

# DEVELOPMENT FUNDING FROM EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS: A CONTACT LIST

Claes Granstrom  
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In the individual countries of the European Union and in the European Union institutions, many agencies and institutions provide funding for international development. The structure and organisation varies by country. In some countries one specific agency provides funding and support (Sida in Sweden, for example). In other countries, a ministry handles these matters. In still others several bodies deal with these international aid.

A review of European aid agency websites found that not many programs are concerned with archival and records matters or are executed by archival institutions or archivists. The aid agencies often do have bilateral programs on themes such as democracy, infrastructure, good governance, administration and culture/cultural heritage, any of which might include an archival component.

Most funding is bilateral, but today there is strong encouragement for co-ordination between donors following the "Paris Declaration," an international agreement in 2005 to which over 100 ministers, heads of agencies and other senior officials adhered and committed their countries and organizations to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of "monitorable actions" and indicators. For the text of the Declaration, see:

[http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_3236398\\_35401554\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html)

No coordinating body has yet been established, however.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation is an organization of 30 countries. One of the goals of OECD is to foster economic development. The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

<http://www.oecd.org/dac>

is the principal body through which the OECD deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries. A useful list of the development funding bodies in each country that is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is found at:

[www.oecd.org/linklist/0,3435,en\\_2649\\_33721\\_1797105\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/linklist/0,3435,en_2649_33721_1797105_1_1_1_1,00.html)

The following list is organized in two parts. First is a list of the development funding institutions in European national governments. Second is a list of several European Union institutions that provide development funds.

## EUROPEAN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

AUSTRIA The Austrian Development Cooperation with Eastern Europe (ADC) is part of Austria's foreign policy and the development policy of the European Union, which is aimed at securing global peace in concert with other industrial and development countries. Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is the operational unit of the Austrian Development Cooperation with Eastern Europe (ADC). The ADA is responsible for the implementation of all bilateral programmes and projects in the ADC partner countries and administrates the corresponding budget. To get more information use the following link:

<http://www.ada.gv.at>

BELGIUM The Belgian Government, as represented by Development Cooperation (DGDC), establishes the general framework for the activities in collaboration with the partner country. This encompasses projects, training programmes, technical assistance, financial cooperation and debt reduction. To get further information, use the following link:

<http://www.dgdc.be/en/index.html>.

Belgian Technical Cooperation is an implementing agency that carries out development projects in cooperation with partners in developing countries on behalf of the Belgian Government and other donors; for example, there are 15 new projects in the democratic Republic of Congo. The funding focus includes the sectors of healthcare, basic infrastructure, agriculture and good governance. Records issues would fall within basic infrastructure and good governance. The link is:

<http://www.btcctb.org/showpage.asp?iPageID=2>

DENMARK The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the government's development program, Danida. The Ministry's Development Policy Section includes Danish Development Policy, Development Assistance, Multilateral Development Assistance and other forms of assistance and activities. The link is:

<http://www.um.dk/en>

The DanidaDevForum contains background information and news about technical aspects of development cooperation and current development priorities such as good governance. The link is:

<http://www.um.dk/en/menu/DevelopmentPolicy/DanidaDevForum/?WBCMODE=Presentation%2cPresentati>

FINLAND The Finnish Foreign Ministry defines development policy as "coherent activity in all sectors of cooperation and national policy that have an impact on the status of developing countries." The link is: <http://forin.fi/public/default.aspx?>

The Unit for Development Policy Information within the Ministry is responsible for exchange of information concerning development policy and development cooperation and development related and global issues with the media, various interest groups and the citizen. The Cultural Unit responsible for the planning and coordination of cultural projects.

FRANCE The Foreign Ministry is a principal source for international development matters; the link is:

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr>

Le Groupe de l'Agence française de Développement (Afd) is a group comprised of the following entities: The Afd, Proparco, the CEFEB, as well as 14 subsidiaries (banking, financial, real estate ) operating in the overseas departments, territories and entities. The link is here:

<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/>

GERMANY The development policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is an independent area of German foreign policy. It is formulated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit and Entwicklung, BMZ) and carried out by implementing organisations. Among the areas mentioned of interest in this connection is Good governance and Democracy. The link to this is:

<http://www.bmz.de/de/index.html>

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH has been operating as a service company in international development cooperation since 1975. The primary goal of GTZ's work is to improve the living and working conditions in the partner countries and sustain the natural basis for life. The link is:

<http://gtz.de/en/>

Under the financial cooperation program between the Federal Republic of Germany and developing countries, the KfW banking group, on behalf of the German government, finances investments and project-related consultancy services to expand social, economic and industrial infrastructure and to protect the environment and natural resources. KfW appraise the eligibility of projects for financing according to development-policy criteria, assists partner countries in implementing them, and evaluates their success after they are completed. The link to KfW is:

[http://www.KfW.de/EN\\_Home/index.jsp](http://www.KfW.de/EN_Home/index.jsp)

GREECE The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the Hellenic Development Cooperation programme. The link to its web is:

<http://www.mfa.gr/www.mfa.gr/en-US>

IRELAND Irish Aid is the Government of Ireland's program of assistance to developing countries. Development cooperation is at the heart of Ireland's wider foreign policy. The link on the web is:

<http://www.irishaid.gov.ie/>

ITALY The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the Italian development programme. The link on the web is:

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN>

LUXEMBOURG The Development Co-operation Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs represents Luxembourg in the OECD-DAC and its subsidiary bodies. The link on the web is:

<http://www.mae.lu/MAE.taf?IdNav=7&IdLang=FR>

Lux-Development is the development co-operation agent for almost all the bilateral projects financed by the Government of Luxembourg, and for Luxembourg's emergency relief work. The link on the web is:

<http://www.lux-development.lu/>

NETHERLANDS The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the Dutch Development Cooperation programme. The link on the web is:

<http://www.minbuza.nl/en/developmentcooperation>

NORWAY The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the Norwegian International Development programme. The link to the web is:

<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud.html?id=833>

PORTUGAL The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the Portuguese Cooperation for Development programme. The link to the web is: <http://www.mne.gov.pt/mne/pt/>

The Instituto Portugues de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento (IPAD) is central organisation for coordination of the Portuguese cooperation policy. IPAD has the responsibility under the Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeros. The link to the web is:

<http://www.ipad.mne.gov.pt/>

SPAIN The Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores is responsible through the Secretaria de Estado for international cooperation. It is the technical organisation responsible for planning, execution and government of the projects and programmes, either directly and with its own resources or through intermediate cooperation. The link to the web is:

<http://www.aecid.es>

SWEDEN Sida is the Swedish Government agency dealing with bilateral international development and the major part of the cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe.

Sida's task is to create conditions conducive to change and to socially, economically and environmentally sustainable development. To get more information about Sida use the following site:

<http://www.sida.se>

SWITZERLAND The Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is responsible for the following four areas of activities: bilateral cooperation, multilateral development cooperation, humanitarian and technical cooperation with Eastern Europe. The link to the web is:

<http://www.deza.ch/>

The Economic Development Cooperation division is the Swiss government's competence centre for sustainable economic development and integration of developing and transition countries into the global economy. Its primary objective is the reduction of poverty. Its main activities are in the fields of macro-economic support, investment promotion, trade and environmental technology cooperation, development of basic infrastructure, and cooperation with multilateral development banks. The link is:

<http://www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch/>

UNITED KINGDOM The Department for International Development is the British government department responsible for promoting development and the reduction of poverty. The government elected in May 1997 increased its commitment to development by strengthening the department (formerly the Overseas Development Administration) and increasing its budget. The link is:

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>

## **EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS**

ERASMUS MUNDUS The Erasmus Mundus programme is a co-operation and mobility programme in the field of higher education that promotes the European Union as a centre of excellence in learning around the world. It provides EU-funded scholarships for third country nationals participating in master courses in Europe, as well as scholarships for EU-nationals studying at partner universities throughout the world. Further information about the programme is available through various links on the page:

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/education/index_en.htm)

The e-mail address to Erasmus Mundus is:

[eac-info@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eac-info@ec.europa.eu)

EUROPEAID The European Union, composed by the member states and the European Commission, is the world's biggest aid donor. The Commission's EuropeAid cooperation office manages EU external aid programmes and ensures that development assistance is delivered worldwide. The EuropeAid main mission is to implement the Commission's external aid instruments, both those funded by the Union's budget and the European Development Fund. To ensure coherence, complementation and coordination in implementing external assistance programmes worldwide, The EuropeAid works in close cooperation with its various partners. The overall aim is to make external aid more efficient.

EuropeAid works in Africa, the Caribbean region, the Pacific region, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Russia, and "our neighbourhood." Among the many development areas listed, the following seem to be related to archives:

-Culture -Democracy -Digital divide -Education -Human rights -Justice -Public administration & services

Programs are currently operating in the areas of democracy and human rights and developing grassroots non-state actors and local authorities. These could also have an archival component. The web address to EuropeAid is:

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm)

#### EUROPEAN NETWORK OF IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

The European Network of Implement Development Agencies (EUNIDA) is a grouping of European agencies with a public mandate to develop, manage and implement development programmes. This pan-European network came together around 2000 to exchange best practices in the field of technical cooperation and devise common strategies to collaborate with the European Commission in the context of its external assistance programme. EUNIDA was established as a not-forprofit European Economic Interest Group (EEIG) in June 2006. EUNIDA members have a common endeavour of making development policy effective in reducing global poverty, namely through the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. EUNIDA is a financially reliable partner of the European Commission for the implementation of development cooperation programmes. The link to the web is:

<http://www.eunida.eu/>