



## Country Report

# Development NGOs in the SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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# Introduction<sup>1</sup>

In many development cooperation aspects, the Slovak Republic is one of the most advanced new member states. Both in terms of activities of NGDOs and in terms of the government taking actions in this policy field, a lot has been done in development cooperation in Slovakia for the last few years. However, new challenges remain.

## Fields of activities of NGDOs

The sector of NGOs active in international development and related fields is diverse. 29 organisations are currently integrated in a platform of development and humanitarian NGOs (see chapter "NGDO networking"). There are also some non-platform NGOs doing some development related work - especially NGOs from the environmental sector and the gender movement whose activities occasionally interlink with NGOs from the development sector.

Only a few of the 29 organisations which have joined the Slovak NGDO platform MVRO are exclusively working in development cooperation. Most NGOs are also active in other fields such as humanitarian aid, democratisation or social services.<sup>2</sup> For example, similar to other countries, the main focus of Caritas Slovakia is on social activities within the own country, but apart from this engagement Caritas carries out humanitarian projects and child sponsorship programmes abroad. Slovak ADRA which is part of the international ADRA network has been delivering humanitarian aid mainly to poor countries in the neighbourhood, but also to South East Asian countries after the Tsunami. Organisations which are known in Slovakia for their humanitarian aid programmes in disaster areas and war torn societies are the People in Peril Association, Caritas Slovakia, Slovak ADRA, the Slovak Red Cross and UNICEF Slovakia. In most cases, the People in Peril Association is the NGO which most quickly reacts to disasters in the world and is capable to collect most money for the purpose of humanitarian aid.<sup>3</sup>

The target group of some other organisations are children and their rights: eRko, the Movement of Christian Children Communities is among the most active Slovak development NGOs. There are others like MAGNA Children at Risk or the Slovak Committee for UNICEF which is part of the international organisation UNICEF. Many Slovak NGDOs rely on the work of volunteers, not only small NGDOs but also organisations like ADRA and Caritas. Some organisations are actively supporting and promoting the work with volunteers: e.g. eRko or the organisation Tabita which is the Slovak coordinator for the ASA-GLEN volunteer sending programme.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Special thanks to Maja Calfova, former coordinator Slovak NGDO platform MVRO, for her time and the information given.

<sup>2</sup> Contribution of Maja Calfova 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.

<sup>3</sup> Information given by Maja Calfova, email from 27.7.2005.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.tabita.sk/uvod.htm> [6.7.2005]

As far as activities in the fair trade sector are concerned, two organisations have to be mentioned: Fairtrade Slovakia and the Integra Foundation. Fairtrade Slovakia is purely based on the work of volunteers whose main activity is development education and providing information about the situation of producers in developing countries. The Integra Foundation opened the first Fair Trade shop in Bratislava in June 2005. The foundation's main activity is not primarily on fair trade but in general on projects that strengthen small enterprises and entrepreneurial skills in Slovakia and abroad.

Some small or medium size platform organisations concentrate on other fields such as democratisation and civil society development, education and research or environment: e.g. the association "Civic Eye" conducts election observation and NGO training, the League of Human Rights Advocates is about to develop cooperation with NGOs in Western Africa. Close to the environmental sector is e.g. the organisation People and Water which provides services to rural communities in Slovakia and some countries abroad. A few foundations with a "democratisation mission" are also members of the Slovak NGDO platform: e.g. the already mentioned People in Peril Association or the PONTIS Foundation (initially a branch office of the American Foundation for a Civil Society). The Civil Society Development Foundation (NPOA) which was the implementation unit of the PHARE programme until 2003 and now serves as administrator of the Bratislava - Belgrade Fund (see chapter: NGO-government cooperation) is among the seven organisations which have an observer status in the platform.<sup>5</sup>

### *Development education and awareness raising activities*

There have been several initiatives of Slovak NGDOs to raise public awareness of development issues. Just to name a few of them: Since 1995, eRko, the Movement of Christian Children Communities, has been organizing a yearly coral-singing campaign to raise public awareness and funds for development projects in Africa. Moreover the organisation is conducting educational activities in the form of development seminars.<sup>6</sup> During the last 5 years, the People in Peril Association has organised an annual documentary "One World" film festival in order to make the Slovak public more familiar with the life of people from other parts of the world and to sensitise the public for this kind of subjects.<sup>7</sup> Documentary films are a popular instrument which is used also by other organisations in their awareness raising activities. In 2003, the Slovak – Southern Africa Society participated in the Global Education Week with activities in the eastern part of Slovakia. Several seminars, lectures at schools and universities, workshops and charity events have been organized by a wide range of organisations. Environmental organisations, NGOs dealing with migrants or educational institutions which are not necessarily members of the platform MVRO are also active in development education, e.g. producing material on Fairtrade for teachers, producing documentary films on migration, conducting inter/multicultural activities with children (see the projects approved in the second Slovak DE Call<sup>8</sup>).

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<sup>5</sup> Information brochure, published by the Slovak NGDO Platform MVRO, 2005

<sup>6</sup> Information brochure, published by the Slovak NGDO Platform MVRO, 2005

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.jedensvet.sk/2004/> [6.7.2005]

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/index.php/article/articleview/75/1/7/> [14.6.2005]

The number of available websites and publications on development issues has also been growing constantly. This year, for example, the platform published bilingual brochures (Slovak, English) with detailed information on activities of each member organisation and is launching a new website.<sup>9</sup> Many NGOs publish their own periodical newsletters or magazines.

One of the working groups set up by the Slovak NGO platform in 2003 is on development education. The NGOs via the platform had a crucial role in promoting the necessity of supporting development education activities in the Slovak Republic. So far, two official Calls for Proposals in this field have been carried out (see chapter: Sources of Funding). Recently, the platform MVRO won a SlovakAid project which focuses on raising awareness of development issues among parliamentarians. The aim is to involve national Members of Parliament (MPs) and Slovak Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) into Official Development Assistance of the Slovak Republic and the EU.<sup>10</sup> The NGO platform MVRO is also the national coordinator of the Slovak Global Call Against Poverty/Svet bez chudoby – Campaign.<sup>11</sup>

As for the academic sector, there is interest from certain university institutes which periodically invite NGO representatives to give lectures or seminars/trainings or to provide teaching materials on development related topics. In the meanwhile several theses have been written on development related topics. The association Academia Istropolitana Nova (AINova) can (unformally) also be considered as part of the academic sector.<sup>12</sup> Its main goal is to develop international cooperation in the field of education and research by forming partnerships and organising long and short-term educational programmes and training. Many activities are focused on neighbouring Central and Eastern European countries (e.g. the Ukraine).<sup>13</sup>

### *Countries of operation*

Slovak NGOs are primarily active in the “Balkans” (e.g. Bosnia, Serbia and Montenegro/Kosovo, Croatia), in countries of the former Soviet Union and Central Asia (e.g. Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan) or countries in the neighbourhood like the Ukraine and Belarus.<sup>14</sup> NGOs also operate in Turkey, Romania or Bulgaria. The humanitarian NGOs (e.g. People in Peril Association, ADRA, Caritas Slovakia, the Slovak Red Cross but also the Slovak Committee of UNICEF) have realized aid projects for the countries effected by the Tsunami.<sup>15</sup> So far, few NGOs work in Africa.<sup>16</sup> It is organisations like eRko, Caritas Slovakia, Integra foundation, PLOP Slovakia, Slovak Committee of UNICEF, Institute of International Cooperation-Power of Development and the Association for people in need in Africa. The main countries of activities in Africa

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<sup>9</sup> Information given by Maja Calfova, email from 27.7.2005.

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk\\_mvro\\_platform.ppt](http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk_mvro_platform.ppt) [5.7.2005]

<sup>11</sup> Information given by Adam Novak, 7.10.2005.

<sup>12</sup> Information given by Maja Calfova, email from 27.7.2005.

<sup>13</sup> Information brochure, published by the Slovak NGO Platform MVRO, 2005

<sup>14</sup> Information given by Adam Novak, 4.3.2005.

<sup>15</sup> Information brochure, published by the Slovak NGO Platform MVRO, 2005

<sup>16</sup> Information given by Adam Novak, 4.3.2005.

are Sudan, Kenya, Angola and Mozambique.<sup>17</sup> Apart from Sudan and Kenya, eRko, the Movement of Christian Children Communities, has also had projects in Mali, Uganda, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia and Madagascar.<sup>18</sup> PLOP Slovakia has one project in Mozambique and one in Angola<sup>19</sup>, the Slovak-South African Society worked in South Africa and Malawi. The Association for People in Need in Africa has mainly supported health projects in Kenya and Sudan. At the moment, Slovak NGOs hardly work in Latin America - except for human rights and political work in Cuba (by People in Peril Association, PONTIS Foundation).

## NGDO networking / The NGDO platform MVRO

First networking activities started in 1998.<sup>20</sup> After being formed as informal association in 2002, the Slovak NGDO platform MVRO has been officially registered in autumn 2003.<sup>21</sup> eRko, the Christian children communities' movement, was one of the leading organisations in this process.<sup>22</sup> MVRO is an umbrella organisation of non-governmental non-profit development and humanitarian organisations. Currently it comprises 22 regular members and 7 observers (as by October 2005).<sup>23</sup> The Slovak NGDO platform is one of the founding members of the NGDO confederation CONCORD which was established in January 2003.<sup>24</sup> It serves as an interest group of Slovak development and humanitarian NGOs and as a focal point for development related information. As such it coordinates joint activities of platform members, ensures the liaison to international partners as well as to the Slovak government. Four working groups exist within MVRO: development projects, development education and public awareness, volunteer sending, humanitarian assistance. At the EU level, Slovak NGO representatives are engaged in four CONCORD working groups: WG Enlargement, Development Education Forum, WG Funding for Development and Relief (FDR)<sup>25</sup> and Policy Working Group<sup>26</sup>.

The platform secretariat employs a full time executive secretary and a full time project manager. Within the secretariat, the project manager is the responsible person for the Regional Partnership Programme.<sup>27</sup>

A complete MVRO member list can be found at: <http://www.mvro.sk>

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<sup>17</sup> Information given by Maja Calfova, email from 27.7.2005.

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.erko.sk/AKTIVITY/DN/projekty.htm> [14.6.2005]

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.plop.sk/projects.htm> [15.6.2005]

<sup>20</sup> Information brochure, published by the Slovak NGDO Platform MVRO, 2005

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/mvro\\_sk.doc](http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/mvro_sk.doc) [6.6.2005]

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.concordeurope.org/download.cfm?media=docUK&id=361> [6.6.2005]

<sup>23</sup> Information given by Ludmila Pastorova, email from 27.10.2005.

<sup>24</sup> TRIALOG Newsletter No. 2, 2003, p. 3. <http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/newsletter03-i.pdf> [6.6.2005]

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk\\_mvro\\_platform.ppt](http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk_mvro_platform.ppt) [5.7.2005]

<sup>26</sup> Information given by Maja Calfova, email from 27.7.2005.

<sup>27</sup> Information given by Ludmila Pastorova, email from 13.10.2005.

## *Policy priorities of the platform*

An important success of the platform's policy work was that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) became part of the Slovak ODA strategy and that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs included Least Developed Countries and African countries in the ODA priority countries list. Apart from continuing to stress the importance of the MDGs, the platform is lobbying for the importance of development education in Slovak Republic. As mentioned above, MVRO is also the national coordinator of the Slovak Global Call Against Poverty/Svet bez chudoby – Campaign.

Some other policy actions have targeted the situation in specific countries. For example there has been a lobby to increase Slovakia's support for the opposition in Belarus (and in the Ukraine before the 2004 elections). Another campaign called on the EU to make relations to Cuba more dependent on democratization in the country. Some platform NGOs also lobbied the Slovak state to accept UNMIK passports as travel documents of Kosovars.<sup>28</sup>

## *Sustainability of the platform*

Until March 2005, the main funding was provided by the Canadian ODACE programme. For the period September 2004 – August 2005, the UNDP – Trust Fund/SlovakAid assured funds (in the framework of a development education project). The UNDP for Slovakia awarded a grant which covers April 2005 until December 2006. Part of the financing of the NGDO platform are membership contributions.<sup>29</sup>

## Sources of funding

The Slovak NGDOs and Slovak government especially benefited from the CIDA-ODACE - Official Development Assistance in Central Europe - programme which had its office in Bratislava. Moreover, the Canadian International Development Agency CIDA co-financed 15 projects approved by SlovakAid and also participated in the selection and monitoring process. Co-financing of selected projects by CIDA is also expected for 2005.<sup>30</sup> The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also has its regional office in Bratislava. The presence of this multilateral organisation in the Slovak Republic has opened up opportunities for intense cooperation. For many years, grants from American foundations have been a very important source of funding for Slovak NGOs. Further sources are grants from foreign governments, funds from partner organisations in other countries and the sources described below.

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<sup>28</sup> Information given by Adam Novak, 7.10.2005.

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/mvro\\_sk.doc](http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/mvro_sk.doc) [6.6.2005], cf. Information given by Adam Novak, 30.11.2004.

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/index.php/article/articleview/73/1/2> [14.6.2005]

## *Slovak sources*

The Slovak tax system allows Slovak employees to donate 2% from their income tax to a list of civil society institutions. A high number of development NGOs benefits from this regulation. Most NGOs live on a mixture of different sources ranging from membership contributions, private donations, collections, income from charity events and sponsor contributions to state subsidies from different ministries.

Some Slovak development NGOs won projects from SlovakAid. In 2004, the Slovak MFA introduced a bilateral mechanism for the delivery of aid through NGOs, the business or the state sector. Since then, five Calls for Proposals have been issued. 50 projects were chosen out of 150 proposals. Among them for example an NGO project from the People in Peril Association for a school in Afghanistan, a health project from MAGNA Children at Risk in Cambodia<sup>31</sup>, an agricultural project from Slovak Caritas in Sudan, a women and water project from PLOP Slovakia in Mozambique or a project in Kenya implemented by the Integra Foundation.<sup>32</sup>

In the field of development education, the first Call was published in June 2004.<sup>33</sup> Eight grants amounting to a total of approx. 3.200 thousand SKK (approx. 80 thousand EUR) were awarded. The deadline for the second national DE call for non-profit organisations was in April 2005. In contrast to the first call which was fully financed by the Slovak government, the second call was focused on "global education" and realized in cooperation with the North-South Center of the Council of Europe and with the financial support of the Dutch MFA. 15 out of 56 submitted projects were approved. The maximum project sum was 300.000 SKK (approx. 7.500 EUR) with the obligation of a 10% contribution from other sources.<sup>34</sup> The total co-financing contribution of the North-South Center for Slovak development education projects amounts to 35.000 EUR.<sup>35</sup>

In the beginning of 2005, the Slovak government announced a special fund for the Tsunami victims.<sup>36</sup> Three NGO projects were selected in an open tender. Following the Kashmir earthquake in October 2005, the government attempted to award funds directly to the five NGOs that were organising public collections, but this was challenged by the Public Procurement Office, and the MFA may now be required to organise a call for proposals for this money.<sup>37</sup>

In total, according to the 2005 national ODA programme, 160.661 thousand SKK (approx. 4.030 thousand EUR) of Slovak ODA will be distributed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 58.000 thousand SKK (approx. 1.455 thousand EUR) for activities in Serbia and Montenegro (administered by NPOA, the Civil Society Development Foundation, who is the Bratislava-Belgrade Fund administrator),

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<sup>31</sup> Presentation of Peter Hulenyi (Slovak MFA, Deputy Chairman/ ODA Coordination Committee, Director/Department of Development Cooperation) at the TRIALOG Central Training in Bratislava, March 14, 2005.

<sup>32</sup> Information given by Maja Calfova, email from 27.7.2005.

<sup>33</sup> Contribution of Maja Calfova 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.

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/index.php/article/articleview/75/1/7/> [14.6.2005]

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/index.php/article/articleview/73/1/2/> [14.6.2005]

<sup>36</sup> Information given by Adam Novak, 8.1.2005.

<sup>37</sup> Information given by Adam Novak, 19.10.2005.



88.661 thousand SKK (approx. 2.220 thousand EUR) for other priority countries (administrated by the UNDP Trust Fund), 10.000 thousand SKK (approx. 250 thousand EUR) for projects in the Ukraine and Belarus, 2.000 thousand SKK (50 thousand EUR) each for development education and micro grants granted through diplomatic missions.<sup>38</sup>

As in other countries, it is mainly the church based organisations in Slovakia (ADRA, Caritas etc.) which manage to regularly fundraise significant *private funds* for development projects abroad. For example, eRko is very successful and experienced in this respect. Through private donations raised during the 9 years of existence of the annual carol-singing campaign, eRko has been able to support more than seventy development projects in 9 African countries.<sup>39</sup> The total amount of money raised during these 9 years was 61 524 120 SKK (approx. 1,5m EUR).<sup>40</sup> After the Tsunami, five Slovak NGOs raised significant amounts from the public, the highest in the Slovak history of private donations.<sup>41</sup>

### *European Union Sources*

Similar to other new member states, the EU does not play a major role as donor in international development – due to the eligibility criteria which do not take into account the specific characteristics of the NGO sector in new member states. According to information provided by the Slovak platform there are only a few NGOs which - together with a foreign partner - submitted a project to the European Commission within the 2004 PVD or ED Call for Proposals. Unlike the other Central European countries, Slovakia has no organisation eligible to sign a framework agreement with ECHO.<sup>42</sup>

## NGO – Government Cooperation

### *The institutional and political framework*

Slovak ODA is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The MFA has a Department of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid. The State Secretary (delegated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs) chairs the Coordination Committee of the Slovak Official Development Assistance which is an advisory body to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for questions of development cooperation. On an administrative level, the Slovak ODA funds are processed through the UNDP Trust Fund (12 project countries) and the Bratislava Belgrade Fund (1 program country). Slovak ODA employs about 20 persons - in the MFA, in administrative and contracted units as well as in other ministries.<sup>43</sup> Apart from the MFA, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry for the Environment, the

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<sup>38</sup> <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/index.php/article/articleview/73/1/2> [14.6.2005]

<sup>39</sup> Information brochure, published by the Slovak NGO Platform MVRO, 2005

<sup>40</sup> [http://www.erko.sk/AKTIVITY/DN/tlac\\_spravy.htm](http://www.erko.sk/AKTIVITY/DN/tlac_spravy.htm) [7.7.2005]

<sup>41</sup> Information given by Maja Calfova, email from 27.7.2005.

<sup>42</sup> Information given by Adam Novak, 19.10.2005.

<sup>43</sup> Presentation of Peter Hulenyi (Slovak MFA, Deputy Chairman/ ODA Coordination Committee, Director/Department of Development Cooperation) at the TRIALOG Central Training in Bratislava, March 14, 2005.

Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education are also involved in ODA. More than 50% of officially recorded ODA expenditures are contributions to international organisations which are not budgeted under the development programme.<sup>44</sup>

In 2003, the Slovak Republic for the first time adopted a budget for development cooperation.<sup>45</sup> Although being in general at a low level, Slovak ODA contributions have been steadily growing during the past few years: reaching from 0,024% of GNI in 2002 to 0,074% of GNI in 2004. For 2005, ODA spendings of 1.225,4 m SKK (approx. 30m EUR) or 0,085% of GNI were projected.<sup>46</sup> The 2005 state budget allocates 218.369 thousand SKK (approx. 5.480 thousand EUR) to the development programme of the above mentioned ministries (on the MFA share see chapter: Sources of funding).<sup>47</sup>

The medium term strategy document for Slovak ODA covering the years 2003-2008 defines sectoral priorities in the following fields: development of democratic institutions and market environment, infrastructure (including social infrastructure: health care, education), landscaping (incl. e.g. forestation, irrigation system construction), environmental protection, food safety and use of raw materials.<sup>48</sup>

The territorial focus of Slovak ODA is clearly on Balkan and Central Asian countries. The first programme country is Serbia and Montenegro. 12 other priority countries include 3 Balkan countries, 5 Central Asian, 1 Asian and 3 African countries (for details see the list of priority countries in Annex 1).<sup>49</sup> From 2004 onwards, projects can also be submitted for Cambodia which however is not defined as priority country.<sup>50</sup> In late 2004 and 2005 there were also ad hoc calls for projects to support democratisation in Belarus and Ukraine.<sup>51</sup>

The Slovak Republic is aiming at getting more and more involved in trilateral cooperation, i.e. in realizing projects in developing countries in cooperation with other donors.<sup>52</sup> Moreover, it has been discussed to develop the ODA system further towards the direction of a more programme instead of project based approach. What is also missing, is a law for development cooperation<sup>53</sup> and the introduction of an independent ODA agency.

For more information on the ODA strategy and system please visit the MFA website at: <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/>

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<sup>44</sup> <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/index.php/article/articleview/73/1/2> [14.6.2005]

<sup>45</sup> Contribution of Maja Calfova 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.

<sup>46</sup> Presentation of Peter Hulenyi (Slovak MFA, Deputy Chairman/ ODA Coordination Committee, Director/Department of Development Cooperation) at the TRIALOG Central Training in Bratislava, March 14, 2005.

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/index.php/article/articleview/73/1/2> [14.6.2005]

<sup>48</sup> Medium-Term Strategy for Official Development Assistance: 2003-2008, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava 2003, 10-11.

<sup>49</sup> Medium-Term Strategy for Official Development Assistance: 2003-2008, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava 2003, 10.

<sup>50</sup> <http://www.slovakaid.mfa.sk/en/index.php/article/articleview/73/1/2> [14.6.2005]

<sup>51</sup> Information given by Adam Novak, 19.10.2005.

<sup>52</sup> Medium-Term Strategy for Official Development Assistance: 2003-2008, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava 2003, 14.

<sup>53</sup> [http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk\\_mvro\\_platform.ppt](http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk_mvro_platform.ppt) [5.7.2005]

## *The NGDO dialogue with the government*

The cooperation between the government and the NGDO sector, represented by the platform MVRO, is a good one. The government recognizes the platform as capable partner and resource on the NGDO side. This is demonstrated by the fact that the NGDO platform is represented in the Coordination Committee of the Slovak ODA as well as in the Steering Committees/project selection committees of the UNDP Trust Fund and the Bratislava-Belgrade Fund. Thereby, the Slovak NGDO platform is given the possibility to comment on the policy documents and at least to some extent to participate in shaping the Slovak ODA system and policy. To give an example, it can be seen as a success of the platform that Development Education and Public Awareness became part of the Slovak ODA programme.<sup>54</sup>

Topics which the NGDO platform will continue to lobby for vis-à-vis the government are e.g. a greater participation of NGOs in Slovak ODA, a more transparent project selection process, a modernization of the humanitarian assistance of the Slovak Republic, an inclusion of volunteer sending programmes into Slovak ODA and financial support for the platform's work.<sup>55</sup>

## Annex 1: Slovak ODA Priority Countries<sup>56</sup>

Serbia and Montenegro (top priority)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Albania

Macedonia

Afghanistan

Kazakhstan

Kirghizia

Tadjikistan

Uzbekistan

Mongolia

Mozambique

Sudan

Kenya

## Annex 2: Links

NGDO platform MVRO: <http://www.mvro.sk>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - SlovakAid: <http://www.slovakaid.sk/en/>

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<sup>54</sup> [http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk\\_mvro\\_platform.ppt](http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk_mvro_platform.ppt) [5.7.2005]

<sup>55</sup> [http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk\\_mvro\\_platform.ppt](http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/sk_mvro_platform.ppt) [5.7.2005]

<sup>56</sup> Medium-Term Strategy for Official Development Assistance: 2003-2008, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava 2003, 10.

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Presentation of Peter Hulenyi (Slovak MFA, Deputy Chairman/ ODA Coordination Committee, Director/Department of Development Cooperation) at the TRIALOG Central Training in Bratislava, March 14, 2005.

We welcome comments, corrections or amendments to our Country Report on Development NGOs in the Slovak Republic. Please write to [a.bister@dialog.or.at](mailto:a.bister@dialog.or.at)



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