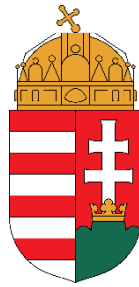


Hungary

*Self-assessment
submitted within the framework of the OECD Peer Review on
international development cooperation*



20 May 2022

*Written and compiled by the Department for International Development of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary*



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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Executive Summary

By 2021, Hungary succeeded in raising its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to over 455 million dollars, representing a significant increase compared to the 114 million dollars that it allocated for this purpose in 2010. This not only marks a fourfold increase in absolute terms, it likewise conveys a clear message of the importance which Hungary attaches to international development cooperation and its associated goals, namely the eradication of poverty, achieving sustainable development and tackling major global challenges that require a concerted effort from all countries. With this substantial increase, Hungary's ODA/GNI ratio has risen from 0.09% in 2010 to nearly 0.29% by 2021. Notably, in 2021 Hungary implemented 669 projects in 113 countries, with a significant amount of those funds geared towards assisting Least Developed Countries and Fragile Countries.

Whilst these numbers speak for themselves, since 2014, the Government of Hungary has implemented a series of structural reforms targeting the field of international development cooperation, thereby seeking to enhance the efficacy of its aid programs. In 2014, the Parliament of Hungary adopted its first legislation pertaining to international development cooperation ([Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance](#)), as well as its first government-wide strategy, which was then reformulated in 2019 in the form of Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy for the period 2020-2025 ([IDC2025](#)). IDC2025 places a great emphasis on the need to enhance Hungary's role on the international level and to use international development cooperation as a means to foster mutually beneficial economic partnerships, making full use of the knowledge and expertise of civil and private sector actors.

Whilst the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary is the key institutional actor tasked by legislation with the coordination and implementation of Hungary's development cooperation, the preponderance of the line ministries engage to some extent in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. Consequently, in order to streamline development activities implemented by the line ministries, the Ministry formulated a series of guidelines targeting the selection, monitoring and evaluation of development and humanitarian projects and programs. Furthermore, the Ministry has created a Resident Coordinator System to supplement the Inter-Ministerial International Development Cooperation Committee in order to streamline cooperation between ministries and enhance policy coherence for development.

In addition, in line with IDC2025, Hungary began to prioritize the implementation of targeted projects and programs seeking to enhance economic partnerships on the basis of local needs and demands. In this context, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary launched its flagship development program in the Republic of Uganda, the first strategic initiative to be implemented on a public-private partnership model, thereby seeking to make full use of the multiplier effects inherent in involving private sector actors in development initiatives, including private financing. In view of the importance that the Government of Hungary attaches to providing humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected areas and to vulnerable communities, notably persecuted Christians, in 2017 the Hungary Helps Program was launched. Shortly thereafter, in 2018 the Hungary Helps Agency was founded, which has since provided significant amounts of aid to disaster-struck regions and vulnerable communities.

Serving as a clear illustration of the strengths of Hungary's institutional system pertaining to development cooperation, reacting to the most urgent global demands, the Government of Hungary, acting through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, has provided a considerable degree of expeditious aid – 107 million dollars – to both developing and developed countries coping with the negative effects of COVID-19. Similarly, Hungary is currently focusing its efforts on providing effective aid to Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees arriving in

Hungary. Thus far, Hungary has provided over 29 million dollars of aid to Ukraine and has further pledged over 39 million dollars. Notably, since 2018, Hungary has increased the ratio of bilateral programs from 39% to 60% as evidence of the country's growing institutional competence and experience in terms of directly implementing development cooperation and humanitarian programs. The Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Program continues to be a cornerstone of Hungary's development cooperation, enabling 11 696 students in the 2021/2022 academic year to study in Hungary. Moreover, Hungary has launched a series of climate finance initiatives, making use of the potential inherent in the bond market to increase funding in this area.

There are nevertheless several areas in which Hungary should continue to improve. Budgetary and human resource-related constraints continue to hinder the selection and implementation of long-term strategic projects, thus making it more challenging to make full use of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The incorporation of private finance in development activities remains in its infancy, though there are several successful examples.

Overall, Hungary's achievements in recent years serve as a testament to the dedication of the Government of Hungary and the Hungarian government professionals working in this field, as there is a clear upward trend in the efficiency and the amount of the country's development cooperation. In the years to come, Hungary will continue to focus its efforts on improving and enhancing its international development cooperation, making full use of the Peer Review process conducted by the OECD.

1. Structural and policy change in Hungary's development cooperation system

a. Overview of the legal framework concerning international development and humanitarian assistance

In Hungary, the overarching legal framework pertaining to international development cooperation, including humanitarian assistance, is enshrined in [Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance](#) (English translation available [here](#)). In addition to defining key terms, such as what constitutes bilateral and multilateral assistance, the legislation, inter alia:

- provides an overview of the key methods by which aid may be disbursed in legal terms (grants, loans, in-kind assistance, technical assistance, etc.);
- states the requirement to have an overarching governmental strategy that must be formulated in cooperation with the line ministries and in consultation with relevant civil society actors;
- outlines the means of implementation and identifies the key coordinating governmental institutions tasked with overseeing the field of international development cooperation and humanitarian aid;
- establishes a requirement to raise awareness of international development activities, including the provision of access to data;
- sets out the requisite rules regarding transparency;
- states the way in which civil society organizations may become accredited partners; and
- contains a series of relevant financial provisions ensuring the much-needed administrative and budgetary flexibility when it comes to administering aid activities.

According to the Act, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary is tasked with the coordination and implementation of Hungary's international development cooperation, while the Prime Minister's Office is responsible for coordinating Hungary's bilateral humanitarian assistance. Although these two institutions necessarily have a decisive role in coordinating

Hungary's international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance respectively, the Act ensures that both these activities may be implemented in a decentralized form, meaning any governmental institutions can be involved in the financing and implementation of both development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. In practice, as can be gleaned from Hungary's Official Development Assistance (ODA) statistics, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is by far the largest donor institution of Hungary, followed by the Ministry of Finance.

In addition to this overarching legal framework, in order to provide a greater degree of definitional clarity in terms of the technical implementation of projects and programs, on 28 February 2020, [Decree No. 5/2020 \(II. 28.\)](#) on the forms of international development cooperation activities of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade was adopted. The primary aim of the Decree is to clarify key terms and the means of international development cooperation, in line with the relevant international guidelines and norms.

Furthermore, in 2018 the Hungary Helps Agency was established to serve as a specialized institution focusing on the implementation of bilateral humanitarian assistance and projects aiming to provide aid to persecuted Christian and other minorities. In order to facilitate its work, Hungary adopted [Act CXX of 2018 on the Hungary Helps Program](#), which sets out the key aims of the program and the ways in which the Agency operates. Notably, the Hungary Helps Program (HHP), aside from being a concrete initiative seeking to increase Hungary's humanitarian assistance globally and its aid to persecuted Christian minorities, serves as a general communicative framework or brand: [Decree No. 244/2017. \(VIII. 28.\)](#) on the HHP states that, to the extent possible and permitted by law, development cooperation activities and humanitarian assistance funded by the Government of Hungary should be communicated as part of the Hungary Helps Program.

Whereas the abovementioned acts and decrees formally make it possible for Hungary to conduct development cooperation and humanitarian assistance programs, the substance or strategic priorities are contained in additional government-wide strategies. As per the stipulation of Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance to formulate and adopt a government-wide strategy, in 2019 the Government of Hungary adopted Hungary's [International Development Cooperation Strategy for the period 2020-2025](#) (IDC2025). This Strategy serves as a framework document for the implementation of Hungary's international development cooperation and humanitarian aid, as evinced below.

2. Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy

In 2019, the Government of Hungary adopted its new **International Development Cooperation Strategy for the period 2020-2025 (IDC2025)**, which aims to address some of the foremost challenges faced by the international community in the field of international development cooperation. The new strategic document was formulated in close cooperation with all relevant governmental, scientific and civil entities and was discussed in high-level political platforms, namely the National Council for Sustainable Development, as well as the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on Sustainable Development of the Hungarian National Assembly.

Building on its predecessor,¹ IDC2025 significantly abides by the aims of the 2030 Agenda and

¹ With a view to enhancing and supporting the implementation of Hungary's international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance, the Government of Hungary adopted its first comprehensive development cooperation strategy in 2014 ("The International Development Cooperation Strategy and Strategic Concept for International Humanitarian Aid of Hungary (2014-2020)"), which stated the principles, objectives and strategic directions of the Hungarian development cooperation activity for the period 2014-2020. Nevertheless, as a consequence of significant changes in key international development cooperation paradigms, including

the overarching guidelines of the OECD DAC, in particular pertaining to the eradication of poverty and addressing inequality. It is predicated on the following five goal-oriented pillars aiming to create a long-term and far-reaching strategic framework:

1. enhancing Hungary's international role by striving towards an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.25% by 2025 and putting greater emphasis on strategic, tailor-made bilateral development cooperation programs;
2. more comprehensive policy coordination with the involvement of international development coordinators from each relevant Hungarian ministry to maximize the synergies out of its governmental structure;
3. project implementation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) seeking to enhance Hungary's development focus on those Goals in which the country or Hungarian actors have a comparative advantage, thus contributing in the most effective way possible to sustainable development;
4. strengthening economic partnerships aiming to create and deepen mutually prosperous economic cooperation, as well as promoting the greater involvement of the private sector in international development projects;
5. mobilizing Hungarian actors encouraging civil and private sector actors to invest in developing countries while increasing innovative financing mechanisms.

In terms of geographical priorities, IDC2025 states that Hungary will strive to engage more substantively with the African continent, in particular the Sub-Saharan African region and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as well as the Middle East and the European neighborhood countries. Hungary, as a member of the international donor community, intends to contribute to the establishment of international peace and stability, consolidation of democratic systems and human rights, eradicating global poverty, addressing inequality and facing global environmental challenges.

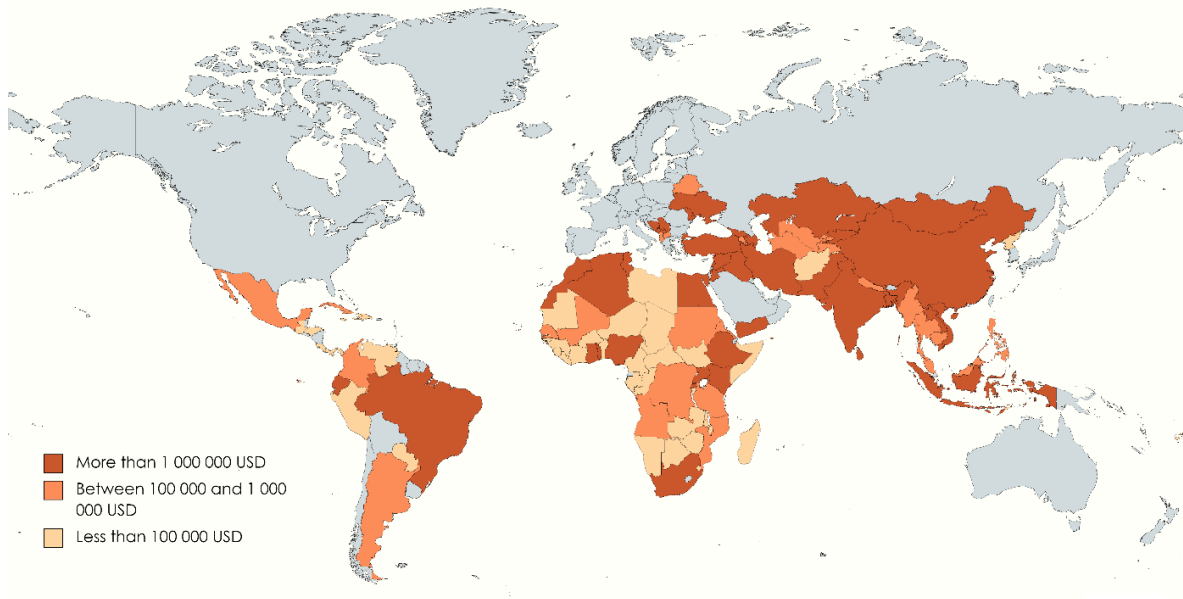
a. Hungary's ODA in numbers

- *An ever-growing number of projects in an increasing number of countries*

Since 2010, Hungary has substantially increased its international development cooperation and has been pursuing a strategy predicated on the enhancement of Hungary's presence on the international scale. In this regard, it has been working on raising its contribution to supporting the sustainable development of ODA-eligible countries around the globe, while also implementing a growing number of projects. In line with the strategic, overarching objectives of the comprehensive 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the related SDGs in 2015, **Hungary has substantially and significantly increased the scope of its aid activities: in 2021, Hungary implemented 669 projects in 113 countries.** According to the most recent, if only preliminary data, in 2021 60% of the development projects (273 million dollars) materialised through bilateral channels, while 40% of Hungary's assistance (182 million dollars) was channelled through multilateral institutions, thereby enabling the country to reach some of the more remote, crisis-affected places of the world where Hungary does not possess an on-site presence. Prioritizing the significance of the principle of *leaving no one behind*, Hungary has succeeded in establishing a global presence and providing adequate assistance where it is the most needed.

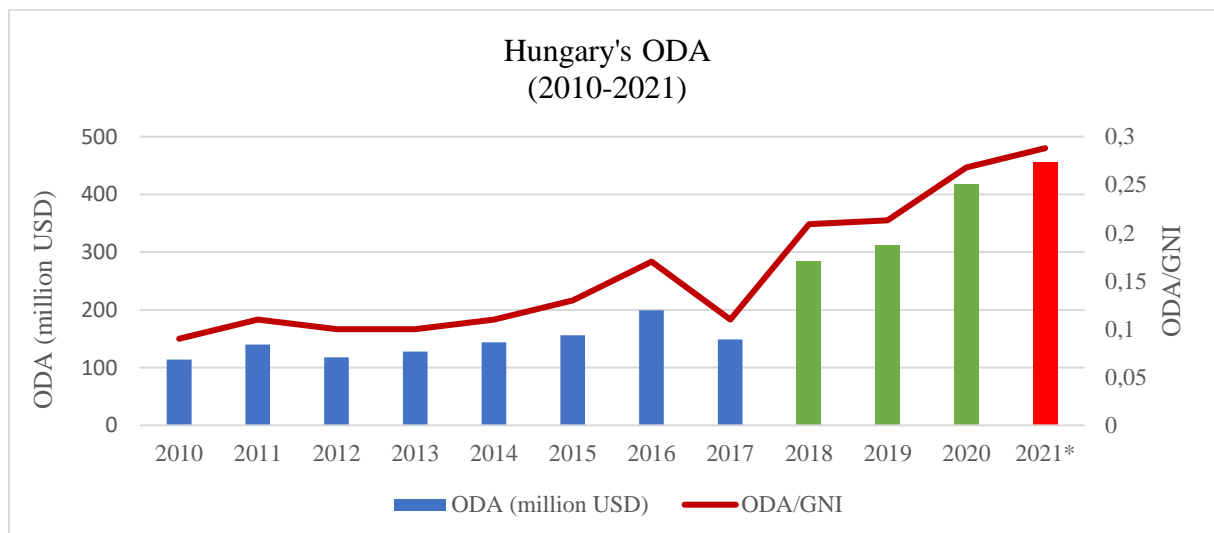
institutional changes within the Government of Hungary, it became necessary to renew the national strategic priorities and ensure that they align as closely as possible to new global commitments and endeavors.

Projects and programs implemented and funded by Hungary in 2021



- Hungary's ODA and ODA/GNI ratio exhibits a steady, year-to-year increase

Hungary's ODA in 2021 amounted to over 455 million dollars,² a sharp increase from the 114 million dollars allocated for this purpose in 2010. This marks a fourfold increase in absolute terms compared to the figures of 2010. Concerning Hungary's aspirations, upon joining DAC in 2016, it committed to raise its ODA to 0.33% of its gross national income (ODA/GNI ratio) by 2030. With the ultimate aim of achieving this goal, the ODA/GNI ratio of Hungary has risen from 0.09% in 2010 to nearly 0.29% by 2021. Consequently, for two consecutive years, both in 2020 and 2021, Hungary achieved and surpassed its own national ODA/GNI target of 0.25%, set to be fulfilled by 2025. The diagram below depicts the constant increase of Hungary's ODA and ODA/GNI ratio between 2010 and 2021, with two exceptions in 2012 and 2017.

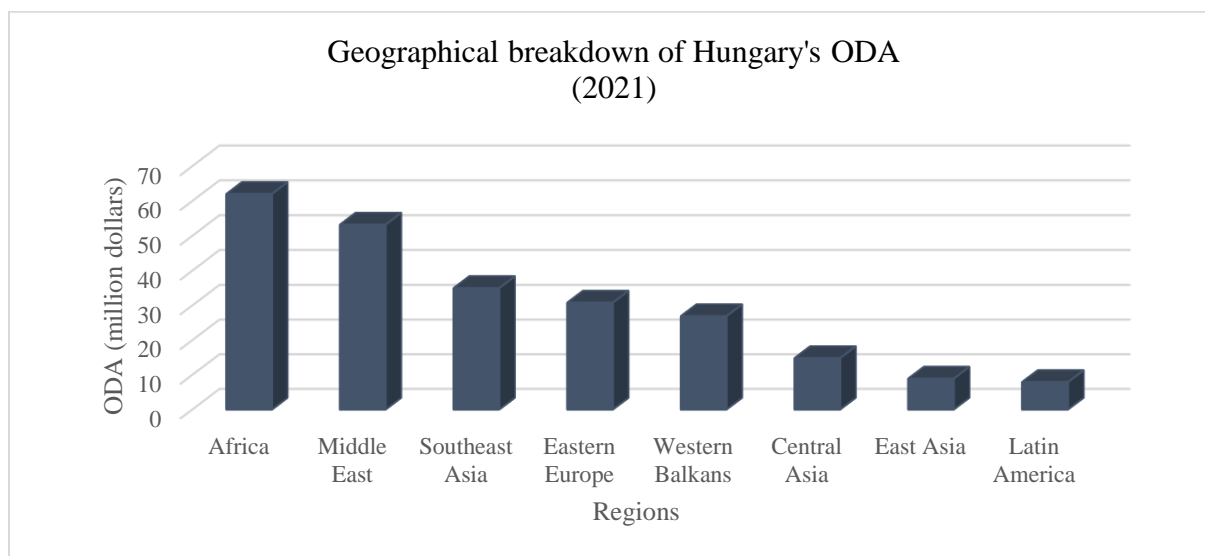


- Geographical and thematic priorities

In light of Hungary's foreign policy strategies of "Opening to the East" and "Opening to the South", launched in 2012 and 2015 respectively, Hungary's development policy followed suit and began expanding its east- and southward focus. As illustrated in the figure below, in 2021, Africa (62 million dollars) and the Middle East (53.2 million dollars) occupied a central role

² Preliminary data.

within Hungary's development priorities, followed by Southeast Asia (35 million dollars) and Eastern Europe (30.8 million dollars). In addition, as outlined in IDC2025, Hungary has been focusing on addressing the root causes of migration, which necessitated a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and the LDCs.



So as to extend its geographical presence in the most efficient way possible, Hungary has been engaging in various sectors and fields, with the most important in 2021 being the fields of education, healthcare, services, agriculture, water management and sanitation, in line with IDC2025. The following table presents the preliminary amount provided by Hungary to each sector separately.

Sectoral focus of Hungary's development assistance in 2021		
Sector	USD	% of total ODA
Education	132.66 million	29
Health care	62.79 million	14
Services	27.1 million	6
Agriculture	15.7 million	3
Water management and sanitation	12.6 million	3
Good governance	11.97 million	3
Social infrastructure	7.5 million	2

- *ODA to fragile states*

Supporting fragile and conflict-affected states is an important priority for the international donor community. COVID-19 has affected all countries, but it has had a particularly devastating effect on fragile states and created an overwhelming burden on health systems and infrastructures. Its secondary impacts on social and economic systems are further deepening the already existing poverty and inequality and posing lasting challenges to resilience and peace. However, even before the pandemic, serious challenges, including hunger, extreme weather

and violent conflicts, were already stifling growth in fragile regions.

Consequently, Hungary puts a strong emphasis on assisting fragile states defined by the States of Fragility report of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate. Out of the 57 countries included in that Report, Hungary supported 51 of them, dedicating 16.14% of our total ODA (73.47 million dollars) to fragile states in 2021.

Top 5 Fragile Countries supported by Hungary in 2021		
Country	Number of projects	Amount (USD)
Syrian Arab Republic	16	16 687 982.19
Uganda	8	8 738 719.49
Togo	2	8 015 980.22
Iran	4	7 141 891.80
Pakistan	5	4 989 402.06

3. Policy coherence and institutional framework

a. International development as an integral component of Hungary's foreign policy

International development cooperation is an integral part of Hungary's foreign policy and foreign relations, as it makes a meaningful and important contribution to a more balanced and fair global development, the eradication of poverty, the reduction of inequalities and addressing the root causes of migration. Furthermore, it complements and strengthens other aspects of foreign policy, including economic diplomacy, in addition to providing mutual benefits to all parties involved: it has a significant economic and social impact on both donors and recipients alike and is an effective – though at times overlooked – tool for building economic partnerships with partner countries.

Hungary's international development cooperation policy takes into account the main goals and priorities laid down in different strategic documents in the field of foreign and security policy and external economic relations. In order to maximize the development effects and promote mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments, Hungary strives to strengthen policy coherence for development. In this respect, the geographical and sectoral priorities of Hungary's international development cooperation are selected in accordance with Hungary's foreign policy and other relevant policy objectives.

b. Strategic approach to achieve the SDGs

The implementation of the SDGs adopted in the framework of the 2030 Agenda in 2015 is also of key importance for Hungary. Based on the areas set out in IDC2025, Hungary's Africa Strategy³ and other relevant priorities identified by the line ministries and interested NGOs, SDGs 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well being), 4 (quality education), 6 (water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land) and 17 (partnerships for the goals) have high priority for Hungary. Achieving these Goals can simultaneously result in a significant contribution to tackling global challenges, such as the negative effects of climate change and the root causes

³ The Government of Hungary adopted its Africa Strategy in 2019. Its aim is to expand and deepen Hungary's economic, social and cultural relations with Africa by increasing trade, development and foreign policy exchanges. Aside from spurring investments, it aims to propound further technology and knowledge-transfer projects to the mutual benefit of both sides.

of migration, as well as increasing Hungary's competitiveness, productivity and export market share.

In view of the above, IDC2025 places more emphasis on the approach of the 2030 Agenda. Environmental, social and economic considerations are also important in the selection of future projects, initiatives and programs, in line with international recommendations. Although Hungary's current development cooperation already accords with the implementation of the SDGs, Hungary shall place a greater emphasis on those SDGs in which it has a comparative advantage. This can contribute to the effectiveness and visibility of Hungary's international development cooperation policy. Hungary therefore prioritises the implementation of projects and programmes pertaining to water management and sanitation, agriculture, health, education, the environment and information technology, thus contributing in the most effective way as possible to sustainable development, as highlighted before.

c. Institutional setup of Hungary's development cooperation system

As described above in section 1.a., the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary is responsible for the formulation, coordination and implementation of Hungary's international development cooperation. Within the Ministry, the Department for International Development under the Deputy State Secretariat for External Economic Relations has as its primary objective the coordination of Hungary's international development policy, thereby contributing to the peaceful, sustainable development of the international community, in line with Hungary's foreign policy. The Department for International Development was established in 2003 and, aside from its chief coordination function, is likewise responsible the implementation of several flagship bilateral development programs and initiatives with the utilization of state funds. The Department likewise oversees the formulation and representation of Hungary's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance-related positions in key multilateral international organizations and forums (for instance, the UN, the OECD and the EU). Through its activities, the Department contributes to promoting the development of developing countries, the fight against poverty and the establishment of mutually prosperous partnerships by implementing development programs based on the needs of local communities, whilst taking into account Hungarian national economic interests.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade cooperates closely with the Hungarian Export-Import Bank Plc. (EXIM) and the Hungarian Export Credit Insurance Plc. (MEHIB), which are the lender and insurer institutions of Hungary's tied aid portfolio. Tied aid credits are key instruments of Hungary's international development policy, and the only internationally recognized form of state export support. The tied aid loans provided by the EXIM to eligible countries contribute to the extension of bilateral economic relations, enables Hungarian contractors to gain international references, has a boosting effect on the domestic economy and delivers tangible results in the beneficiary country.

In addition, the Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Program forms a significant component of Hungary's development cooperation. The Program, which is likewise coordinated and overseen by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, enables higher education students from developing countries to study in Hungary via state-funded scholarships. Although the numbers slightly vary on an annual basis (they are prescribed in the form of quotas in inter-governmental agreements), in the 2021/2022 academic year 11 696 students are studying in Hungary via the Program.

Breakdown of Hungary's ODA by ministries in 2021		
Ministry	Percentage	Amount (USD)
Ministry of Finance	7.15%	32 540 917.51

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	78.70%	358 130 408.28
Ministry of Interior	0.30%	1 377 910.35
Ministry of Human Capacities	0.47%	2 119 579.86
Ministry of Agriculture	1.39%	6 314 292.44
Ministry of Innovation and Technology	3.52%	16 028 464.88
Prime Minister's Office	7.97%	36 277 690.40
Other	0.49%	2 242 872.59

Whereas the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary is the key line ministry when it comes to policy formulation and coordination, as well as project implementation, other line ministries likewise implement a significant number of development and humanitarian projects and programs. A few examples of programs and projects implemented by other line ministries follow. Notably, at the time of writing, the Prime Minister's Office is responsible for coordinating the implementation of bilateral humanitarian assistance activities funded by Hungary based on a specific national model. HHP (introduced in section 1.a.). Within the framework of the Program, the Hungary Helps Agency is the specialized government entity that participates in the implementation of projects launched by the Prime Minister's Office. HHP is therefore not only a communicative brand (a logo that is utilized in most development activities, subject to several exceptions), but the Agency, within the framework of the Program, likewise implements a significant number of humanitarian projects, most of which target vulnerable communities in fragile contexts (more to follow below in section 4.i.). Additionally, the Ministry of Finance performs a key role as the institution tasked with fulfilling payment obligations entered into by Hungary vis-à-vis development and humanitarian assistance-related multilateral initiatives (membership fees in major international organizations, such as the World Bank, the EU, etc.).

d. Policy coherence, stakeholder consultation and awareness

Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance stipulates the need for coherence in terms of domestic policies and strategies pertaining to development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. As such, the Act places great emphasis on the Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as a key principle focusing on development effectiveness, the essence of which is that different policy areas (trade policy, security policy, industrial policy, agriculture, etc.) can also have an impact on international development policy goals and objectives. This is why policy action needs to be aligned with development policy objectives, so that they are more conducive to achieving development goals.

In view of the objectives stated in the Act, as well as IDC2025, the following coordination mechanisms have been devised by the Government of Hungary to ensure policy in Hungary's development cooperation:

- *Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee for International Development Cooperation (IDC Committee)*

In addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, most line ministries and governmental institutions pursue relations with developing countries as part of their ordinary functions and activities, often through international development projects. In order to coordinate these

activities, the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee for International Development Cooperation (IDC Committee) was established by the Government Resolution 1682/2014 (XI. 26.).

The IDC Committee seeks to foster coordination between relevant domestic actors and reviews, evaluates and reports on the Government's development activities. Furthermore, it monitors and discusses current international development trends, evaluates the implementation of IDC2025 and puts forth proposals for its revision, if necessary. These insights form part of the annual international development report compiled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary.

The appointed high-level representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary serves as the Committee's president, while each line ministry is represented by a high-level official who has been entrusted with overseeing development cooperation or international relations in the said ministry.

- *Resident Coordinator System*

The second pillar of IDC2025 foresees a strong focus on more comprehensive policy coordination and, for this reason, Resident Coordinators for international development have been appointed in each line Ministry to establish a closer and more sustained inter-ministerial coordination. The coordinators act as liaison officers between the ministries, thus facilitating information sharing and the establishment of multi-sectoral programs.

The main objectives of the Resident Coordinator System are to (1) contribute to the fulfilment of Hungary's obligations related to international development cooperation – including the implementation of the 2030 Agenda –, (2) to ensure a more efficient performance of operational inter-ministerial tasks and (3) to increase the efficiency of project implementation by exploiting potential synergies.

- *European Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee*

In order to form and effectively represent the Hungarian position in the Council of the European Union, the institutional system of EU coordination has been established in Hungary, as in other EU Member States. In principle, the ministries are responsible for formulating, approving and representing negotiating positions on specific EU issues in their field, while the State Secretariat for European Affairs of the Ministry of Justice ensures horizontal coordination in order to identify and coordinate national interests. In this context, it operates the European Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee, with the participation of Deputy State Secretaries for EU Affairs of the ministries, chaired by the Secretary of State for EU Affairs of the Ministry of Justice and manages the Permanent Representation to the European Union in Brussels. In line with the institutional structure of the Council's work, the Committee is composed of expert groups dealing with sectoral dossiers and the Interdepartmental Committee itself, which adopts negotiating positions.

- *Information sharing (newsletter, IDC MAP, more effective data collection for annual CRS reporting)*

i. Newsletter

Newsletters are important tools for building relationships and maintaining regular contact with partners. They also make it possible to share vital information and knowledge. The Department for International Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary regularly publishes newsletters on current international development policy events, projects and programs, which are shared and uploaded on the Department's website, where they are wholly available and electronically accessible to the wider public.

ii. IDC Mapping Tool

The Department for International Development has launched Hungary's International Development Cooperation Mapping Tool (IDC Mapping Tool). The platform serves the purpose of conveying the most essential information pertaining to Hungary's ODA through the help of a user-friendly database and interactive map. The datasets and data visualizations present details of Hungary's projects, including countries and areas of intervention, targeted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the amount of funds allocated to the numerous initiatives and activities.

By virtue of the IDC Mapping Tool, high-quality data are publicly available for all those who are interested in discovering Hungary's development activities all around the world or seeking to explore potential partnerships for development. Publishing our development cooperation activities not only serves the interests of transparency, it also improves Hungary's decision-making processes, while raising awareness of its contributions to sustainable peace and development on a global scale. The platform is available [here](#).

- More effective data collection for annual CRS reporting

As a means to increase the viability of Hungary's internal database on international development activities, as well as to enhance CRS reporting quality, Hungary has enhanced its efforts in the last few years concerning overall data management practices. In line with the DAC guidelines, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has developed detailed instructions for domestic data providers on how to perform their yearly reporting, ensuring continuous support during the process should challenges arise from their side. During the compilation of the internal ODA database, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade remains in close communication with the other government bodies and stakeholders, making sure of effective information flows while validating ODA eligibility of activities reported in the CRS. Furthermore, in 2022, Hungary placed a stronger emphasis on TOSSD data collection, sharing more detailed instructions with reporters to be able to identify and report additional activities as TOSSD beyond the projects included to the CRS.

e. International development cooperation awareness and global education in Hungary

The [1182/2014. \(III. 27.\) Government Decision](#) – in line with Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance – tasked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Minister of Human Capacities with drawing up a concept for introducing global education and international development cooperation awareness into the Hungarian education system. The Government has since approved the concept and assigned the tasks related to its implementation. Pursuant to this concept, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary focuses on international development education, the establishment of non-formal and informal networks of global education, while also contributing to capacity building in formal education. Hungary is also actively participating in the Global Education Network Europe (GENE).

In 2018, the Hungary Helps Agency was established as part of the State Secretariat for the Aid of Persecuted Christians and for the Hungary Helps Program (within the Prime Minister's Office) with the task of coordinating programs aiming to assist persecuted Christian communities. The corresponding legislation (Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance) stipulates that the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister for the Aid of Persecuted Christians and for the Hungary Helps Program shall cooperate with the Minister responsible for education, with the aim of increasing domestic support for raising awareness among younger generations, as well as for promoting volunteerism and education on global responsibility related to international development and humanitarian assistance.

Despite the fact that international development cooperation is a relatively novel policy area in

Hungary, the field is gaining more attention every year. A wide range of events, public lectures and brochures are available for the Hungarian populace in order to deepen their knowledge in the field. Nonetheless, there is a strong need for further strengthening the awareness around global challenges and increasing the visibility of international development cooperation.

Therefore, raising awareness around the general public on global issues, international development cooperation and sustainability is among the main objectives of the Government of Hungary. Accordingly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary carries out awareness raising activities, primarily among university students. Since younger generations are more open to global issues and have a higher sense of solidarity, which should be enhanced by providing structured knowledge while also encouraging and assisting volunteering activities. The staff of the Department for International Development regularly hold lectures at various universities, whilst also organizing “study trips” through which its activities are introduced to various scientific institutions. Besides these initiatives, the Department for International Development regularly publishes newsletters, brochures and has recently launched the IDC MAP as detailed above in section 3.d.

Upon the request of the Department for International Development, publications and essays regarding international development cooperation have been eligible for submission to the joint call for proposal of the President of the Hungarian National Assembly, the European Commission and the Ministry of Justice. Therefore, from 2020 onwards, university students have been able to submit their essays in the subject of international development cooperation, making further professional progress and developments in this field.

In addition, in 2020, the Department for International Development launched an internship program for university students interested in foreign policy and international development cooperation. During the six-week program, interns can gain insight into Hungary's international development and humanitarian activities, get acquainted with bilateral projects in the developing world, as well as the development activities of multilateral organizations (UN, OECD, EU). At the end of the program, interns are required to submit an essay regarding a particular international development-related question.

Regarding external action, in April 2019, Hungary – in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention – organized a seminar on Education of Sustainable Development (ESD) for Carpathian Convention Countries in order to establish a new and enduring tradition of transdisciplinary networking and cross-country exchange of experience in ESD in the region, thus supporting the joint mission of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, the Slovak Republic and Ukraine to work towards sustainability. Participants initiated multi-stakeholder networking and exchange of ideas and practices in ESD with a special focus on a whole-institution approach in ESD and ESD competences of educators. Despite the fact that many events were cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the initiative persists. A working group has been established within the Convention (with the support of the Secretariat and UNEP Vienna), where the Ministry of Human Capacities and the Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary are both taking active roles. The working group prepares joint projects and workshops with the involvement of experts from the Carpathian member states. Cooperation and synergies of this activity with the UNECE Steering Committee on Education for Sustainable Development, with the UNECE Strategy on ESD and with the UNESCO are also envisaged.

4. Inclusive development partnerships and partner country engagement

a. Strong bilateral engagement with key partner countries

Over the last decade, Hungary has devoted an ever-increasing amount of resources to international development cooperation as an important tool for promoting peace and sustainable development, fostering economic growth as well as establishing strategic partnerships. In accordance with IDC2025, Hungary's development programs aim to improve local livelihoods

and employment opportunities; therefore, at the policy and strategic levels, Hungary aligns its intervention approaches with partner countries' development needs and priorities. Building on local realities, Hungary intends to maximize the utilization of its development activity and enhance mutual trust with partner countries' entities.

In terms of key principles, Hungary's development cooperation is predicated upon the need to prioritize in geographic and sectoral terms, promoting coordination and coherence and, finally, engendering long-lasting partnerships and constant dialogue with partner countries. As detailed in section 2.a., in 2021 – according to preliminary data – Hungary's development assistance primarily targeted the crisis-affected African continent and the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans. The majority of the development programs were implemented in fields wherein Hungarian interventions could present added value: education and capacity building, healthcare, financial services, agriculture and water management.

With a view to enhancing bilateral cooperation in the field of international development cooperation, in recent years Hungary has established partnership agreements with countries in Africa (Egypt, Ruanda, Uganda, Kenya) and Asia (Cambodia, Kazakhstan). Furthermore, Hungary has signed memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with donor partners such as the United States of America, Germany, Bulgaria, Estonia, Israel, Poland, Slovenia and Egypt aiming to strengthen relations and implement joint development activities in developing countries and sectors of common interest. These partnerships can further enhance efforts to address global development challenges and to achieve greater development results in the spirit of leaving no one behind. Building on the shared commitments expressed in the MoUs, Hungary has successfully implemented joint projects, inter alia, with Germany, Israel, Poland and Slovenia in the field of water management and healthcare. Hungary intends to continue engaging in such forms of cooperation in the future.

Hungary has gradually increased its bilateral engagement, as a result of which in 2021 60% of its ODA was channeled bilaterally. Hungary is seeking to enable the creation of long-lasting, mutually prosperous partnerships, which go beyond the traditional donor-recipient interactions. Local stakeholders are already closely included in the design phase of projects, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the intervention. Hungarian representations on the ground also have a significant role in assessing the local needs and demands, as well as in the identification of the local implementing and/or beneficiary partner(s). The engagement of local partners increases the level of country ownership and ensures the sustainability of the programs. Hungary primarily provides ODA on project-based interventions encouraging knowledge and technology transfer towards developing countries.

b. Trilateral and multilateral efforts in line with regional and global efforts: partnering with countries for development

Hungary has actively increased the amount of attention it turns towards trilateral and multilateral development cooperation endeavors with a view to coordinating donor efforts and enhancing regional and global participation in addressing some of the foremost challenges faced in the developing world. To identify several examples, in the past years, Hungary has signed a number of MoUs geared towards the implementation of trilateral projects and programs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has recently signed an MoU with the Arab Republic of Egypt on trilateral cooperation in third countries and is currently formulating a joint healthcare project in the Republic of Ghana. Furthermore, in November 2021, as part of the third instalment of a structured cooperation program, together with Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASHAV), the Ministry organized a joint healthcare seminar in Israel for medical specialists from 13 developing countries (inter alia, from the Western Balkans, Latin-America and Sub-Saharan Africa), aiming to enhance the healthcare management systems and ensure exchange of expertise. In addition, Hungary implemented joint projects with Slovenia (in Kenya), Poland (in Jordan) and Turkey (in Kenya).

Hungary considers triangular cooperation to be a tool to enhance aid effectiveness, primarily in the case of environment and climate protection issues, as well as the eradication of poverty. It also has a great potential in increasing local ownership and creating sustainable changes. Therefore, Hungary will endeavor to implement more triangular projects, building on the invaluable and positive experiences resulted from the abovementioned programs.

The Visegrad Group (V4) – as a special form of political cooperation between the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary – has hitherto engaged in several successful international development programs, two of which are currently under implementation. The programs thus far have targeted mutually identified ODA-eligible countries and sectors, including Bosnia and Herzegovina (education – renovation of a school), Morocco (border protection and economic development), Libya (border protection and COVID-19), Kenya (agricultural development) and Jordan (assistance to refugees). These projects serve to realize common foreign policy goals and commitments, as well as to demonstrate the V4 unity and international solidarity. The members of the V4 have a shared responsibility towards the developing world; therefore, they seek to maximize the synergies out of the Visegrad cooperation in order to facilitate peace, stability and sustainability. In some cases, the V4 format can be enlarged (V4+) to include other partner countries (e.g. Germany, Italy or Japan).

c. Engagement with international organizations

Hungary's international development cooperation builds on the political declarations, principles and policy guidance of major international organizations such as the UN, the EU and the OECD and, as such, increased participation in the activities of these organizations in the field of international development and humanitarian aid is of paramount importance for Hungary. Close cooperation with the relevant bodies of the UN, the OECD and the EU can strengthen our position in global economic competition and can also have an impact on our overall advocacy skill and our reputation at international level.

After joining the EU in 2004, Hungary has made a political commitment to pursue international development activities in line with the jointly agreed standards and to make efforts to achieve the goals set by the EU and its Member States in this regard. Given the fact that international development cooperation and humanitarian aid have become two separate policies in the external relations of the EU with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the policy guidelines applied by the EU are also an international obligation for Hungary.

Strengthening the complementarity of bilateral and EU development activities through increased involvement in EU implementation is of utmost importance for Hungary.

Regarding the EU's new international development fund (NDICI-Global Europe), Hungary's primary objective is to promote effective domestic participation in EU development tenders, including through the presentation and promotion of the pillar assessment process, which is essential for meeting the Commission's requirements for indirect management and becoming implementing partners. In this respect, Hungary provides information on the general framework of the EU project implementation, the importance of the pillar assessment process and its main elements. In order to facilitate and promote the participation of Hungarian actors in projects funded by the EU through the NDICI-Global Europe, Hungary is actively involved in the country and regional programming by representing its main policy priorities for each geographical region. In this context, Hungary is also engaged in the development of, and negotiations pertaining to, Team Europe Initiatives that get support both from the EU budget – and are therefore guided by NDICI programming guidelines – and from the relevant financial resources of the EU Member States.

In addition, Hungary participates proactively in the relevant Council Working Parties of the EU. In the framework of the Working Party on Humanitarian Aid and Food (COHAFA), Hungary actively contributes to the strategic and policy debate, as well as to developing a

coordinated EU response to major sudden crises, whereas in the Working Party on Development Cooperation and International Partnerships (CODEV-PI) it is engaged in discussions focusing on policy principles, objectives and modalities of the EU's action in relation to development cooperation with third countries. The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Working Party is also of particular importance for Hungary, which provides a framework for cooperation in development and trade, as well as the political dimension with the ACP countries.

As the UN system plays a critical role in the implementation of the universally agreed SDGs, it is particularly important for Hungary to closely follow the work of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and to play an active role in the UN development system reform started in 2018 in order for more coherent, more accountable and effective support to help countries achieving the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2018 marked an important milestone for Hungary when it presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for the first time.

Regarding the humanitarian aspects, Hungary attaches great importance to the work of UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) and its efforts to provide principled and effective humanitarian response. Hungary acknowledges its inevitable role in coordinating humanitarian response to expand the reach of humanitarian action, improving prioritization and reducing duplication, as well as ensuring that assistance and protection reach the people who need it most.

Hungary considers engaging with international organizations equally crucial when it comes to bilateral development programming, building on their local knowledge and expertise. To demonstrate this, in 2021 Hungary established a mobile healthcare centre in the Republic of Uganda in coordination with the local office of the World Health Organization (WHO). Due to its mobile and modular nature, the healthcare centre is capable of providing primary and inpatient care where it is the most needed. The content and scope of the project has been determined through discussions with WHO, examining whether the innovative Hungarian technologies can be of value in enhancing their operations on the ground. The representatives of the organization highlighted the need for portable healthcare infrastructure that is able to respond to acute health emergencies, such as pandemics, reassuring the potential usefulness of such equipment. As for their first place of deployment upon handover, as per WHO's instructions, the containers were set up in the Soroti Referral Hospital in Eastern Uganda, where the units are being used for emergency treatment.

d. Engagement with key local partners and mobilizing private sector actors: civil society, blended finance and calls for proposal

With the aim of living up to the pledge of enhancing its development finance and recognizing the need for cooperation in order to recover after the COVID-19 pandemic, Hungary increasingly engaged in inclusive partnerships. Within the general project cycle, Hungary primarily focuses on the thorough needs assessment of the recipient country, where the local and national governments are equally consulted. Examining the national development priorities and local needs of the partner country aims to provide the most adequate assistance, based on the specific country context and to ultimately help to achieve country ownership.

In accordance with the principles outlined in the *Accra Agenda for Action* of 2008, along with the *Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness – Findings, Recommendations And Good Practice*, published by OECD in 2010, Hungary has deepened its engagement with civil society organisations (CSOs), who are often the most adept at providing competent solutions to current development challenges. In addition, Hungary has been focusing on engaging private sector actors and drawing on their innovative and sustainable ideas. Since private finance is indispensable to bridging the financing gap, Hungary has been trying to ramp up its blended

finance endeavours, a prime example of which is a project partly financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary in Ethiopia involving the creation of an x-ray laboratory, wherein more than half of the project's budget was provided by a private sector firm. In essence, through establishing private and public partnerships in the entire development spectrum, Hungary aspires to ensure adequate and fit-for-purpose assistance to developing countries and to contribute to the global development efforts within its means. With a view to selecting the implementing partners of the projects in a transparent manner, a tendering process has been designed and applied, as detailed in section 7 of the document.

e. Humanitarian-development-peace nexus in project implementation

In the current complex situation, the international community must simultaneously implement life-saving actions and long-term development projects in order to improve local living conditions, while providing solutions to address the drivers of conflicts as well. This requires strengthened collaboration and complementarity between humanitarian, development and peace actors, in order to build resilient communities and support prevention efforts. For these reasons, triple nexus actors need to be brought together to understand what other actors are doing – humanitarian, development and peacebuilding sectors have their own objectives, approaches, means, decision process and language – to ensure the complementarity at the greatest level. Hungary believes that coordinated efforts based on common understanding among stakeholders is the basis of the triple nexus.

As Hungary also recognizes that the triple nexus approach is a promising tool for the international community to deliver meaningful change and sustainable solutions in the most vulnerable communities in line with the principles of *do no harm* and *conflict-sensitivity*, its aim is to set up a coordination mechanism on the implementation of the nexus concept following the guidelines set out by the DAC recommendations. For this reason, Hungary is devoted to acquiring a better understanding of the three pillars' perspectives, approaches, tools and frameworks that shape humanitarian, development and peace actions. Accordingly, Hungary is a proactive participant of the various EU, OECD – “Trilingualism workstream” under the DAC-UN Dialogue – and Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) meetings, working groups, workshops dealing with the development of trilingualism. During these events, Hungary closely follows the exchange of views, collects best practices, assesses the possibilities and acquires a broad perspective of the HDP nexus approach in order to set up the mentioned mechanism and put this approach into practice regarding programming and funding.

f. COVID-19 response

With a view to tackling the direct negative effects of the COVID-19 crisis and averting national and regional socio-economic shocks, Hungary has been highly committed to supporting the healthcare capacities of its partners and providing medical donations to those in need around the globe, including the Western Balkans, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America. In this regard, since the onset of the pandemic in 2019, Hungary provided substantial medical and personal protective equipment (e.g. ventilators, tests, facemasks, medical gloves, hand sanitizer etc.) to 22 ODA-eligible countries with a total value of 50.65 million dollars. The figures explicitly show that Hungary has played its part in the global fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and alleviating suffering worldwide. In addition, it has actively contributed to increasing the global vaccination rate and has so far donated more than 4 million doses of vaccines to 18 different countries and two peacekeeping missions for a value of 37.55 million dollars.

Moreover, Hungary has equally supported countries not classified as ODA-eligible, with the aim of strengthening the coping capacity and resilience of European countries in tackling the negative effects of the pandemic. Hungary has hitherto devoted 19.29 million dollars for this cause by providing life-saving medical equipment to seven non-ODA-eligible countries (e.g.

ventilators, tests, facemasks, medical gloves, hand sanitizer etc.).

g. Climate finance initiatives by Hungary

Hungary attaches great importance to climate protection and has set strong strategic goals, in line with the EU-wide target of reaching climate neutrality by 2050 and the aim under the Paris Agreement to limit global warming and also the recently issued Declaration of the OECD DAC.

In January 2020, the Government adopted 5 strategic energy and climate-related documents which – together with Hungary’s Second National Climate Change Strategy for the period 2018-2030 (with an outlook until 2050) adopted by the Parliament in 2018 – form the basis of Hungary’s medium- and long-term clean development:

- the First Climate Change Action Plan;
- the Report on the scientific assessment of the possible effects of climate change on the Carpathian Basin;
- the Draft National Clean Development Strategy;
- the National Energy and Climate Plan of Hungary and
- the National Energy Strategy 2030, with an outlook until 2040.

Additionally, the Prime Minister of Hungary announced the Climate and Nature Protection Action Plan in February 2020, which includes 8 specific action points with the ultimate goal to protect Hungary’s climate and preserve its natural resources. In September 2021, the Government adopted the renewed National Clean Development Strategy (long-term climate strategy), which sets the pathway to reaching the climate neutrality goal by 2050.

Hungary is dedicated to providing financial support to fulfil the commitment of developed countries to continue to mobilize climate finance beyond 2020 and to meet the ‘100 billion dollars per year’ goal from a wide variety of sources, including public and private sources, through bilateral and multilateral channels. This also includes alternative sources of finance in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. As part of the global effort, in 2020 Hungary provided more than 4.2 billion forints (14.13 million dollars) to finance the green transition in developing countries as ODA. As part of the initiative, Hungary provided grant-based or concessional loan-type funding with a focus on adaptation projects.

In 2015, Hungary decided to offer 2 billion forints (6.97 million dollars) to support bilateral and multilateral climate finance, of which 1 billion forints (3.04 million dollars) was offered to the Green Climate Fund in 2016 and an additional 200 million forints (680 990 dollars) was offered and disbursed during the first replenishment of the Fund.

Hungary has successfully issued green bonds in euros and in yens in 2020. As an acknowledgement of the euro green bond issuance, Hungary has received the Sovereign Green Market Pioneer Award from the Climate Bond Initiative recently. After the successful green bond issuance in 2020, the Hungarian Debt Management Agency Ltd. has issued a forint-nominated new green bond in the amount of 30 billion forints on Earth Day, 22 April 2021. Since then, Hungary continued to issue forint-nominated green bonds and altogether nearly 115 billion forints of green bonds has been issued so far. Furthermore, Hungary, the first foreign sovereign actor on the Chinese bond market, issued so-called Green Panda green bonds in 2021 December in the amount of 1 billion yuan (3.07 million dollars). In 2022 February, Hungary issued new green bonds on the Japanese market. The revenue from the green bond issuance supports climate action and it is exclusively used for debt management in the field of renewable energies, energy efficiency, land use and living natural resources, waste and water management, clean transportation and adaptation.

h. Newly adopted development cooperation model: flagship development program in Uganda

In 2019, Hungary launched a comprehensive, 17.5-million-dollar development program in the Republic of Uganda, the aim of which is to contribute to the long-lasting stability and economic prosperity of the country. Tailored to fully conform to local needs, the program serves as a flagship-development program encompassing five sectors (water management, cyber security, e-governance, smart tourism and healthcare). These sectors are not only considered strategic by the Ugandan side in terms of the country's sustainable development, but also entail areas in which Hungarian private actors have comparative advantages, thus can be involved with the view to enhancing effectiveness. The program allows for a focused approach, through which a relatively large amount of resources is channelled to a single country with the aim of enhancing the impact and visibility of Hungarian development cooperation. The scope and general objectives of the program were set out in an MoU signed between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda, serving as the main coordinator of the program from the Ugandan side. The project elements themselves were determined through extensive consultations involving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda and the respective authorities responsible for the specific areas of concern. These authorities – generally designated as the final beneficiaries of the program elements – have been actively taking part in and contributing to the planning, execution and long-term sustainability of the implemented projects. In the meantime, however, flexibility has proven to be important from both sides, as the content of the program has been tweaked on multiple occasions since its commencement, owing to changes in local preferences and needs on the ground. In its final form, the program consists of the following projects:

- *Water management*: Construction of 'water oases', providing potable water to vulnerable communities in the Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement (*Completed*);
- *Information Technology (I)*: Establishment of a malware and forensic analysis laboratory, strengthening local cyber defence capacities and capabilities (*Completed*);
- *Information Technology (II)*: Establishment of a security operations centre and a training centre aiming to develop the cyber security of the Ugandan financial and banking sectors (*In progress*);
- *E-governance*: Supporting the Ugandan efforts in compiling and managing biometric data related, inter alia, to migrants and refugees through the provision of biometric devices and the corresponding technological infrastructure (*Completed*);
- *Smart tourism*: Development of a complex infocommunications and ticketing system, providing the Ugandan authorities with the necessary tools to market, analyse and organise the country's inherent touristic potential (*In progress*);
- *Healthcare (I)*: Modernising and expanding the cardiology department of the Mulago Hospital in Kampala (*In progress*);
- *Healthcare (II)*: Provision of a Mobile Healthcare Centre in coordination with WHO, providing primary and inpatient care where and when it is the most needed (*Completed*).

The program has a target end date set for December 2022. More detailed descriptions of the projects implemented in the framework of the program are available [here](#).

i. Hungary Helps Program

The Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance established the framework for international humanitarian assistance activities of Hungary. The primary objective of the HHP established by Government Decision 244/2017 (VIII. 28.) is to deliver humanitarian assistance provided by Hungary within a unified portfolio. The preamble of Act CXX of 2018 on the Hungary Helps Program (HHP Act) stipulated that in line with the Government's priorities Hungary's humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected areas and

developing countries, in addition to the universal protection of human dignity and human rights, should preserve Christian culture, representing the bedrock of Hungarian values, and as part of this, the preservation of endangered, vulnerable Christian communities should be considered as a priority. The said Act, complementing the provisions of the Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance, is intended to safeguard the practical implementation of the HHP principles, primarily the preconditions for the implementation of principles of aid effectiveness. The HHP Act provides for the objectives, forms, methods, coordination and implementation of aid. Under the HHP Act the Hungary Helps Agency, a fully state-owned non-profit private limited company was established on April 14, 2019 with the aim to ensure rapid, effective and transparent implementation of aids and donations allocated by the Government under the HHP.

Since the launch of the HHP in 2017, Hungary has supported 249 humanitarian and rehabilitation projects in 54 countries worldwide, with a total budget of 29.1 billion forints (78.7 million euros, 92.8 million dollars). So far, the aid has helped more than 500 000 people by providing the basic conditions they need to live locally, enabling many to return to or stay in their country of origin.

Hungary's response to natural and man-made disasters ravaging the world and to ensuing migratory tendencies is to provide humanitarian assistance directly on-the-ground. The fundamental principle of Hungary's efforts is to assist crisis-affected communities to remain and prosper in their homelands, and to enable a dignified return for refugees and displaced persons. An explicit, but not exclusive aim of the Hungarian efforts is to enable Christians persecuted or discriminated on grounds of their faith to preserve their identity, their tangible and intangible heritage and to remain and prosper in their homelands.

One of the HHP's flagship projects is '*Supporting the building of the Meltho Syriac Orthodox School in Erbil*'. Due to the destruction caused by ISIS, thousands of Christian families fled from the Nineveh plain to the capital of Iraqi Kurdistan, Erbil. The educational infrastructure of the city was burdened significantly by the Christian internally displaced person (IDPs), so it was unable to provide sufficient education for all the Christian children. The Archdiocese of Mosul of the Syriac Orthodox church of Antioch has decided to build a new primary school in the Christian inhabited Ankawa district of Erbil, which was supported by the Government of Hungary in three phases with the total amount of 4 803 851 dollars (2019-2021). The soon-to-be-built Meltho Primary School will provide education for both the local and IDP Christians, as well as the Muslim children. The school and the connected new jobs are expected to be an incentive or the Christian families to settle permanently, thus preventing the migration from Iraq.

5. Institutional arrangements

a. Institutional knowledge, experience and capacity building

Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, all new hires, upon joining the institution, are compulsorily examined in the subject of international development cooperation, which provides employees with an insight into the depth of the international development field. The material to be mastered for the exam is prepared by the Department for International Development of the Ministry and the jury consists of senior experts from within the institution. The exam's topics range from the general overview of the history of international development through the multilateral aspects of the field to Hungary's international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance policy.

In addition, the Department for International Development maintains a website, featuring all the vital and useful information on Hungary's development initiatives worldwide. Through the newly developed International Development Cooperation Mapping Tool ([IDCMAP](#)), those interested are able to get informed through the interactive data concerning Hungary's development activities. The platform is populated with data based on Hungary's annual CRS

reports, containing ODA data from all those in charge of reporting in the country. Moreover, the colleagues of the Department for International Development often hold lectures to an audience ranging from students to high-level corporate officers with the aim of raising awareness about the importance of international development cooperation in addressing global challenges.

On the national level, the academia and research institutions have gained importance within the development field. In order to develop Hungary's workforce capacities, the number of Hungarian universities offering courses and specializations in the field of international development is on the rise. Additionally, Hungarian universities have been keen on engaging in partnerships with development agencies worldwide, one prime example of which is the partnership between the University of Pécs and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). Its focus entails research, the provision of joint seminars, workshops, conferences and educational courses in the field of sustainable development, which has the potential of transforming the institution into the Central European Centre of Excellence, specifically on questions related to sustainable urban settlements. Overall, the research provided by Hungarian educational institutions adequately contributes to informed decision-making processes and informs policy-makers with reliable data and evidence.

b. Human resource constraints

Human resource constraints remain a challenge when it comes to managing a significant portfolio, such as international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. The number of staff is centrally determined by the Government Office of the Prime Minister as part of a government-wide initiative to curb the inflation of government institutions. Given the breadth of the field of development cooperation, it remains challenging to dedicate human resources to all policy areas, which thus entails prioritization amongst topics. In order to maximize the utility in staff quotas, the Department for International Development conducts a thorough interview process to select only the highest quality candidates.

6. Financing for sustainable development

a. Increasing ODA: substantial increase in the amount of grants and loans, as well as technical assistance

With regard to international development cooperation flows, Hungary has aligned its engagement with the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and devoted significant attention to SDG target 17.3 ("*Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources*") in order to maximize its contribution to the achievement of the Global Goals by 2030.

Based on the results of previous years, Hungary's development efforts have met and surpassed national goals. The International Development Cooperation Strategy and Strategic Concept for International Humanitarian Aid of Hungary (2014-2020), along with its successor, the currently in force IDC2025, outline the focus areas of Hungary's development policy as presented in section 2.a. In IDC2025, Hungary has set an interim ODA/GNI target of 0.25% by 2025, which was already achieved in 2020 (0.27%) and surpassed for a second consecutive year in 2021 (0.29%). In the medium and long term, Hungary is striving to achieve the ODA/GNI target of 0.33% by 2030. The consistent increase in Hungary's ODA, as shown in section 2.b, demonstrates Hungary's commitment towards achieving its nationally determined targets and international objectives. In particular, aligned with its traditional foreign policy priorities, Hungary has been focusing on deepening its bilateral ties with a greater number of partner countries in Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans, Asia and Latin America, as equally outlined in the aforementioned development strategies. As for the sectoral focus, the fields of education, healthcare, water management, information technology, agriculture and environment have been in the forefront of Hungary's development strategy. The table under section 2.b highlights the sectors wherein Hungary funded the most projects in 2021.

In order to conform with international standards, project concepts are elaborated according to general ODA-eligibility criteria, based on which the provider of the assistance is a national or local government or its related agencies, promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries and are concessional in character. In the past few years, Hungary provided grants and concessional tied aid loans, carried out and reported in accordance with the DAC Reporting Directives.⁴

b. Supporting actors in international applications for funding

One of the main objectives of IDC2025 is to mobilise and encourage civil society and private sector actors to engage more prominently in international development cooperation, including by facilitating and promoting their application for EU funds, in particular with respect to the NDICI-Global Europe.

All the EU funded programs fall under one of three types of implementation modes depending on the nature of the funding concerned: direct management, indirect management and shared management. As regards the indirect management, under this mode, the Commission delegates budget execution tasks to different types of implementing partners which requires the conclusion of a pillar assessment process in order to assess the organisation's compliance with the Commission's requirements for indirect management. As touched upon in the section 4.c., in this regard, Hungary's aim is to provide adequate information on the EU project implementation and on the pillar assessment itself. For this reason, the Department for International Development published a [Handbook](#) on how to participate in pillar assessment in December 2020. In this Handbook, the Department introduces in detail the mentioned three implementation modes, the importance and relevance of the pillar assessment, the pillar assessment in practice and provides all the necessary forms to start the pillar assessment process.

In addition, a Handbook on the new financial instrument for the EU's external action, on the NDICI-Global Europe is being developed in order to present the instrument, its budget, structure and implementation, as well as opportunities to submit application. The Handbook will put great emphasis on the role of the tender monitoring, reaching out to the Department and diplomatic missions and EU delegations. In order to improve their chances, Hungary encourages potential applicants to search for partners (namely to form consortia).

One of the prerequisites for a successful application is the flow of information. In addition to the above, this is also the purpose of the Department's regular newsletter, which provides information on the opportunities for applications for EU funds as well.

c. Trade-related assistance: involvement of the private sector in development activities, B2B meetings, Joint Economic Commissions at a glance

As outlined above, IDC2025 states that the Government of Hungary wishes to increase the involvement of the private sector in development activities with a view to enhancing trade and economic partners more generally. To this end, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary has taken a number of steps:

- increased the involvement of the private sector by expanding the scope of tenders and calls for proposals so that private sector actors can also participate in development cooperation and humanitarian activities;
- launched a series of programs (e.g. Hungary's development program in Uganda) specifically designed to cater to local business needs and enhance the involvement of firms on both ends as a way of spurring trade and development;

⁴ DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/FINAL.

- sponsoring a range of B2B meetings, in particular through the organization of business forums;
- organizing frequent bilateral Joint Economic Commissions, especially with developing countries, consisting of representatives of key government departments with a view to spurring cooperation, investment and development-related activities.

The five pillars of IDC2025 clearly manifest Hungary's key development cooperation priority, namely that through the enhancement of economic partnerships, a greater degree of growth and sustainable development can be achieved on all ends. As such, the projects, programs and initiatives launched by the Ministry have focused on achieving these objectives. By way of illustration, since 2018, as part of this overarching policy goal, the Ministry has launched a number of programs within the framework of which a series of calls for proposals were published inviting applicants for funding (grants, blended finance opportunities, etc.) to propose projects that ensured an element of private sector involvement. In such cases, the involvement of the private sector and focusing on the enhancement of economic partnerships is considered highly advantageous in the project selection criteria. Such initiatives have proven highly successful, as since 2018 approximately 48% of the projects funded by the Department for International Development of the Ministry have been implemented through the direct involvement of the private sector. Experience dictates that a number of these projects lead to enhanced trade relations without the involvement of public sector finance.

d. Predictability of funds

The Government of Hungary's budget is adopted annually in the form of an Act on the Central Budget, which is first debated amongst the relevant ministries and then reviewed and adopted by Parliament. The Act on the Central Budget provides each line ministry and governmental institution with a designated annual budget. Given the decentralized nature of the implementation of the Government's activities in these areas, customarily, each ministry is provided with a degree of funds that may be allocated to international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance programs and projects. These funds are usually isolated into their own respective sections within the Act (e.g. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary has a dedicated budgetary section pertaining to economic and development activities, which it may use for such activities). The degree allocated to such activities depends in large part on the actual strategic priorities of the said ministry and the incumbent Government (i.e. ministries set their priorities and thus they are tasked with formulating their own proposals as to how they aim to utilize the funds that they are allocated in the Central Budget).

In addition to the funds provided via the Central Budget, many larger scale development and humanitarian programs are approved by the Government of Hungary on an ad hoc basis in the form of decisions or decrees, with their adoption being contingent upon their strategic importance and the availability of funds from the Central Reserve. These programs may at times be multi-annual in nature, meaning that the Ministry of Finance of Hungary generally makes special arrangements to ensure that the budget extends to the implementation of such programs in case they are disbursed multi-annually.

In view of the above, the allocation of funds dedicated to development cooperation and humanitarian assistance largely depends on the strategic priorities of the incumbent Government and the availability of funds more generally. The strategic priorities are guided by IDC2025 and other relevant geopolitical and foreign policy factors. Since the Central Budget does not specify or provide specific direction as to the way in which the sections of the Budget ought to be spent, decision-makers within the relevant ministries have substantial powers in terms of how they wish to spend their respective funds. Whereas the lack of specific, preset budgetary allocations (in terms of, for instance, geographical allocations) established by law may be seen as being less transparent, it provides decision-makers with a high degree of

flexibility which is imperative when it comes to addressing ever-changing development needs and humanitarian crises. This much-needed flexibility is an important tool in the hands of ministries, allowing the Government of Hungary to address acute developmental and humanitarian challenges with relative administrative ease. Should funds be lacking in a given case, additional resources may be allocated from the Central Reserve by decree or decision.

e. Innovative financing instruments (blended finance) and new cooperation modalities

In order to mobilize additional resources for sustainable development, Hungary has been striving to maximize the use of innovative financing instruments and new cooperation modalities. In this regard, Hungary has shown interest in engaging in blended finance, with the aim of increasing private sector investment in developing countries. Regardless of Hungary's limited experience in incentivising funding from the private sector, it is highly committed to exploring new innovative solutions to maximize its assistance towards ODA-eligible countries and increase its development impact. The textbook example of a Hungarian blended finance endeavour is the healthcare project implemented in Ethiopia in 2021, where a Hungarian company provided approximately half of the total budget of the project, as mentioned in section 4.d of the present document.

In addition, triangular cooperation has been one of the fields in which Hungary has been trying to gain more experience in order to increase its development finance. Despite Hungary's limited experience in this field, the Department for International Development is convinced that triangular cooperation has various long-lasting benefits, which outweigh the arising challenges, such as the related costs, the lengthiness of the elaboration and implementation phases of projects, together with the need for harmonizing national priorities and frameworks. Moreover, Hungary firmly believes that it can positively affect partner relations both politically and in terms of development. The triangular projects implemented so far (as detailed in section 4.b) have induced clear positive feedbacks and provided invaluable experience, which could be leveraged later on for the success of future initiatives. While increasing triangular cooperation requires high-level political support, there is a clear will from the Department for engaging in more trilateral projects, exemplified by the new triangular projects currently under elaboration with Egypt in Ghana and with Slovenia in Albania.

7. Management systems

a. Project selection, monitoring and evaluation guide, including anti-corruption provisions

With a view to institutionalising the selection, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes of Hungary's international development activities, the Department for International Development compiled and published the "*Handbook on the Framework for the Selection, Monitoring and Evaluation of International Development Projects*"⁵ in 2020. The Handbook sets out the fundamental principles for approaching each of the mentioned project cycle components, heavily relying on the guidelines set by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). These guidelines not only serve the purpose of implementing the most relevant programs in the most effective manner possible, but they also aim to enhance the measurement, comparison and communication of results and the incorporation of lessons learnt and best practices into further programming. The recommendations in the Handbook are applied to all projects under the auspices of the Department for International Development, and aims to serve as a guideline to all institutions in Hungary carrying out international development projects.

In terms of the selection of Hungary's bilateral programs and their implementers, the Handbook outlines a rigorous process aiming to increase the effectiveness of the assistance provided and

⁵The Handbook is available in Hungarian [here](#).

to assure ethical practices by putting in place a comprehensive set of anti-corruption measures, complying with the relevant domestic and EU legislations. Once the concept of a project has been finalized and approved internally, the implementers are chosen through openly published tenders with transparently stated criteria and a detailed evaluation framework, ensuring that the candidate with the best fit-for-purpose and price-value proposition is awarded the specific project. The proposals are measured by a set of internal experts against the following overarching aspects: conformity with the domestic and partner country' objectives concerning international development, elaboration and feasibility, reasonability of the budget and sustainability. This method of project selection enhances risk-reduction efforts, as well as increases programming predictability and reliability.

The monitoring of the projects under implementation are equally essential, with the aim of following up on the milestones identified, making sure that the necessary steps are taken to finish the project in time with the required level of quality for a successful closure. Hungary's development projects can be assigned to five project categories based on their budget, length and strategic importance (*small, medium, large, strategic and flagship programs*). Based on these categories, the monitoring strategy for each project is determined on a case-by-case basis. Regardless of the size of the project, all implementers contracted by the Department are obliged to submit a status report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade every 30 days, reporting on the progress made, the milestones achieved, problems occurred and plans for addressing them. According to the project categories, there are three additional monitoring mechanisms in place (see Table 1.): visit by Hungary's (local) diplomatic delegation, visit by the responsible unit from the Ministry and external monitoring. These monitoring missions are carried out based on a well-established framework for analysis and clearly stated responsibilities.

Monitoring mechanisms for project categories					
Category	Project size	Status report	Visit by delegation	Visit by responsible unit	External monitoring
	Small	Every 30 days	Based on available capacities and needs		
	Medium	Every 30 days	Midterm visit	Based on available capacities and needs	
	Large	Every 30 days	1/3 and 2/3 of completion	Midterm visit	
	Strategic	Every 30 days	1/4 and 3/4 of completion	1/3 and 2/3 of completion	Midterm visit (if deemed necessary)
	Flagship	Every 30 days	Based on high-level decision		

With the evaluation of development projects, the ultimate objective is to draw conclusions from the executed projects, noting the lessons learnt and acquired best practices, which can then be adopted when it comes to the initiation of new projects. The evaluation process also has the ability to enhance communication between partners and stakeholders taking part in

development programs, resulting in even stronger partnerships. Similarly to the above-mentioned pillars, the evaluation process takes place based on criteria and responsibilities set by the Department, conforming to domestic legislation and international standards.

The evaluation of the projects, especially in the case of larger programs, entails complex processes requiring adequate human resources and time. Due to human resource constraints, for the time being, the Department only has the means for evaluating large, strategic programs. In the case of smaller programs, similarly to the monitoring practice introduced above, the headquarters heavily rely on the Hungarian diplomatic missions and the associated submitted (status) reports from the implementers. In the case of those projects where implementing partners are contracted, a final report must be filled with a detailed description of the process itself, the challenges met and an objective analysis of the impact made. Notably, the Department often selects projects and programs to personally monitor and evaluate on the basis of their size and strategic importance. The colleagues carrying out the evaluation missions have the responsibility to consult with representatives of the recipient and carry out consultations with the stakeholders engaged in the projects with the aim of establishing a complete picture about the advances these projects provided on the ground, equally paying attention to mistakes made and unintended negative outcomes.

Notably, with a view to countering corruption related to the implementation of development projects and programs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary ensures that all grant agreements and contracts pertaining to donations contain anti-corruption provisions. Any funds which are associated with corruption must be immediately refunded to the Ministry and the project must be halted. Indeed, as a preventive measure, the Ministry at all times conducts a preliminary check to ensure that implementing partners are not associated in corruption in any way.

b. Learning from results: monitoring and evaluation

As mentioned above, the establishment of a well-functioning M&E practice as a tool for knowledge management and learning requires an increasing amount of time and human resources. Hungary's ultimate goal is to keep increasing the amount of field missions carried out, strengthening the role of personal interaction with Hungary's partners on the ground, which consequently will lead to continuous institutional learning.

As an example, the Department for International Development has recently finished a field mission to the Republic of Uganda to monitor the projects under implementation as part of a complex development program in the country and to evaluate the elements of the program already implemented. The mission has proven to be essential in advancing some of the ongoing projects, while the interviews and field visits provided the Department with the chance to formulate a thorough, detailed evaluation of the projects, which can be used for the improvement of future activities. Such missions are equally imperative to ensure that all elements agreed in the respective contracts have been duly executed by the implementing partners. After an evaluation mission is finished, a detailed evaluation form is compiled by the responsible colleague, containing, among others, the project results, the impact made, the targeted SDGs, the relevance towards the achievement of Hungarian development objectives and the recipients' strategies, while drawing conclusions on the changes needed for further programming. An important aspect when it comes to M&E and to the programming in general involves ensuring the sustainability of the projects, meaning that upon handover, the recipient is able to operate these in the long term without the need for further (financial or other) involvement from the Hungarian side. Furthermore, it is worth keeping in mind that contexts and circumstances are rapidly changing on the recipients' side. Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is constantly following up on the changes in the local settings, making it possible to react to these in a timely manner, providing diplomatic and professional assistance to the implementing partners when needed, to advance the projects or make

conceptual changes and adjustments if deemed necessary.

As introduced in section 3.d, with a view to enhancing the role of data-driven decision-making, the Department has also ramped up its data collection efforts in the last few years, putting an increasing emphasis on quality data collection, reporting and analysis. As reliable data are crucial when it comes to predictable long-term programming and achieving both domestic and global objectives, the Department deems it strategic to further improve its databases and data management systems, which can also be utilized for institutional learning and decision-making. The Department's internal data management practices (i.e. databases, collection methodologies, reporting) – based on the CRS – are developed in consistency with DAC and other international norms. Further, the newly published International Development Mapping Tool provides access to an interactive database introducing Hungary's international development endeavours in a transparent manner, encouraging feedback from all levels from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, other government entities, CSOs and private actors.

Once new programs are initiated, lessons learnt from M&E practices, both qualitative and quantitative, along with the feedback from recipients, partners and Hungarian missions abroad are all incorporated into the preliminary phases of project planning (e.g. formulation of project concepts and tender descriptions), ensuring a flexible and continuous improvement process in programming.

Budapest, 20 May 2022

8. List of Annexes

Annex 1: Implementation of the 2016 Recommendation of the Council for Development Cooperation Actors on Managing the Risk of Corruption

Annex 2: Implementation of the 2019 Recommendation of the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDP)

Annex 3: Implementation of the 2019 Recommendation of the Council on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)

Annex 4: Implementation of the 2019 Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance

Annex 5: Implementation of the 2021 Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance

Draft Annex B: Summary of progress with implementing the Recommendation of the Council for Development Co-operation Actors in Managing the Risk of Corruption

The following annex is to be completed by the team of the DAC member undergoing peer review. It is intended to monitor the implementation of the 2016 Recommendation of the Council for Development Co-operation Actors on Managing the Risk of Corruption. Respondents are requested to address each of the ten provisions of the Recommendation, underlining the progress made in each and, where possible, the impact that the measures taken have had -or are anticipated to have- on fighting corruption. Finally, it would be extremely useful if respondents could signal any elements that they feel is currently missing from the scope of the Recommendation, or what additional guidance would be useful.

Provision of the Recommendation	Progress made	Actual or expected impact
1: Code of conduct	The Code of Conduct of Government Officials developed by the Hungarian Organization of Government Officials underscores the importance of preventing corruption and, among others, it includes regulations regarding the rejection of undue advantages offered and misuse of official positions as well. Significantly, a thorough background check is conducted before hire on all employees, including a comprehensive screening.	The Code of Conduct contributes to the preservation and strengthening of public confidence in public administration, the good order of the administration and the effective and efficient functioning of public administration. The screening ensures that only employees with the right backgrounds are selected and employed as government officials.
2: Ethics or anti-corruption assistance or advisory services	In order to support the management of integrity and the prevention of corruption risks, the State Secretary for Public Administration within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary appoints an Integrity Advisor who provides information and advice on professional ethics issues that arise in accordance with applicable laws and rules of professional ethics. The Integrity Advisor is responsible for the reception and examination of notifications related to the operation of the Ministry. Furthermore, it contributes to the assessment of the integrity and corruption risks, and provides annual integrity reports.	The Integrity Advisors identifies and proactively addresses potential corruption risks thus contributing to the integrity of the Ministry.
3: Training and awareness raising	The government officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade have to	By completing these trainings, government officials will gain knowledge

Draft Annex B: Summary of progress with implementing the Recommendation of the Council for Development Co-operation Actors in Managing the Risk of Corruption

	<p>participate in trainings, such as „Basic knowledge of integrity” or „The role of psychology in preventing corruption”.</p> <p>The „Basic knowledge of integrity” training program aims to present the basics of the integrity management system, its relationship with anti-corruption, professional ethics, organizational culture, human resource management, integrated risk management, and leadership.</p> <p>The aim of the „The role of psychology in preventing corruption” training program is to impart psychological knowledge that will make it easier to understand the phenomenon of corruption and the behavior of the individual who can withstand the challenge of corruption, and to identify individual and organizational interventions to strengthen sound moral behavior.</p> <p>In addition, an integrated risk management training started in 2020 in cooperation with the National Protective Service, which is a specialized training for colleagues who perform risk management tasks in the Ministry. In 2021, the first element of the training series took place with the participation of commercial attachés focusing on basic knowledge on international bribery abroad.</p>	<p>about integrity, corruption and misuse of powers and its consequences, and will be able to recognize the potential risks.</p> <p>Government officials will become committed to integrity at both the individual and organizational levels.</p>
<p>4: Auditing and internal investigation</p>	<p>The Audit Department is responsible for the audit processes within the Ministry, and it operates under the direct control of the State Secretary for Public Administration. The independence of the audit activity is guaranteed by the Organizational and Operational Rules. Details of the tasks are provided in the Rules of Procedure of the Department and the Internal Audit Manual of the Ministry. The Department operates within a strict legal framework, with due regard for national and international auditing standards and the Code of Ethics for Internal Auditing. In addition, as an independent external body, the National Tax and Customs Administration has the power to investigate projects and programs funded by state bodies and launch investigations in cases of suspected corruption.</p>	<p>The risk of sanction serves as a preventive measure and if wrong acts are committed, the necessary entities can take action.</p>
<p>5: Active and systematic assessment and management of corruption risks</p>	<p>In 2021, a new, modernized risk management system was introduced in the Ministry, which made risk management more transparent, simpler and ensures a more prominent role for the leadership.</p>	<p>The assessments serve as an evaluatory and identification mechanism, enabling the administration to work more effectively by targeting suspected cases.</p>

	<p>The integrated risk management handbook of the Ministry is designed to establish an integrated risk management system for the Ministry, and to regulate the risk management process, including preparation of process descriptions and audit trails, the identification of risks, their assessment, their response and the annual review of risks.</p> <p>The material scope of the regulations covers all operational processes of the Ministry. In accordance with the regulations, it is necessary to identify and analyze all the possible risks, to prepare action plan(s) for their prevention, if needed, to monitor the implementation of measures, to control and record them, thus facilitating the achievement of organizational goals.</p> <p>During 2021, the Integrity Strategy of the Ministry was developed, outlining the main strategic directions of efforts to promote the integrity for the period 2021-2024. Its purpose is to help keep integrity-related work within the appropriate framework, focusing on integrity as a value-based operation within the organization, thereby promoting the integrity-oriented operation.</p>	
<p>6: Measures to prevent and detect corruption enshrined in ODA contracts</p>	<p>The Ministry profoundly scrutinises and vets the partners prior to engaging in ODA-funded operations. The public records of an applicant civil society organisation or firm are examined carefully in order to minimise the risk of corruption and to enhance the transparency of the elimination process. (For obtaining information</p>	<p>The monitoring handbook contributes to the selection of the most appropriate programs in the most efficient way to measure, compare and communicate the results of the implemented programs and to effectively feed back the experience gained.</p>

	<p>about partners' background, two channels are utilised (Ministry of Justice channel and private register), which contain a complete and detailed history of the Hungarian companies, including foreign subsidiaries. Further information on the private register can be found here: https://www.opten.hu/rolunk.</p> <p>The implementation of development projects are fully monitored by the Hungarian embassies and/or the assigned staff of the Ministry. The monitoring likewise involves scrutinising activities with a view to uncovering potential acts of bribery that would warrant the suspension or voiding of a contract. The active monitoring activities include the donor's right to conduct field visits, thus providing the grantor an opportunity to inspect the implementation with even greater thoroughness and consult with all the stakeholders involved aiming to detect any potential illegal intention. The grant agreement contains a provision that reserves the right of the donor to suspend or terminate the agreement in judicially proven cases of fraud, corruption and bribery of officials. In this case, the beneficiary of the grant is obliged to repay the total amount of the grant to the donor. The monitoring and the evaluation are systematic and based on criteria pre-determined by Ministry. The evaluation phase of the projects creates the opportunity, inter alia, to overview the legality of the implementation and in case of fraud, corruption or bribery of officials, initiate the pursuant legal actions. Furthermore, the Ministry routinely checks the World Bank's cross-debarment list for foreign cooperation partners.</p>	
<p>7: Reporting/whistle-blowing mechanism</p>	<p>The Integrity Advisor provides information and advice to the leadership and employees on professional ethics issues that arise in connection with the applicable laws and rules of professional ethics and handles the complaints of ethical violations. The internal complaint can be submitted in person, via email or phone. The personal data of the notifier cannot be disclosed to unauthorized persons. After reporting the case, the Advisor reviews all the available data and collect additional information if needed, and refers the case to the State Secretary for Public Administration.</p> <p>Independently from the Integrity Advisor, a complaint can be submitted to the Organization of Government Officials, which conducts an ethical procedure in cases of violations of the Code of Conduct of Government Officials.</p> <p>In 2021, a new ministerial order (13/2021. (X.14.)) entered into force about the integrity notifications and handling events that violate organizational integrity. In addition to integrity notifications, the new order also addresses the handling of incidents of breach of organizational integrity, the protection of the whistleblowers and data protection, as well as the rights of the person affected by the breach.</p>	
<p>8: Sanctioning regime</p>	<p>Regarding the criminal liability of government officials, the provisions of Act C of 2012 on the Penal Code shall apply as a general rule. In particular, in case of</p>	

Draft Annex B: Summary of progress with implementing the Recommendation of the Council for Development Co-operation Actors in Managing the Risk of Corruption

	<p>certain crimes, for example misuse of classified information, bribery, acceptance of official bribery, trading in influence, failure to report a criminal offense of corruption, misuse of office, being a government official is considered an aggravating factor.</p>	
<p>9: Joint responses to corruption</p>	<p>In 2021, the Ministry of Interior continued to actively participate in the monitoring process of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in the OECD Working Group on Bribery (WGB). The Phase 4 evaluation on Hungary was followed up in the summer of 2021, and the relevant report was discussed at the plenary session of the WGB on 14-18 June 2021. The main topics regarding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade were the export credits, the sensitization of Hungarian companies operating abroad, the provision of whistleblower protection within the organization, training of government officials and ODA procurement contracting.</p>	
<p>10: Take into consideration the risks posed by the environment of operation</p>	<p>Each year, the State Secretary for Public Administration requires departments to conduct a self-assessment of potential risks, including corruption, and draw up a plan of action to target these potential risks.</p>	
<p>Missing element(s) in the Recommendation</p>		

OECD DAC Development Co-operation Peer Review of Hungary

Annex on the Implementation of the

[2019 Recommendation of the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus \(HDP\)](#)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has tasked the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) to monitor progress of members against the DAC recommendation on the HDP Nexus. This annex follows the eleven principles of the recommendation. For each principle, guiding questions are provided, and respondents can elaborate further on the actions they have taken, the effects of these actions, or the challenges encountered when applying a Nexus approach to their engagement in fragile and crisis-affected contexts.

Coordination

1. Joint risk-informed, gender-sensitive analysis of root causes and structural drivers of conflict

Sustainable peace can only be ensured when the root causes of conflict and insecurity, including socioeconomic marginalization, poverty, unemployment, climate change and environmental degradation are properly addressed. Shared analysis of the needs, risks, vulnerabilities and root causes of conflict is an important step towards increased coherence and support collaborative efforts and long-term sustainability. During the analysis of a conflict in focus, Hungary assesses national and regional contexts with the involvement of relevant diplomatic missions, departments responsible for the country in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and any further stakeholders such as private sector actors or civil society organisations that have relevant experiences, which should be taken into account when planning and delivering assistance. Hungary also relies on information from other development and humanitarian partners in the field, including EU Delegations and UN agencies.

2. Appropriate resourcing to empower leadership for cost-effective coordination across the humanitarian, development and peace architecture

3. Political engagement and other tools, instruments and approaches to prevent crises, resolve conflicts and build peace

The primary aim of Hungary's efforts is to help crisis-affected communities to stay and prosper in their homeland and to enable refugees and displaced persons to return home with dignity. In addition to Hungary's strong commitment to establish proper living conditions in the countries of origin, Hungary believes that the preservation, rebuilding and restoring cultural heritage is equally important to promote peace. In this spirit and in addition to the efforts of the Hungary Helps Program, Hungary was a proactive actor in shaping the [EU's Council Conclusions on the Protection of Cultural Heritage](#) approved on June 21st, 2021, and together with European External Action Service organised a high-level conference entitled "[Cultural heritage as a new component for peace and security in the EU's external actions](#)" to facilitate the dialogue between the relevant parties and to create momentum for the practical implementation of the theoretical approach.

To facilitate the implementation of the above mentioned Council Conclusions and the nexus approach, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by the Hungary Helps Program [ALIPH Foundation](#)¹ on January 31st, 2022, a promising arrangement regarding future projects in the spirit of the triple nexus. The Hungarian EU Presidency in 2024 will provide an opportunity to further advance the objectives related to the protection of cultural heritage.

¹ International alliance for the protection of heritage in conflict areas.

Moreover, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary has launched a series of development programs in fragile countries with a view to contributing to their stability and prosperity. One flagship initiative concerns the development program in the Republic of Uganda, a large-scale, multi-sectoral initiative to promote the wellbeing and prosperity of a country critical to regional stability, due to the large number of refugees present in the country. The program is a perfect example of how targeted humanitarian and development support can have an impact on local and regional security.

Programming

4. Prevention, mediation and peacebuilding, investing in development whenever possible, while ensuring immediate humanitarian needs continue to be met

Hungary actively participates in crisis prevention, peacebuilding and early recovery activities. Besides the humanitarian activities and bilateral development projects, Hungary participates in EU, UN, and NATO operations and peacekeeping missions aimed at restoring security conditions, providing protection for civilians and civil infrastructures as well as assistance for delivery of humanitarian aid. In addition, Hungary contributes to the UN peacekeeping activities with the accredited training programmes of the Peace Support Training Centre of the Hungarian Defence Forces in Szolnok. The Centre's task is to organize and implement trainings for personnel involved in peace support operations and humanitarian aid operations organized in collaboration with international organizations (NATO, UN, OSCE, EU) and non-permanent military alliances, both domestic and international.

Within the framework of crisis prevention and peacebuilding, a huge emphasis is placed on activities aiming to strengthen the capacity of key national institutions and activities that contribute to reducing social inequalities (social protection and inclusion, youth training, and job creation). Other activities and projects aiming to support productive sectors (agriculture and rural development, energy, and others), with an impact on job creation and economic opportunities, are also vital for achieving peace and security. Development cooperation projects, programmes and activities in social sectors (e.g. social protection and inclusion, education, health, vocational training, others) and in productive sectors (e.g. agriculture and rural development, energy, creative industries, others) aim to provide support to local communities to increase job opportunities and strengthen the resilience of local communities.

5. Putting people at the centre, tackling exclusion and promoting gender equality

Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy for the period 2020-2025 ([IDC2025](#)) rests upon the fundamental value of leaving no one behind. When preparing development and humanitarian programs, Hungary relies on diplomatic missions and (Hungarian) NGOs to provide the most effective, targeted and tailor-made assistance, adapted to local circumstances, and taking into account potential risks.

Projects under the Hungary Helps Program aim to protect communities threatened by religious or other persecution, violence, and catastrophes. One of the main priorities of the Hungarian efforts is to enable Christians persecuted or discriminated on the basis of their faith to preserve their identity, their tangible and intangible heritage.

Through development programs and humanitarian activities, Hungary contributes to global efforts to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development while vastly supporting the principle of equality between women and men, and stands firmly for the empowerment of all women and girls. We understand the significant potential development gains stemming from ensuring women's and

girls' full enjoyment of all human rights and empowering them. These are key to building fair, inclusive, prosperous, and peaceful societies. Hungary is also firm supporters of ending violence against women, which continues to plague much of the developing world, hindering the sustainable, long-term development of many countries.

6. Do no harm and conflict sensitivity

The do no harm principle is fully integrated into our analysis and respected during humanitarian and development interventions that always follow a conflict-sensitive approach, ensuring that implementing partners are aware and follow the humanitarian principles and are committed to International Humanitarian Law. Most of the programs implemented by Hungary are discussed and designed in close cooperation with local authorities and stakeholders, which allows maximising positive impacts and avoiding any possible negative consequences.

7. Joined-up programming and the risk environment

8. National and local capacities strengthening

When planning humanitarian and development activities, Hungary prefers to work with Hungarian organisations who have extensive experience in the country concerned. However, during development projects, there is always a local organisation that functions as a liaison actor/contact point to provide precious, specific details, provide network during the implementation of the project.

According to experiences of Hungary, partnership with churches and faith-based organisations (FBOs) proved to be invaluable in a crisis-affected region, since they have valuable relations with the local population. They are often the last actors – sometimes remaining even further than representatives of international organizations – in a crisis-stricken region, who can provide assistance, coordinating support in aiding activities.

9. Learning and evidence

Hungary is devoted to acquiring a better understanding of the three pillars' perspectives, approaches, tools and frameworks that shape humanitarian, development and peace actions. Accordingly, Hungary is an active participant of the various EU, OECD – “Trilingualism workstream” under the DAC-UN Dialogue – and Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) meetings, working groups, workshops dealing with the development of trilingualism. During these events, Hungary closely follows the exchange of views, collects best practices, assesses the possibilities and acquires a broad perspective of the HDP nexus approach in order to set up the mentioned mechanism and put this approach into practice regarding programming and funding. To disseminate the acquired knowledge from these platforms and facilitate learning, the reports and summaries capturing the main messages of these events are shared with a wide circle within the Hungarian public administration.

Financing

10. Evidence-based humanitarian, development and peace financing strategies

Financing of humanitarian response and development programs aim to provide affected communities with integrated and sustainable solutions, taking into account not only the immediate humanitarian needs but the longer-term demands of the affected communities, as well. Considering the need to effectively and rationally allocate resources, IDC2025 strives to attain an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.25% by 2025.² Besides the traditional means of implementing development cooperation projects and

² Hungary successfully surpassed this target in 2020 and 2021, as well.

programmes, a greater emphasis will be placed on innovative financing mechanisms encouraging private sector actors to invest in developing countries on their own accord, thereby realising a multiplication of resources available for Hungarian international development cooperation.

11. Predictable, flexible, multi-year financing

The financing of the humanitarian and development assistance of Hungary belongs to one of those areas, where improvement is needed. Humanitarian funding is often ring-fenced to ensure it is used only for humanitarian purposes, and humanitarian organisations are primarily confined to funding mechanisms that prevent the longer-term engagement, while the development projects do not have the flexibility to reallocate funding to address acute crises. However, in case of an emergency, Hungary can rapidly scale up funding to help people in need, as exemplified in our humanitarian response to the current Ukrainian conflict, where Hungary is implementing one of the largest humanitarian aid operations in response to the humanitarian crisis.

Valuable examples and insights

OECD DAC Development Co-operation Peer Review of Hungary

Annex on the Implementation of the

[2019 Recommendation of the Council on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development \(PCSD\)](#)

The OECD Council has requested the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to monitor progress of members against the recommendation (together with the Public Governance Committee). **This annex is focused only on coherence of policies with potential to have transboundary impacts on developing countries (Policy Coherence for Development).** Respondents are kindly requested to provide information on action under the eight principles of the recommendation. Where a [dedicated PCSD profile](#) exists, respondents should provide updated information as needed, or confirm the validity of information previously provided. Attention is also drawn to a [guidance note](#) on implementing the recommendation.

For each principle, please indicate a) actions taken; b) effects of these actions; and c) challenges encountered

Vision and Leadership

1. Political Commitment and Leadership

For instance: commitments to adopt coherent policies that explicitly address the transboundary impacts of policies, including those likely to affect developing countries; at national level (in legislation, sustainable development strategies, co-operation strategies...) or at international level (multilateral frameworks); Action plans to advance policy coherence for development, as part of a PCSD action plan or in policy areas with significant transboundary effects and potential for negative impacts.

Hungary, as the former co-chair of the Open Working Group (OWG) entrusted with the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), actively took part in developing and formulating the SDGs, and highly committed to implement those and creating sustainable, resilient societies that leave no one behind and provide a solid foundation for prosperity and security.

2. Strategic Long-term Vision

For instance: long-term or scenario planning for development co-operation to identify, prevent and mitigate adverse long-term impacts, or the consideration of long-term effects in planning of policies that affect developing countries.

Realising more effective policy coherence for development is a key element of Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy for the period 2020-2025 ([IDC2025](#)).

Furthermore, [Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance](#) is also underlines the importance of the policy coherence of development and thus the regular consultations between the relevant ministries and civil society.

3. Policy Integration

For instance: both aligning policy objectives with SDGs and articulating how effects on developing countries are addressed in national policies such as on trade and investment, environment and climate, tax and finance, migration.

Hungary's current international development cooperation is in line with the implementation of the SDGs. In addition to this overall objective, promotion of the 2030 Agenda and SDG-aligned project implementation constitutes one of the pillars of IDC2025. It seeks to enhance the country's

development cooperation focus on those Goals in which Hungary or Hungarian actors have a comparative advantage.

According to IDC2025, Hungary strives to engage more substantively with the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), taking into account their needs and demands in order to effectively address the challenges LDCs are facing with.

Policy interactions

4. Whole-of-Government Coordination

For instance: building on research into potential effects on developing countries, using co-ordination mechanisms to discuss these - for policy coherence for sustainable development, specifically for policy coherence for development, or on specific issues; responsibility of each ministry to reflect effects on developing countries and support for capacity to do so.

Several governmental and non-governmental actors are working on promoting and implementing the concept of sustainable development in both the internal and external strategic plans and policies, therefore, regular consultation and cooperation between these actors is essential.

In accordance with Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance, an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Deputy State Secretary level has been set up in order to coordinate international development cooperation and international humanitarian assistance activities, and for policy coherence of development. The Committee seeks to foster coordination between relevant domestic actors and reviews, evaluates and reports on the relevant policies and activities.

According to IDC2025, international development coordinators have been appointed in each line ministry to establish a closer inter-ministerial coordination to promote mutually reinforcing policy actions and synergies when planning international development project or humanitarian aid. Hungary thus implements policies aimed at improving geographical and sectoral coordination.

The [Committee on Sustainable Development](#) of the National Assembly which was established in 2010 plays an important role in the monitoring of the Government's effort and makes proposals in the field of sustainable development, such as environmental protection, climate policy, energy efficiency and renewable energy.

5. Subnational Engagement

For instance: involvement of / co-ordination with subnational entities (e.g. regions, municipalities) in relevant policy areas or policy coherence frameworks; promotion of decentralised development co-operation initiatives to address potential incoherence.

6. Stakeholder Engagement

For instance: multi-stakeholder mechanisms to discuss policy coherence for sustainable development that include stakeholders with development expertise; raising awareness of coherence issues and potential for incoherence through communication and development education; consulting with stakeholders in developing countries.

Impact

7. Policy and Financing Impacts

For instance: regulatory impact and sustainability assessments that include the impact on developing countries; commissioning of dedicated studies; discussion of studies by other actors.

8. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

For instance: reporting on transboundary issues in national sustainable development plans or specifically on SDG 17.14; reporting to Parliament on policy coherence; progress reports under action plans; evaluations on policy coherence for development generally or evaluations of policies of high relevance.

Each line ministry reports to the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on an annual basis on their activities related to international development and humanitarian assistance, which provides a good opportunity to review the progress made regarding the policy coherence for development.

A comprehensive review of IDC2025 will take place at the end of 2024 with the involvement of the relevant ministries, experts and civil society organisations. This review will form the basis of renewing the Strategy, as necessary.

Valuable examples and insights

Please elaborate on any issue where you deem that progress has been particularly noteworthy, or where your experience would be helpful to other DAC members.

ANNEX 2: Implementation of the DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual, Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance

The following annex is to be completed by the team of the DAC member undergoing peer review. It is intended to monitor the implementation of the **2019 Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance**. Respondents are requested to address each of the six provisions of the Recommendation, underlining the progress made in each and, where possible, the impact that the measures taken have had - or are anticipated to have - on ending **Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH)**. Finally, it would be extremely helpful if respondents could signal any element(s) that they feel is currently missing from the scope of the Recommendation, or what additional guidance would be useful.

Pillar of the Recommendation	Progress made	Actual or anticipated impact
1: Develop policies and professional conduct standards and seek to foster organisational change and leadership on SEAH in the provision of international aid	<p>The Chapter XIX. of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code contains the regulation of the crimes related to sexual freedom and sexual offenses, while the Chapter XXI. on Crimes against human dignity and fundamental rights regulates the crime of harassment including sexual harassment.</p> <p>In addition, the Hungarian Organization of Government Officials developed a Code of Conduct of Government Officials, which states that sexually harassing others or putting others in uncomfortable situation with references or gestures to sexuality is ethically unworthy and requires conducting an ethical procedure.</p>	All ethical misdemeanors such as sexual harassment committed by government officials have to be investigated in an ethical procedure.
2. Develop or support survivor-and victim-centred responses and support mechanisms	<p>Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary the Integrity Advisor is responsible for examining cases related to sexual harassment. The Integrity Advisor provides information and advice to the leadership and employees on professional ethics issues that arise in connection with the applicable laws and rules of professional ethics, and handles the complaints of ethical violations. The internal complaint can be submitted in person, via email or phone. The personal data of the notifier cannot be disclosed to unauthorized persons.</p> <p>The form of submitting internal complaints (in person, via email or phone) and the additional rules regarding the management of these complaints, guarantees that the personal data of the notifier will not be available to the public.</p>	All complaints related to sexual harassment submitted to the Integrity Advisor are duly examined, ensuring that personal data is handled appropriately in order to avoid any mistreatment.
3. Establish organisational reporting and reponse systems and procedures for the prevention of SEAH	Please see question 2.	
4. Conduct training, raise awareness and communicate on SEAH prevention		
5. Ensure international coordination for SEAH prevention and response	Hungary supports the principle of equality between women and men, and stands firmly for the empowerment of all women and girls. In this spirit, in 2019, Hungary had a voluntary contribution of 19 695.42 USD to the UN Trust Fund to End	

	<p>Violence against Women, and a voluntary contribution of 22 311.15 USD to the Oslo International Conference on Ending Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Humanitarian Crises.</p> <p>In 2020, Hungary had a voluntary contribution of 20 153.44 USD to the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and supported a program promoting women's equality in Kenya. The purpose of the donation was to support the organization's rehabilitation and social integration programs, which was used to set up a house to accommodate victims of rape, to provide study and vocational scholarships for young women and girls, and to support women of reproductive age with ANC (maternity care) and PMTCT (mother-to-child infection prevention) services. The support also covered the dissemination of youth-friendly HIV / AIDS handbooks. The project was supported regarding of the Christian persecution in Kenya.</p>	
<p>6. Develop mechanism for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on SEAH prevention and response</p>		
<p>Comments on missing element(s) in the Recommendation</p>		

Annex DAC Peer Review – DAC Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance (26 Jan. 2022)

The following annex is to be completed by the DAC member undergoing peer review. It is intended to monitor the implementation of the 2021 [DAC Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance](#).

Respondents are requested to answer a general question on what changes have been or will be made since the Recommendation came into force on 6 July, 2021. They are invited to share implementation progress and/or plans, as well as implementation constraints, related to each of the Recommendation’s three pillars, indicating the most relevant provisions that their responses address. Respondents are also invited to share areas of their enabling civil society work that they deem as offering lesson learning opportunities for other DAC members (e.g. particularly good practice). Finally, they are invited to share areas of the Recommendation they deem as needing additional toolkit(s) or guidance to help advance implementation.

Part A: General question	
<p>Hungary is increasingly engaged in inclusive partnerships and in this context, working together with civil society organisations (CSOs) plays an important role in its international development cooperation, in line with the fifth pillar of the IDC2025.</p> <p>In order to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the efforts and resources of Hungary would be significantly increased by the more effective involvement of Hungarian civil actors; therefore, it is necessary to broaden the relations between the policy and civil spheres, relying on CSOs experience in the country concerned. A key example of our excellent cooperation with them in the current challenging circumstances (COVID-19, the humanitarian crises in Ukraine) is that a significant part of our donations to partner countries are implemented in close cooperation with CSOs.</p> <p>With a view to tackling humanitarian crises effectively, Hungary has by legislation a Charity Council, of which all the major humanitarian CSOs are members. The Charity Council is a coordination mechanism that ensures the swift and effective flow of information. The Prime Minister’s Office is the government institution tasked with the coordination of the Council, in which all line ministries likewise participate.</p> <p>IDC2025 also advocates creating a domestic awareness-raising platform for Hungarian civil, religious and private sector actors. In order to enhance the cooperation and include different perspectives, during the preparation of the IDC2025, the representatives of the civil society had the opportunity to provide feedback and make suggestions regarding the document.</p> <p>The civil society actors also receive the regular newsletter published by the Department of International Development, which contains the current international development policy events and happenings.</p>	
Part B: Progress and/or challenges with implementation	
Recommendation Pillar	Progress and Plans
Pillar ONE: Respecting, Protecting and Promoting Civic Space (10 provisions)	
1.1 What are you doing or planning in order to implement the Pillar One provisions? Please specify to which provisions these actions apply.	A free and open civic space is guaranteed by the Fundamental Law of Hungary.

1.2 What constraints are you facing to implement the Pillar One provisions? Please specify to which provisions these constraints apply.	-
Pillar TWO: Supporting and Engaging with Civil Society (10 provisions)	
2.1 What are you doing or planning in order to implement the Pillar Two provisions? Please specify to which provisions these actions apply.	IDC2025 aims to establish a close cooperation with CSOs in order to achieve their increased involvement in international development cooperation. As mentioned above, in major crises, major CSOs are fully involved in the government-coordinated responses.
2.2 What constraints are you facing to implement the Pillar Two provisions? Please specify to which provisions these constraints apply.	-
Pillar THREE: Incentivising CSO Effectiveness, Transparency and Accountability (8 provisions)	
3.1 What are you doing or planning in order to implement the Pillar Three provisions? Please specify to which provisions these actions apply.	Information-sharing mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that CSOs are up-to-date with governmental priorities and programs. CSOs are also regularly consulted during the formulation of key governmental strategies.
3.2 What constraints are you facing to implement the Pillar Three provisions? Please specify to which provisions these constraints apply.	-
Part C: Lessons and guidance	
What, if any, areas of your enabling civil society work do you deem as offering lesson learning opportunities for other DAC members (e.g. particularly good practice)?	
What, if any, areas of the Recommendation do you deem as needing additional toolkits or guidance to support implementation?	