooperation Department which at the moment meets twice a year (private companies, universities, journalists etc. are also represented). The platform is not represented in the Interdepartmental Committee which takes the ODA decisions.⁴¹ Even the Civil Advisory Board seems to play a largely symbolic role.⁴²

Despite the fact that the NGOs are involved in the process, the platform finds it difficult to communicate the NGDOs' agenda to the government. There is still distrust on both sides and a lack of knowledge about the NGOs and their activities. The platform has been active in introducing not only general concerns but also individual NGOs to the government officials. New ways of communicating concerns have been initiated. For example, a representative of the MFA has been invited to visit a project of the Hungarian Interchurch Aid in Afghanistan. In general, the NGDOs feel that some shortcomings in the communication are also due to the fact that the governmental bodies which are responsible for Hungarian ODA (incl. the implementing agency) seem to be understaffed.⁴³

The organisation HUNIDA which was selected as ODA implementing agency in 2004⁴⁴ is met with low confidence from the NGDO side. It was founded by a former governmental organisation which used to carry out the technical assistance programmes in socialist countries before the transition and has then been transformed into a private company. The NGDOs criticise the unclear interlinkages between these institutions and the lack of transparency of the agency in dealing with its tasks of coordinating the Calls for Proposals and implementing the selected programmes.

For the future, the NGDOs are not only working on increasing their own capacities but they would also like to see a more professional development department in the MFA as well as a more transparent implementing agency which could then altogether lay the ground to a better environment for cooperation with each other.

⁴⁰ TRIALOG Newsletter No. 3, 2004, p. 6. http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/newsletter_04.pdf [27.01.2005]

⁴¹ Contribution of Reka Balogh during WS "New Member States and Development Issues- what do we need to work on?" at NGO Forum "Looking for a Different Europe", Bratislava, 27.11.2004.

⁴² Hungary, ODA and the ODACE programme, CIDA-ODACE Working Paper, by Adam Novak, 2.6.2004.

⁴³ Contribution of Reka Balogh during WS "New Member States and Development Issues- what do we need to work on?" at NGO Forum "Looking for a Different Europe", Bratislava, 27.11.2004.

⁴⁴ Hungary's Report on the Millenium Development Goals, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Budapest: October 2004, p. 7. http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/BD4210FB-2191-4AAE-BB8C-08CA33471BCC/0/taking_stock.pdf [21.09.2005]

Annex 1: Hungarian ODA Priority countries⁴⁵

Strategic partner countries

Serbia and Montenegro
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Vietnam
Palestinian National Authority

Other partner countries

Macedonia
Moldova
China
Mongolia
Kyrgyzstan
Ukraine

Least developed countries (LDCs)

Ethiopia
Yemen
Cambodia
Laos

Under international commitment

Afghanistan
Iraq

Annex 2: Links

NGDO platform HAND: <http://www.hand.org.hu>

MFA - International Development Co-operation Department:
http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/en/bal/foreign_policy/international_development/news.htm

⁴⁵ Resolution 1/2003, International Development Cooperation Interdepartmental Committee, Budapest, 29 July 2003. http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/en/bal/foreign_policy/international_development/interdepartmental_committee.htm [21.09.2005]

Bibliography

2003 NGO Sustainability Index, p. 88. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2003/hungary.pdf [25.8.2004]

Hungary, ODA and the ODACE programme, CIDA-ODACE Working Paper, by Adam Novak, 2.6.2004.

Hungary's Report on the Millenium Development Goals, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Budapest: October 2004.

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/BD4210FB-2191-4AAE-BB8C-08CA33471BCC/0/taking_stock.pdf [21.09.2005]

Novak, Adam: NGDO Partnerships in the enlarged EU. Presentation at the Seminar on "EC Development Co-operation: Policy, Instruments & Funding" in Riga, 29 August 2005;

http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/lv_ngdo_partnership_in_the_enlarged_eu.pdf [20.9.2005]

Resolution 1/2003, International Development Cooperation Interdepartmental Committee, Budapest, 29 July 2003.

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/en/bal/foreign_policy/international_development/interdepartmental_committee.htm [21.09.2005]

TRIALOG Information Service, 29.4.2005, http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/tis_29-04-05.pdf [22.09.2005]

TRIALOG Information Service, 30.09.2005, http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/tis_30-09-05.pdf [30.09.2005]

TRIALOG Newsletter No. 3, 2004.

http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/newsletter_04.pdf [27.01.2005]

Interview

Reka Balogh (coordinator, Hungarian NGDO platform HAND), 28.11.2004.

Websites [date of download]

http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/pdf_files/fpa_partners.pdf [3.9.2004]

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/Kulugyminiszterium/EN/Ministry/Departments/International_Development [5.11.2004]

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/Kulugyminiszterium/EN/Ministry/Departments/International_Development/Hungarian_policy_for_international_d_c.htm [15.2.2005]

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/Kulugyminiszterium/HU/Miniszterium/Szervezeti_egysegek/Nemzetkozi_fejlesztés/Palyazatok/KuM_2003_NEFE_palyazat_eredmenye.htm [27.1.2005]

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/en/bal/foreign_policy/international_development/idc.htm [21.09.2005]

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/en/bal/foreign_policy/international_development/news.htm [23.09.2005]

http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/NR/rdonlyres/7D77BDC6-48AA-406C-B5C0-43444D02A7FC/0/nefe_050420_nyertesek_honlap.doc [21.09.2005]

http://www.ocha.ru/public.php?_act=doc&_op=print&_ti=9448 [15.2.2005]

Other sources

Brief Summary of Hungary's International development Co-ordination Activities, by Ministry of Foreign Affairs. February 2005.

Contribution of Reka Balogh during WS "New Member States and Development Issues- what do we need to work on?" at NGO Forum "Looking for a Different Europe", Bratislava, 27.11.2004.

Information provided by Reka Balogh, email from 22.07.2005.

Information provided by Reka Balogh, telephone conversation, 27.1.2005.

We welcome comments, corrections or amendments to our Country Report on Development NGOs in Hungary. Please write to a.bister@dialog.or.at



Vienna Head Office

Wohllebengasse 12-14 ■ 1040 Vienna Austria ■ Tel. +43 1 319 79 49 -0 ■ Fax -15

office@dialog.or.at ■ <http://www.dialog.or.at>

Brussels Lobby Office

10 Square Ambiorix ■ Brussels 1000 Belgium ■ Tel. +32-2-743 87 78, +32-486-977437

Fax: +32-2-732 19 34 ■ dialog@concordeurope.org ■ <http://www.dialog.or.at>



This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of TRIALOG and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union.