

Development Co-operation in the Nordic and Baltic countries:

NGO-to-NGO Training and Networking



Office in Lithuania

27-28, October, 2011, Vilnius, Lithuania 12-14, January, 2012, Vilnius, Lithuania

Development cooperation fact sheet of Lithuania

Annual aid budget (for	2008: 34,46 mln EUR
2010, 2011, and 2012 in	2009: 30,12 mln EUR
EUR)	2010: 28,21 mln EUR out of which app. 1,6 mln EUR (5,5 mln LTL) for bilateral
	development cooperation projects
	2011: ??? EUR, out of which app. 790.000 EUR (2,718 mln LTL) for bilateral
	development cooperation projects
<u> </u>	2012: 579.240 EUR (approx. 2 mln LTL) for bilateral aid projects
Current development	Priorities: (1) promotion of democracy, human rights, gender equality, good
aid priorities, e.g.	governance and rule of law; (2) health and social care and support to women as a
countries, themes (as	
of 2011/ 2012)	social group; (3) administrative capacity building; (4) economic development and
	trade; (5) euro-integration processes; (6) culture, education, science, cultural
	heritage preservation; (7) environmental protection and the fight against climate
	change.
	Countries: Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Afghanistan, and where possible
	other developing countries.
	Fight against climate change is mentioned among the general priorities in the call
	for the Lithuanian development cooperation projects for 2012 together with
	gender equality, social and economic women empowerment. However, support
	for cooperation in fight against climate change does not appear among specific
	country priorities.
State institutions in	Lithuanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
charge of development	http://www.urm.lt/index.php?-450921326
cooperation with links	www.orangeprojects.lt
to the homepages of	Ministry of Finance
these institutions	 Ministry of Education
	Ministry of Interior





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Development cooperation legal framework in your country (list of documents and links where they could be accessed in English)	 Development Cooperation Policy Guidelines of The Republic of Lithuania for 2011–2012: http://www.orangeprojects.lt/site/newfiles/files/doc/oficialus vertimas EN.pdf Currently on the policymakers agenda drafting a law: Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Relief
National development cooperation platforms (organisations, No of members, other relevant information)	 The national non-governmental development cooperation organisations platform (Lithuanian NGDO Platform), established in 2008: 17 founder organisations + 2 new members, Participation in CONCORD GA and WGs, TRIALOG information and training events, Cooperation with the NGDO Platforms of the Baltic States.
	 Objectives of the Platform To bring together Lithuanian NGOs working in the field of development cooperation; Consistent and targeted dissemination of information and consultation of member organisations; Developing skills and capacities of member organisations; Representing the Platform in Lithuania and abroad; Active participation in development cooperation policy development and implementation. More information about the platform can be accessed here: http://www.pagalba.org/new/inner.php?lng=en&id=2&pid=6 Lithuanian NGO Network of Development Education and Cooperation (LITDEA): founded in 2004: 11 members + 1 new
	 Participation in CONCORD GA and WGs, TRIALOG Advisory Group and events Cooperation with European NGDO platforms and international NGOs





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	Objectives of LITDEA:
	• Promote the public activity of Network's member organisations directed towards modeling the public regulations and public policy the aim of which is to eliminate poverty in the world;
	• Contribute to shaping and implementing the Lithuanian, EU, or the international policy of developmental cooperation.
	• Reach for higher quality standards in the activity of the Network's member states, and enhance the cooperation between the members by consulting, informing and arranging trainings.
	• Enhance the impact of Network's member organisations in shaping and implementing the policy of developmental cooperation by promoting cooperation between the organisations members and other public sectors.
	• Represent the interests and needs of public education with regard to the economic, social and political changes.
	• Promote the role of non-governmental organisations in the areas of shaping public opinion and representing public interests.
	• Gather governmental, non-governmental and business sectors for cooperation thus influencing public policy in various fields of life.
5 key challenges to your country's development cooperation (please be specific and use bullet points)	• Though Lithuania has provisions for the implementation of the national development cooperation policy, it does not have a clearly defined long-term vision; nor a strategy how to achieve the already failing ODA commitment of 0,33% GDP in 2015. Budget allocations for bilateral aid projects for 2012 have been reduced by almost a million Litas if compared with 2011.
	• As the development cooperation priorities clearly indicate, environmental issues and sustainable development are separated from the Lithuanian development cooperation policy. Environmental issues, fight against climate change is coordinated and supported by the Ministry of Environment with little information available on the projects that promote the transfer of environmentally friendly technologies in Belarus, Moldova and Georgia.
	 No information available about the official Lithuanian position in COP17/ Rio+20.
	• Lack of a clearly defined inter-institutional coordination mechanism





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amongst different state institutions dealing with development cooperation either as coordinators or implementers, also a mechanism for systematic involvement of civil society as stakeholders and regular consultations with recipient countries.
Blurred understanding both amongst the general population and policymakers when differentiating between concepts of humanitarian relief, development aid and development cooperation, which leads to stereotyped thinking about development cooperation;
Need to increase capacities and knowledge of the Lithuanian NGO sector in the field of development cooperation; and limited financial resources and possibilities to get support to develop and implement such programmes country- and region-wide.
Transparency, evaluation of efficiency and 'politicising' of the ODA could as well be mentioned here.

