



Country Report

Development NGOs in SLOVENIA

Author: Anita Bister, TRIALOG Information Officer

September 2005

Table of Content

- Introduction 3
- Fields of activities of NGDOs..... 3
 - Development education and awareness raising activities 5
 - Countries of operation..... 6
- NGDO networking/Process of platform establishment .. 6
- Sources of funding 7
 - Slovenian sources 8
 - European Union Sources 8
- NGO – Government Cooperation 8
 - The institutional and political framework 8
 - The NGDO dialogue with the government 10
- Bibliography 11

Introduction¹

Both, on the state ODA level as well as on the level of NGDO networking, Slovenia is still very much in the process of setting up structures and procedures for cooperation in the field of international development. In comparison to other Central European new member states (H, SK, CZ, PL), Slovenia has a much less developed ODA system and NGDO sector.

According to estimates, there are about 40 NGOs that are active in development cooperation or expressed their interest in being involved in this sphere in future. Among this group, about 15 NGOs have been participating in recent events which aimed at establishing a Slovenian NGDO platform and strengthening the dialogue between the NGDOs and the Slovenian MFA. In general, there is a lack of overall information on the NGDO sector and on the number and projects of Slovenian NGDOs which makes it difficult to analyse the capacity of the sector. At present, many individual NGOs are small and weak and lack information about each other's activities.²

In the area of development cooperation Slovenian NGDOs are competing with strong governmental and intergovernmental organisations which implement the vast majority of Slovenia's ODA programmes. These are institutions such as UNICEF, the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF), the Foundation Together or the Centre of Excellence in Finance.³

It can be mentioned that trade unions play a larger role in public life in Slovenia than in other new member states. There are examples where they are involved in activities which can be related to international development. Together with partners from Germany, Sweden and Belgium, the Association of Free Trade Unions (ZSSS) conducts training activities for trade unions from South Eastern Europe and is involved in development education activities among its members around the topic of economic globalization.⁴

Fields of activities of NGDOs

Although the Slovenian NGDO sector might look not much consolidated and very fragmented at first glance, the Slovenian NGDOs have a lot of experience in certain working fields. One of the focuses are children's rights, other priorities are social care and health care, especially psychosocial well-being of children, mental health, work with refugees, voluntary work, intercultural work, youth work, Roma projects, humanitarian aid or work against trafficking in human beings. A lot of groups of people carried out small humanitarian projects in the areas of conflict in former Yugoslavia, e.g. in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹ Special thanks to Gorana Flaker from SEECRAN for her time and the information given in an interview.

² Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

³ Cf. http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/ministry/office_for_int_coop_hum_ass.html [8.11.2004]

⁴ Seewald, Magda with Andrlík, Erich: Development Co-operation and NGDOs in Slovenia, Survey/Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC), September 2004, 15.

A few small NGOs are more and more becoming involved in development cooperation. The network organisation SEECRAN – South East European Child Rights Action Network took the lead in promoting the establishment of a Slovenian NGDO platform (see chapter: NGDO Networking/Process of platform establishment). The network comprises non-governmental organisations, agencies, institutions and individuals promoting the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in the South-East European region. The organisation HUMANITAS conducts child sponsorship programmes – not only for socially unprivileged children in Slovenia but also in some African countries. Together with the environmental organisation UMANOTERA and the Slovenian Ethnographic Museum, HUMANITAS has set up Fair Trade activities. The first Fair Trade shop has been opened in Ljubljana on 10 December 2004, the international day of human rights. Most of the products are imported from the Austrian fair trade organization EZA. Some products come from eight direct producers primarily from Burkina Faso, Kenya and Nepal. Some very specific NGOs are engaged in projects abroad as well, e.g. the organisation EKVILIB which promotes sports as tool for international understanding.

Volunteering is a wide spread phenomenon within Slovenia. About 80 organisations offering volunteer positions are listed in a volunteer guide published by the “Association for development of preventive and voluntary work”.⁵ However, international volunteer sending is not quite developed yet. There is the Slovenian branch of Service Civil International which is called Voluntariat - SCI Slovenia. Apart from organising voluntary work, international work camps and trainings in Slovenia, the organisation undertakes international exchange of volunteers and supports other organisations in implementing projects of voluntary work. Voluntariat cooperates with more than 50 organisations covering Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.⁶ But it has no special focus on developing countries at present.⁷ There is another very small organisation called “Help for Tibet” which on a volunteer basis provides some assistance to Tibet.⁸

Three Catholic church related organisations are active in humanitarian aid and missionary work. The Slovenian Caritas carries out about 10% of its activities abroad. Although the focus is on humanitarian aid, the organisation is planning to move towards a more long term oriented development approach. The Missionary Center and the closely related association of lay missionaries LAMIS send Slovenian priests and volunteers to several countries in Africa, Oceania, South America and Asia. Lay missionaries undergo a two years preparation period before they are deployed for a minimum of one to three years. At the moment, 8 lay missionaries and about 100 missionary priests and nuns work in the field. They are involved in various educational, social and health projects as well as in technical assistance programmes (road construction etc.). Apart from this, LAMIS is organising short term “missionary camps” during summer. In 2005, these camps were supposed to take place in Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, India and Jamaica.⁹ The Missionary Center also implements child sponsorship

⁵ Mali vodnik prostovoljnega dela, izdalo: Drustvo za razvijanje preventivnega in prostovoljnega dela, Ljubljana 2002.

⁶ <http://www.zavod-voluntariat.si/> [9.2.2005]

⁷ Seewald, Magda with Andrič, Erich: Development Co-operation and NGOs in Slovenia, Survey/Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC), September 2004, 22.

⁸ Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

⁹ Handout “Zbornik prispevkov” at the workshop “Involvement of Slovenian NGO in the programmes of development and humanitarian aid”, 14.-15.10.2004, Ljubljana.

programmes and similar to other countries, it has carried out the Carol singers' campaign since 1994/95.¹⁰

Among the humanitarian organisations, the Slovenian section of the Red Cross has to be mentioned. However, their main programmes are carried out in Slovenia¹¹, whereas on the international arena they act via their headquarters in Geneva.

Some Slovenian organisations have a more research or service focus. For example, the Peace Institute is mainly a policy research NGO, which was established through grants from the Open Society institute. The Legal Information Centre for NGOs – PIC is a non-governmental organisation established in 1997 by the Peace Institute, Amnesty International Slovenia, the Association for Development of Preventive and Voluntary Work, the Regional Centre for Environment for Central and Eastern Europe – REC Slovenia and ALCEDO. It aims at contributing to improve the situation of nongovernmental organisations in Slovenia and offers legal counselling and trainings for NGOs.¹²

Some NGOs currently dealing with the revitalisation and development of the countryside (e.g. Vitra – Center for Sustainable Development, Nas Laz – Rural Development Office) or NGOs from the social field want to extend their activities to other countries in future. According to Gorana Flaker from SEECRAN, a number of organisations dealing with consumer rights, mentally ill people, disabled people, drug addicted people or children without parental care would have great potential for working abroad as well.¹³

As the description of the sector shows, except for the missionary sending organisations, there are no NGOs that have a predominant development focus. Even two years ago, NGOs were not aware that some of their activities could be classified as development cooperation activities. They were not using the term "development cooperation".¹⁴ However, the combination of experience in the own country and the gradual increase of activities abroad together with the good knowledge of South-Eastern Europe might provide a good basis for more future involvement in this field.

Development education and awareness raising activities

Apart from single awareness raising and fundraising activities from individual NGOs, there was no broad campaign on development issues taking place in Slovenia so far. This results in a lack of public awareness in this field. Smaller NGOs find it hard to develop media relations. It is mostly international and church based organisations that can afford bigger campaigns or own publications.

Among the educational institutions, the Faculty of Social Work of Ljubljana University can be mentioned as supportive of NGDO activities. The Faculty is very often cooperating with NGDOs and is itself involved in international

¹⁰ http://www.rkc.si/misijoni/tri_kraljevska/trikraljevska.htm [8.2.2005]

¹¹ <http://tux.kabi.si/fast/rks/index.php?mod=page&cid=134&id=359> [9.2.2005]

¹² http://www.pic.si/en/info/PIC_presentation.pdf [8.2.2005]

¹³ Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

¹⁴ Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

networking with educational institutions from the South Eastern European region. Other universities are offering study places for students from abroad, especially from former YU and Albania.¹⁵

Countries of operation

Most NGOs work in South Eastern Europe, mainly in the countries of former Yugoslavia. This holds true e.g. for the Association for development of preventive and voluntary work, SEECRAN (includes members from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey), the Slovenian anti-trafficking NGO "Kljuc" and many others. Apart from the focus on Albania, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Slovenian Caritas has had activities also in Kongo and Sudan. Through the international Caritas network, the organisation has supported projects in other countries, e.g. in Iraq. Via Voluntary - SCI about 50 Slovenian volunteers per year are deployed in projects in developing countries.¹⁶

Lay missionaries work in Kongo, Madagaskar, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire and Papua New Guinea, clerical missionaries are located in Albania and Russia (Siberia), the Middle East (Israel, Libanon, Turkey), in the Far East (India, Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan), Central Asia (Kirgizistan) and in Africa (Angola, Benin, Ruanda, Kongo, Burundi, Botswana, Tanzania, South Africa, Madagascar). The child sponsorship programme of the Missionary Center is applied in Zambia, Kongo, Angola, Malawi and in Bolivia, Paraguay and Brasil.¹⁷ HUMANITAS carries out its child sponsorship programmes in Kenya, Ghana and Burkina Faso.

NGDO networking/Process of platform establishment

In general, networking between NGDOs in Slovenia is very low. There is little exchange of information and experience between the Slovenian NGDOs as well as little involvement in international development cooperation or humanitarian aid programmes (except for the NGOs that are part of an international NGO network). Some NGOs are well interlinked in their specific working field.

In the past few years, there have been a few attempts to establish a network of development and humanitarian NGOs. However they did not result in the formal establishment of an NGDO platform yet.

The Centre for information service, co-operation and development of NGOs - CNVOS which was founded in 2001 was meant to act as an interface between NGOs and the Slovenian government.¹⁸ Because of its founding history, with the government being significantly involved, the NGO network CNVOS (despite its 120 member organisations by July 2004) is met with low confidence from the

¹⁵ Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

¹⁶ Handout "Zbornik prispevkov" at the workshop "Involvement of Slovenian NGO in the programmes of development and humanitarian aid", 14.-15.10.2004, Ljubljana.

¹⁷ <http://www.rkc.si/misijoni/> [9.2.2005]

¹⁸ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/nitransit/2004/slovenia2004.pdf> [8.2.2005]

NGO side.¹⁹ It is not regarded as a forum which could take over the role of a platform specifically covering the needs of development and humanitarian aid NGOs.

In 2004, Gorana Flaker from SEECRAN took again the initiative of establishing a Slovenian NGDO platform. An initiative group consisting of 10 organisations (SEECRAN, CNVOS, Umanotera, Humanitas, Missionary Center, PIC, Voluntariat, Vitra, Peace Institute and the Faculty of Social Work of Ljubljana University²⁰) took the responsibility to organise a Consultation for NGOs and government officials on the topic "Involvement of Slovenian NGO in the programmes of development and humanitarian aid". The meeting took place in October 2004 with the participation of both government officials and about 40 NGO representatives. The programme included presentations of the Slovak and Austrian NGDO platforms, the Canadian ODACE programme and a presentation on NGDO cooperation with the European Commission done by TRIALOG. The meeting was a major step in the direction of a platform establishment in Slovenia. After the October event some further NGOs (e.g. Slovenian Caritas) joined the process. The "informal platform" has established working groups on the dialogue with the government as well as on the topic of public awareness raising in development issues. The process of platform establishment entered in another decisive phase in February 2005 when two interactive NGO workshops dealt in detail with the mission and mandate of the platform and the legal and organisational steps necessary to officially establish it within the upcoming months.²¹ From November 2004 until March 2005, the ODACE programme has supported these activities by paying a share of 30% of a full time position in the SEECRAN office. The legal registration of the SLOGA platform, which stands for "Slovenian Global Action Platform", is now envisaged for autumn this year. The organisations most actively involved in this process are SEECRAN, CNVOS, Humanitas, Ekvilib, Slovenian Caritas and PIC.²²

Find the website of the Slovenian SLOGA platform at:

<http://www.sloga-platform.org>

Sources of funding

Slovenian development NGOs very much rely on sources from foreign donors, governments (e.g. Netherlands, USA) and international NGOs. The Soros Foundation left the country about 3 years ago which is much earlier than compared to other new EU member states where the foundation reduced activities only after the EU entry.²³ Especially smaller Slovenian NGOs (1-5 employees) lack sustainable funding and capacity to gain financial strength (often derived from lack of human resources or lack of expert knowledge on fundraising).²⁴

¹⁹ Seewald, Magda with Andrič, Erich: Development Co-operation and NGDOs in Slovenia, Survey/Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC), September 2004, 6-7.

²⁰ Izjava za medije ob zaključku posveta "Vključenje slovenskih NVO v programe razvojne in humanitarne pomoči", Republika Slovenija, Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve, Sektor za mednarodno razvojno sodelovanje in humanitarno pomoč. Oktober 2004.

²¹ Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

²² Cf. SLOGA, Zabeležka z delovnega sestanka z dne 15.09.2005, prepared by Sasa Mlakar, SEECRAN.

²³ Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

²⁴ Information given by Darja Baric, former employee of VOLUNTARIAT, email from 15.2.2005.

Slovenian sources

Since till now the Slovenian ODA system is lacking a real political concept and framework (see chapter: NGO – Government Cooperation), there is no transparent NGDO co-financing system in place in Slovenia. NGOs received some funding from various ministries and many of them successfully approached local state authorities for smaller project funding. However, due to the cutting down of state expenses in the past few years, NGOs faced reduced public funding²⁵.

Alternative private sources of funding are limited although “self-financing” (through membership/participation fees) and generating private donations and contributions are used methods. *Private fundraising* is used especially by the church institutions (missionaries, Caritas) as well as international NGOs (e.g. Red Cross) or international organisations (e.g. UNICEF). They were most capable of raising respectable private funds. For example, the Carol Singers’ campaign raised 29m SIT (approx. 130.000,- EUR) for projects in Madagascar, Bolivia, Brazil and other countries.²⁶ Recently, the child sponsorship programmes were also able to attract private donations.

Private companies, especially local enterprises tend to provide funds for small scale NGO projects, e.g. in Bosnia and Herzegovina.²⁷ Private foundations are not developed in Slovenia. This missing interest in a substantial investment in such activities goes hand in hand with a non-stimulating legal environment in terms of tax reduction for sponsoring and donations by the private sector.²⁸

European Union Sources

Many Slovenian NGOs made use of funds from the PHARE programme or e.g. from European Union’s youth programmes. Concerning the participation in the 2004 Calls within the 21 02 03 budget line for actions in developing countries (PVD) and development education activities (ED), no survey has been made among Slovenian NGOs. It can be assumed that hardly any Slovenian NGO was submitting a proposal to EuropeAid and that there are most likely no PVD or ED applications where a Slovenian NGO would be the lead agency. However, the NGOs Humanitas and Umanotera submitted a proposal as partner in ED together with other European development NGOs.

NGO – Government Cooperation

The institutional and political framework

Within the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the “Office for International Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance” which has been set up in

²⁵ Information given by Darja Baric, former employee of VOLUNTARIAT, email from 15.2.2005.

²⁶ Slovenia, ODA and the ODACE Programme. CIDA-ODACE Working Paper, prepared by Adam Novak, with additional material from TRIALOG, May 2004.

²⁷ Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

²⁸ Information given by Darja Baric, former employee of VOLUNTARIAT, email from 15.2.2005.

2002 is responsible to coordinate Slovenia's ODA activities.²⁹ It was defined as main function of the office to "ensure Slovenia's international assistance follows its political priorities and is fully transparent and systematically carried out and recorded"³⁰. However, by August 2005, no official ODA statistics on Slovenia's (past and future) ODA spendings has been officially available. According to the website of the MFA, both in 2000 and 2001 Slovenian ODA amounted to approximately 5000m SIT³¹ (approx. 22m EUR). The ODA level between 2000 and 2002 was representing about 0,02% of GDP.³² According to estimates, 20% were contributions to the UN and other multilateral mechanisms, 20% were channelled through the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, the remaining 60% were spent for bilateral projects.³³ According to scientific sources, ODA in 2003 amounted to 25m USD or 0,1% of GDP.³⁴ Since the EU entry, 4,86% of new member states' contributions to the EU budget are recorded as ODA. This might bring Slovenia's ODA spending up to 0,12-0,14%.³⁵

There is no overall official strategy paper on Slovenia's development assistance. Neither the government nor the parliament have elaborated a respective framework. The Ministry of Finance, which together with the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Agriculture accounts for a big part of Slovenian ODA, has produced a strategy paper for its own development programme and has proposed a general policy framework which is under discussion between the different involved line ministries.³⁶ The MFA controls only a minor part of Slovenian ODA.³⁷

As mentioned above, Slovenia is implementing development activities and projects primarily through the mechanism of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe³⁸. This means a clear de facto focus on the war-torn countries of former Yugoslavia and on Slovenia's transitional experience. Apart from this focus on the Western Balkan countries, Moldova and the Ukraine are treated as priority countries.³⁹ Slovenia also contributed to the rehabilitation of Afghanistan and sent aid to some places of humanitarian disasters.⁴⁰ Developing countries of the Mediterranean and Central Asia are defined as target areas in the programme paper of the Ministry of Finance as well.⁴¹

²⁹ http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/ministry/office_for_int_coop_hum_ass.html [8.11.2004]

³⁰ http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/foreign_poli/international_development.html [8.11.2004]

³¹ http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/foreign_poli/international_development.html [8.11.2004]

³² Krichewsky, Lena: Development Policy in the Accession Countries; TRIALOG study, ²2003, 30. <http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/study-march03.pdf> [8.2.2005].

³³ Slovenia, ODA and the ODACE Programme. CIDA-ODACE Working Paper, prepared by Adam Novak, with additional material from TRIALOG, May 2004.

³⁴ Quoted in: Seewald, Magda with Andriik, Erich: Development Co-operation and NGOs in Slovenia, Survey/Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC), September 2004, 10.

³⁵ 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]

³⁶ Seewald, Magda with Andriik, Erich: Development Co-operation and NGOs in Slovenia, Survey/Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC), September 2004, 10.

³⁷ 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]

³⁸ http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/foreign_poli/international_development.html [8.11.2004]

³⁹ Seewald, Magda with Andriik, Erich: Development Co-operation and NGOs in Slovenia, Survey/Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC), September 2004, 10.

⁴⁰ http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/foreign_poli/international_development.html [8.11.2004]

⁴¹ Development cooperation programme of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Slovenia, prepared by Gasper Jez, April 2004.

Among the sectoral priorities are the reconstruction of infrastructure, rebuilding of devastated and destroyed institutional buildings, assistance in reestablishment of governmental services, the establishment of market economy, care for refugees, demining and capacity building in democratization. Slovenia recognizes the Millennium Development Goals as main ODA objective.⁴²

Find the website of the Slovenian MFA at:

http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/foreign_poli/international_development.html

The NGDO dialogue with the government

After the October 2004 consultation between NGDOs and the government, the Slovenian MFA issued a press release welcoming the initiative of the NGDOs for the establishment of a platform and for becoming a recognised partner for the dialogue with the government.⁴³ The October meeting contributed a lot to the confidence building between NGDOs and the MFA. In general, the MFA is willing to cooperate with NGOs and understands the necessity of setting up a transparent policy and catching up with international ODA standards.

However, the NGOs would welcome more cooperation with – and funding from – the state. In January 2005, the informal platform working group on relations with the MFA defined the following three priority issues for the dialogue with the government: the definition of a continuous dialogue and regular meeting schedule, the administrative and financial support of the MFA for the platform, the role of the platform in the process of setting up an ODA strategy for Slovenia.⁴⁴ Because of an ODA system which is divided among several ministries, NGOs find it hard to cooperate with the government. The lack of transparency and of clear responsibilities on the governmental side, make it difficult for NGOs to lobby their interests. However, the establishment of a platform and of a functioning NGDO network might contribute to improve the relations and to put external pressure on the government in order to establish needed ODA mechanisms.

⁴² http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/foreign_poli/international_development.html [8.11.2004]

⁴³ Izjava za medije ob zaključku posveta "Vključenje slovenskih NVO v programe razvojne in humanitarne pomoči", Republika Slovenija, Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve, Sektor za mednarodno razvojno sodelovanje in humanitarno pomoč. Oktober 2004.

⁴⁴ Interview with Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005

Bibliography

Development cooperation programme of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Slovenia, prepared by Gasper Jez, April 2004.

Krichewsky, Lena: Development Policy in the Accession Countries; TRIALOG study, ²2003, 30. <http://www.trialog.or.at/docs/study-march03.pdf> [8.2.2005].

Mali vodnik prostovoljnega dela, izdalo: Drustvo za razvijanje preventivnega in prostovoljnega dela, Ljubljana 2002.

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]

Seewald, Magda with Andrič, Erich: Development Co-operation and NGDOs in Slovenia, Survey/Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC), September 2004.

Slovenia, ODA and the ODACE Programme. CIDA-ODACE Working Paper, prepared by Adam Novak, with additional material from TRIALOG, May 2004.

Interview

Gorana Flaker (SEECRAN), 1.2.2005.

Websites [date of download]

<http://tux.kabi.si/fast/rks/index.php?mod=page&cid=134&id=359> [9.2.2005]

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/nitransit/2004/slovenia2004.pdf> [8.2.2005]

http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/foreign_poli/international_development.html [8.11.2004]

http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/ministry/office_for_int_coop_hum_ass.html [8.11.2004]

http://www.pic.si/en/info/PIC_presentation.pdf [8.2.2005]

<http://www.rkc.si/misijoni/> [9.2.2005]

http://www.rkc.si/misijoni/tri_kraljevska/trikraljevska.htm [8.2.2005]

<http://www.zavod-voluntariat.si/> [9.2.2005]

Other sources

Handout "Zbornik prispevkov" at the workshop "Involvement of Slovenian NGO in the programmes of development and humanitarian aid", 14.-15.10.2004, Ljubljana.

Information given by Darja Baric, former employee of VOLUNTARIAT, email from 15.2.2005.

Izjava za medije ob zaključku posveta "Vkljucevanje slovenskih NVO v programme razvojne in humanitarne pomoci", Republika Slovenija, Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve, Sektor za mednarodno razvojno sodelovanje in humanitarno pomoc. Oktober 2004.

SLOGA, Zabeleзка z delovnega sestanka z dne 15.09.2005, prepared by Sasa Mlakar, SEECRAN.

We welcome comments, corrections or amendments to our Country Report on Development NGOs in Slovenia. 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.