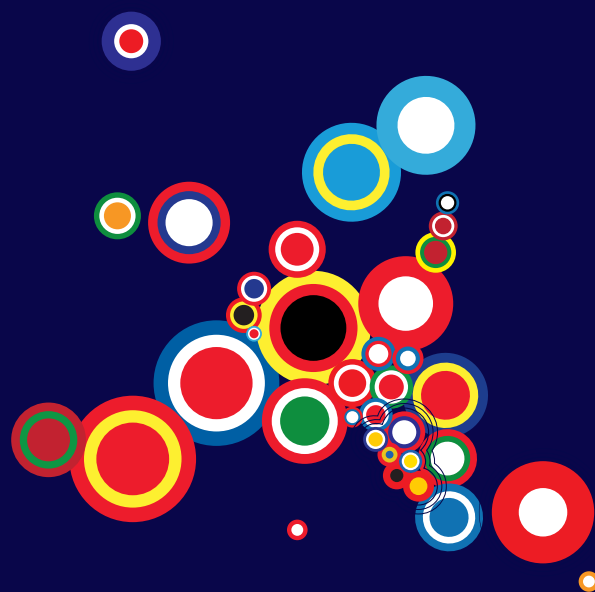




INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Civil Society Facility
Programme 2014-2015



Action Summary

The IPA II assistance within Civil Society Facility 2014-2015 will encourage sector based networking and cooperation among full name first (CSOs) in areas of journalism and human rights concerning the right to a free access to information, freedom of expression, protection against violence and pressure; education, entrepreneurship, environment, focusing on youth and gender as cross cutting issues. In addition, this assistance will also increase domestic CSO capacities to ensure transparent and fair election monitoring, and improve capacities of CSOs to combat corruption, improve social dialogue, support social partners.. The assistance will also be provided to Governments to capacitate them for more effective inclusion in the decision-making.

*The **specific objective** of the assistance is «Civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina influences policy, decision-making processes and legislation enacting in the areas critical for EU integration». It is defined so to cover diverse activities and results while at the same time referring to the objectives (1-5) and results (1.3, 2.4, 3.1, 4.2, 4.4, and 5.3) from «Guidelines for EU support to civil society in enlargement countries, 2014-2020».*

Action Identification	
Programme Title	<i>Civil Society Facility and Media 2014-2015</i>
Action Title	<i>Civil Society Facility Action for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014-2015</i>
Action Reference	<i>IPA/2014/031-605.03/CSF&Media/BosniaandHerzegovina IPA/2015/037-653.03/CSF&Media/BosniaandHerzegovina</i>
Sector Information	
ELARG Sectors	<i>Democracy and Governance - sub-sector Civil Society</i>
DAC Sector	<i>15150 Democratic participation and civil society</i>
Budget	
Total cost (VAT excluded)¹	<i>2014 = EUR 2.33 million 2015 = EUR 2.64 million</i>
EU contribution	<i>IPA 2014 = EUR 2.1 million IPA 2015 = EUR 2.5 million</i>
Management and Implementation	
Method of implementation	<i>Direct</i>
<i>Direct management:</i> EU Delegation in charge <i>Indirect management:</i> Responsible Unit or National Authority/Implementing Agency	<i>EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>
Implementation responsibilities	<i>NA</i>
Location	
Zone benefiting from the action	<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>
Specific implementation area(s)	<i>Not applicable</i>
Timeline	
Deadline for conclusion of the Financing Agreement	<i>Not applicable</i>
Contracting deadline	<i>IPA 2014: December 2015; IPA 2015: December 2016</i>
End of operational implementation period	<i>IPA 2014: December 2019; IPA 2015: December 2020</i>

¹ The total action cost is net of VAT and/or of other taxes.

1. RATIONALE

PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The strengths and weaknesses of civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the challenges faced by the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the specific context of the European integration have been recurrently analysed since 2008 when the European Commission (EC) set up the 'Civil Society Facility' (CSF) to financially support the development of civil society, while the EC enlargement strategy underlined the “importance of civil society being able to play its role in a participatory democracy”. Gaps and deficiencies in the legal framework both impact on the development of the sector and the prospects for success of interventions. The relationship between government and civil society has yet to be defined and operationalised particularly at higher levels. The engagement of civil society is limited and uneven. The domestic infrastructure to support civil society remains underdeveloped. Public awareness and the image of the sector need to be improved and deepened.

The EC Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 Progress report describes problems faced by civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the following terms²:

- Even though the cooperation with civil society at local level has improved, at the State, Entity and Cantonal levels it remains weak
- Institutional mechanisms for cooperation with civil society are not fully operational at Entity level and are lacking at State level.
- Transparency in the allocation of funds for civil society organisations needs to improve.
- Public consultations with civil society and other stakeholders on the environment and climate fields need to be further strengthened.

Civil society is becoming increasingly assertive in expressing dissatisfaction with political developments³. A significant number of professional CSOs⁴ does exist. Yet, due to the inconsistent CSO registration procedures and the absence of a single register, the overall number of CSOs operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be estimated (i.e. 12,000 registered)⁵.

The engagement of citizens in the decision-making processes at state level in Bosnia and Herzegovina is regulated but not fully implemented. As of March 2014, at **state level**, the Agreement on Cooperation between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Non-Governmental Sector has not been implemented and the institutional mechanisms provided for in the Agreement, such as the Office for cooperation with CSOs, have not been established. Yet, some positive actions may be noted such as:

- The development of a web portal for public consultations at the level of Council of Ministers of BH is being developed to facilitate citizens' access to information regarding legislation submitted to the public consultations process
- The involvement of five CSOs in monitoring the implementation of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2008 – 2012

² Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 Progress report available at http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2013/package/ba_rapport_2013.pdf

³ E.g. Delays in adopting the law on a Single Reference Number <<http://www.kronauerconsulting.com/download/analiza-en.pdf>>

⁴ CSOs being understood as all non-state, not-for-profit structures in which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals - Definition from COM(2012) 492 final

⁵ Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 Progress report available at http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2013/package/ba_rapport_2013.pdf

- The setting up of the SECO mechanism (Sector Organisations Consultative mechanism) to develop a structured dialogue with civil society in specific sectors and use its information, know-how, ideas etc. to the advantage of IPA programming.

At **entity level**, in BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA the cooperation with CSOs exists but, besides some sporadic examples, the cooperation remains quite limited. In Republika Srpska (RS), the Guidelines for action of Republic bodies of management on participation of public and consultation in drafting laws are being implemented only to a certain extent.

Local communities lack awareness about the need to engage citizens in the decision making and show limited commitment to improve the legal and operational frame on that matter. CSOs have direct access to local communities and understand the problems and needs of citizens. They are in a position to contribute to creating expressing the needs of all beneficiaries and provide inputs in policies.

RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA II STRATEGY PAPER AND OTHER KEY REFERENCES

Over the recent years, the EC has adopted a shift in the methodology for assessing Political criteria for accession, including in relation to the involvement of civil society. The EC has increased focus on civil society as a way to meet the key challenges in bringing about functioning democratic institutions.

The EU focus on civil society development in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been on:

- Improvement of transparency in funding CSOs from public budgets
- Improvement of cooperation between municipal governments and CSOs
- Improvement of cooperation among CSOs.
- Establishment of institutional mechanisms for cooperation with civil society in the governments of the state, entities, and Brcko District.
- Regional cooperation among CSOs.

DG Enlargement's approach to civil society in enlargement countries for the period 2014 – 2020 focuses on supporting the development of an “**environment that is conducive** to civil society activities and **building the capacity** of CSOs to be effective and accountable independent actors”⁶.

The CSF 2014 identified priorities for support are the following:

- Establishment of Office for cooperation with civil society at state level
- Continuation of support to issue based networks
- Tackling unemployment.

The IPA II Indicative Strategy Paper for Bosnia and Herzegovina confirms that the Commission wants to ensure that work on the fundamentals of any EU integration process (rule of law, democracy, fundamental rights, economic governance, and the legacy of the past) continues and that civil society, citizens, in particular vulnerable people, and the private sector receive further support. This should contribute to deepening citizens' understanding of the reforms Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to complete to qualify for EU membership”⁷. The preparation of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Strategy Paper and the selection of priorities has involved consultations with civil society, including series of brainstorming discussions which started early 2013 organised by the EU Delegation in close cooperation with the Directorate for European Integration and the Technical Assistance for CSO (TACSO).

The Bosnia and Herzegovina CSF is designed to impact on several sectors and/or priorities. The present Action is intended to contribute to the following priorities:

- **Rule of law and fundamental rights - Fight against corruption**: CSOs in the region have demonstrated their ability to initiate effective anti-corruption initiatives⁷. The support to CS in Bosnia and Herzegovina will strengthen the **CSO anti-corruption initiatives** and enhance the

⁶ DG Enlargement Guidelines for EU support to civil society in enlargement countries 2014-2020

⁷ Bosnia and Herzegovina Strategy Paper (2014-2017)

visibility of anti-corruption campaigns, especially in local communities and in particular in the areas of health and education. The Action will so contribute to the achievement of the Objective 4. from the Guidelines “Capable, transparent and accountable CSO”, Result 4.2. “CSOs are able to communicate the results of their activities to the public”, which will be measured by the indicator “4.2.a. External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities.” indicating the higher percentage of citizens believing that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fight against corruption. .

Strengthening domestic election monitoring: *“Democracy is about more than the conduct of free and fair elections. It is about strong, accountable institutions and participatory processes, centred around national parliaments.”* The Enlargement Strategy states that *“A culture of consensus building is lacking, with the role of national parliaments underdeveloped”*. The Bosnia and Herzegovina CSP confirms that *“A strong role for the civil society and further progress with electoral, parliamentary and public administration reforms are key for the accession process.”* The support to CS in Bosnia and Herzegovina will contribute to building capacities of Bosnia and Herzegovina CSOs to **monitor elections** in order to enable fair and democratic elections.. The Action will also contribute to the achievement of the Objective 4. from the Guidelines⁸.

- **Competitiveness and innovation, local development strategies – Strengthen the development of SMEs / Education, employment and social policies - Support employment partnerships:** as stated in the Bosnia and Herzegovina CSP, *“An integrated approach aimed at strengthening SMEs competitiveness and innovation, employment and job creation, as well as social inclusion, building on partnerships at local level, including municipalities, SME, education and training institutes, as well as civil society, is more likely to create a dynamic for economic and social development in Bosnia and Herzegovina.”* A support to **social dialogue and social partners** (employees, employers, governments) including legislation, collective negotiations and drafting the law on collective negotiations at the level of entities is embedded in the present Action. The Action will so contribute to the achievement of the Objective 4. from the Guidelines “Capable, transparent and accountable CSO”, Result 4.2. “CSOs are able to communicate the results of their activities to the public”, which will be measured by the indicator “4.2.a. External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities” indicating the higher percentage of citizens believing that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fighting problems in employment.
- **Fundamental rights:** The Action involves a **support to networking CSOs in areas of journalism and human rights concerning the right to a free access to information, freedom of expression, protection against violence and pressure, education, entrepreneurship and environment and particularly. Particular attention should be paid to youth and gender aspects as cross-cutting issues in all identified areas.** This component will support networking of CSOs for capable, transparent, and accountable CSOs in the listed areas. The Action will so contribute to the achievement of the Objective 1. from the Guidelines “An enabling legal and policy environment, for the exercise of the rights of freedom, expression, assembly and association”, Result “1.3. National and/or local authorities have enabling policies and rules for grass-roots organisations”, which will be measured by the indicator “1.3.a. Quality of the enabling environment for grass-roots organisations” indicating the establishment of a straightforward, standardized, non-expensive CSO registration process in Bosnia and Herzegovina . Within this component the Action will also contribute to the achievement of the Objective 5. from the Guidelines “Effective CSOs”, Result “5.3. CSOs regularly network within and outside country borders and make use of coalition-building for increased impact in campaigning and advocacy”, which will be measured by the indicator “5.3.a. Share of CSOs taking part in local, national, regional and international networks” indicating CSOs benefits from networking. Another contribution of this component is to the achievement of the Objective 4. “Capable, transparent and accountable CSOs “, Result “4.4. CSOs monitor and evaluate the results and impact of their work “, which will be measured by the indicator “4.4.a. Share of CSOs that monitor and evaluate their projects and programmes using baselines and quality indicators” indicating increased percentage of

⁸ DG Enlargement Guidelines for EU support to civil society in enlargement countries 2014-2020

CSOs using external evaluation for realisation of their projects; as well as Result “4.2. CSOs are able to communicate the results of their activities to the public”, which will be measured by the indicator “4.2.a. External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities” indicating the higher percentage of citizens believing that CSOs support dealing with relevant problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina .

- **Inclusion of CSOs into the decision-making:** The Action includes Capacity building of Governments to include CSOs into the decision-making. With this component the Action will contribute to the achievement of the Objective 2. from the Guidelines⁹ “An enabling financial environment which supports sustainability of CSOs.”, Result “2.4. Government support to CSOs is available and provided in a transparent, accountable, fair and non-discriminatory manner”, which will be measured by the indicator “2.4.c. Quality of state funding frameworks for civil society organisations (focusing on procedural document)” indicating adoption of strategic documentation at the Bosnia and Herzegovina level addressing and supporting civil society development with clearly stated goals and measures for implementation, clear allocation of responsibilities and funding available.

Other instruments and donors are already active in support of inter alia civil society. Through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) approximately 8 million EUR have been contracted during the programming period 2007-2013 in the area of support to the LGBTI, women - victims of war, disabled, democratic reforms, etc. Approximately 15 Mio EUR have been programmed during the years 2011-2013 for the Cross Border cooperation, focusing mostly on social and territorial cooperation in the areas of environment, natural and cultural heritage, public health, education, and others.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a full member in the Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration activities (FP7) and in the COST and the EUREKA networks, an associate member of the Culture 2007-2013 programme and has a single contact point for participation by citizens across the country in the Culture and Europe for Citizens programmes.

IPAI actions provide direct and/or indirect support to the civil society, notably through grant schemes focused on lifelong learning, anti-corruption, demining, social inclusion, and others. IPA 2007-2013 projects include:

- Reinforcement of local democracy (LOD) implemented by the UNDP (3 M + 2 M+2 M)
- Capacity Building of Government Institutions project (CBGI project)
- Capacity building of civil society to take part in policy dialogue (1.2 M) + supply 0,25 M.
- Grant scheme to support CSOs to combat corruption (1,5 M)
- Support to issue based CSO networks (2 M)
- Capacity building of governments to take part in a policy dialogue with civil society (1 M)
- Civil Society Facility 2011-2012 (6.5 M)

Other donors include:

- USAID: Civil Society Sustainability Project, Anti-Corruption Civic Organisations’ Unified Network (ACCOUNT), Engaging Civil Society in Constitutional Reform.
- Sweden/SIDA: Civil Society Promotion Center (“Be the Change project”) and Centre for Investigative Reporting and Citizens for Europe.
- Norway: Strengthening civil society fund and the Embassy fund.

SECTOR APPROACH ASSESSMENT

Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have per say Country Sector Policy/Strategy re. civil society development. The 2007 Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and CSOs set out the objectives, principles and forms of the cooperation while the Action Plan of the Public Administration Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina (PAR) includes the following measures:

- Part 4. Administrative proceedings and administrative services – §1 Administrative simplification

⁹ DG Enlargement Guidelines for EU support to civil society in enlargement countries 2014-2020

- Part 5. Institutional communication – §12. Cooperation with civil society

The complex political system of the country reflects in many different approaches to civil society and does not constitute effective sector policy at the national level. The Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a mandate to “cooperate with and ensure the development of civil society” but it lacks resources and proper institutional mechanisms. The Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina manages several grants for CSO (within culture, sport and science thematic areas). Entity and the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina and particularly municipalities support CSOs registered at (or active in the area under the jurisdiction of) the respective levels of government.

LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Considerable IPA 2007 – 2013 funding has been allocated to civil society development, in particular to build the capacities of civil society to actively take part in policy dialogue, reinforce local democracy and strengthen civil society organisations to fight corruption and protect the environment.

The findings and recommendations of the “**Thematic Evaluation of EU's Support to Civil Society in the Western Balkans** (Namely Albania, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia, Kosovo under UNSCR 1244, Montenegro and Serbia) and Turkey” (2012) constitute a major source of information regarding the lessons learned, i.e.:

- The support to capacity building of the CSOs to be pursued and reinforced, with a particular focus on their empowerment and their role in the enlargement strategy and beyond, and bearing in mind the fundamental needs of (i) evolving from “reconstruction” to “reconciliation” and, (ii) developing the CSOs’ capacity to fully participate in national development strategy and its implementation, including their role as stakeholders and actors of territorial (local, regional, cross-border) and socio-economic development (as channelled via EU’s IPA II, III, IV and V).
- Pursue and diversify thematic (small) grant schemes and introduce more flexibility in their conditions
- A relative lack of flexibility in order to adapt to evolving CSOs’ needs, both in terms of their capacity building per se and towards the needed objective of supporting the stronger involvement of CSOs in effective development.
- Although the EU assistance strategic and programming objectives are accurate and thus realistic, they sporadically lack measurability, a weakness also due to the yet insufficiently developed dialogue between the EU and the national authorities towards developing a more structured and better shared partnership approach to CS support.
- Strengthen monitoring of projects, including the M&E capacity building for CSOs, as well as their accountability and transparency
- Support more systematic and wider participation of CSOs in the design, preparation and implementation of SWAPs
- Significantly increase support for stronger participation of CSOs in EU-funded local, regional and socio-economic development programmes, funded (or to be so, for some of them) under IPA Components II, III, IV and V

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
To strengthen participatory democracies and the EU integration process in the Western Balkans and Turkey by empowering civil society to actively take part in decision making and by stimulating an enabling legal and financial environment for civil society and pluralistic media.	Quality assessment of existing legislation and policy framework Quality of structures and mechanisms in place for cooperation between CSOs/media and public Institutions	Independent assessments by I.O. and CSOs Progress reports	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
To involve Civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the EU integration process including in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of sector strategies for EU financial assistance and influenced policy, decision-making processes and legislation enacting in the areas critical for EU integration.	- Percentage of laws/bylaws, strategies and policy reforms effectively consulted with CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Competent government institutions` reports 	Civil society and the governments cooperate in a transparent way based on institutional arrangements
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Supporting CSOs to combat corruption (in particular in the areas of health and education):</p> <p>Result 1. Civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina developed models to combat corruption particularly in the areas of health and education</p> <p>Result 2. CSOs with expertise in combating corruption strengthened (or established where applicable) coordination with relevant governmental agencies</p> <p>Building capacities of Bosnia and Herzegovina CSOs to monitor elections in order to enable fair and democratic elections.</p> <p>Result 3. Civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina capacitated for professional election monitoring ensuring fair and democratic elections</p> <p>Result 4. CSOs with expertise in election monitoring joined their capacities for increased effectiveness of election monitoring.</p> <p>Support to networking CSOs in areas of journalism and human rights concerning the right to a free access to information, freedom of expression, protection against violence and pressure, education, entrepreneurship and environment.</p> <p>Result 5. CSOs in the areas of journalism and human rights (the right to a free access to information, free speech, protection against violence and pressure), education, entrepreneurship, environment, youth and gender developed and effectuated a platform for improving their networking capacity, mission related capability, transparency and accountability.</p>	<p>OVI 1. External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities. [4.2.a.]: 50 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fight against corruption [baseline: 59% believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not active in this area]</p> <p>OVI 1.a Number of CSOs contributed to achievement of the objectives of relevant anti-corruption strategies</p> <p>OVI 2. Number of anticorruption actions taken by coordinated efforts of the governments and CSOs</p> <p>OVI 3. External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities.</p> <p>OVI 3.a Number of Bosnia and Herzegovina CSOs gained certified, verified knowledge and skills for professional election monitoring</p> <p>OVI 4. At least three Bosnia and Herzegovina CSOs with experience and expertise in election monitoring established a Bosnia and Herzegovina CSO network for election monitoring and performed a # of network`s action I this thematic area.</p> <p>OVI 5. Quality of the enabling environment for grass-roots organisations [1.3.a.]: established a straightforward, standardized, non-expensive CSO registration process in Bosnia and Herzegovina .</p> <p>OVI 5.a. Strengthened (or established where necessary) networks of CSOs in the areas of journalism and human rights (the right to a free access to information, free speech, protection against violence and pressure), education, entrepreneurship and environment measured against the set of specific indicators (of capability, transparency and accountability) developed within the project.</p> <p>OVI 5.b.. Share of CSOs taking part in local, national, regional and international networks [5.3.a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Competent government institutions` reports 	Governments implement the outcomes of the cooperation with civil society

<p>Result 6. General and specific public satisfied with the actions/outputs of the network in respective area (journalism and human rights, education, entrepreneurship, environment, youth and gender)</p> <p>Capacity building of Governments to include CSOs into the decision-making</p> <p>Result 7. Governments gained knowledge and skills about how to better include CSOs into the decision- and policy-making.</p> <p>Result 8. Governments at all levels improved/developed their strategic documents defining cooperation with CSOs</p> <p>Support to social dialogue and social partners (employees, employers, governments) including legislation, collective negotiations and drafting the law on collective negotiations at the level of entities</p> <p>Result 9. Developed capacities of governments and social partners for effective social dialogue</p> <p>Result 10. Governments and social partners improved the relevant legal framework</p>	<p>OVI 5.c. Number of specific issues addressed by the CSO network</p> <p>OVI 5.d. Share of CSOs that monitor and evaluate their projects and programmes using baselines and quality indicators [4.4.a]</p> <p>OVI 6. External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities. [4.2.a.]</p> <p>OVI 6.a. General and specific public`s satisfaction with the network`s actions/outputs increased for number of index points comparing the project baseline and the set target.</p> <p>OVI 7. Quality of state funding frameworks for civil society organisations (focusing on procedural document) [2.4.c.]: Adopted strategic documentation at the Bosnia and Herzegovina level addressing and supporting civil society development with clearly stated goals and measures for implementation, clear allocation of responsibilities and funding available.</p> <p>OVI 7.a.. Established Bosnia and Herzegovina bodies with a clear mandate for allocation and monitoring of state funds to CSOs.</p> <p>OVI 7.b.. Number of CSOs included in the decision– and policy-making increased</p> <p>OVI 7.c.. Number of decisions made by Governments in close cooperation with relevant CSOs increased</p> <p>OVI 7.d.. Number of comments and suggestions made by civil society and accepted by the governments</p> <p>OVI 8. Number of strategic documents defining cooperation with CSOs at the entity and cantonal levels drafted</p> <p>OVI 8.a. Number of strategic documents defining cooperation with CSOs at the entity and cantonal levels enacted.</p> <p>OVI 9. External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities. [4.2.a.]: 40 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fighting problems in employment [baseline: 66% believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not active in this area]</p> <p>OVI 9.a. Number of “hands-on” achievements made by governments and social partners in the process of reforming the labor code.</p> <p>OVI 10. Governments and social partners drafted the law on collective negotiations at the entity level and other relevant laws and by-laws</p>		
<p>ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>MEANS</p>	<p>OVERALL COST</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS</p>
<p>Activities to achieve Results 1 & 2. CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina investigating and identifying corruption particularly in the areas of health and education and proposing corruption combating measures to relevant governmental agencies.</p> <p>Activities to achieve Results 3 & 4. A Bosnia and Herzegovina CSO establishing/widening a network of Bosnia and Herzegovina CSOs based on their own developed program for professional election monitoring ensuring fair and democratic elections</p>	<p>R 1 & 2. Grant scheme with 2 to 5 contracts (IPA 2014)</p> <p>R 3 & 4. Grant scheme with 1 contract (IPA 2014)</p>	<p>EUR 4.97 million (2014:2.33 million + 2015: 2.64 million)</p>	<p>Governments and CSOs appoint competent representatives to participate in the project activities</p>

<p>Activities to achieve Result 5. CSOs in the areas of a. journalism and human rights (the right to a free access to information, free speech, protection against violence and pressure), b. education, c. entrepreneurship and d. environment assessing and adjusting their capacities for improving their networking capacity, mission related capability, transparency and accountability.</p> <p>Activities to achieve Result 6. CSOs performing new joint network activities in respective areas (journalism and human rights, education, entrepreneurship, environment, youth and gender) with increased effects and impact on general and specific public</p> <p>Activities to achieve Results 7. Capacity building of governments to better include CSOs into the decision- and policy-making.</p> <p>Activities to achieve Result 8. TA to governments at all levels to improve/develop their strategic documents defining cooperation with CSOs.</p> <p>Activities to achieve Result 9. Capacity building of governments and social partners for effective social dialogue</p> <p>Activities to achieve Result 10. TA to governments and social partners to improve the relevant legal framework</p>	<p>R 5 & 6. Grant scheme with minimum 4 contracts: 1. journalism and human rights, 2. education, 3. entrepreneurship, 4. environment. (IPA 2015) with possibility of sub-granting.</p> <p>R 7 & 8. TA, service tender with 1 contract (IPA 2015)</p> <p>R 9 & 10. TA, service tender with 1 contract (IPA 2015)</p>		
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ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

A risk could be the lack of absorption capacity of eligible implementers. A mitigation measure is the use of re-granting and a possibility to have a bigger number of smaller contracts for more complex interventions (e.g. Results 7 &8).

Additional description per components:

- **Supporting CSOs to combat corruption (in particular in the areas of health and education):**

Re-granting will be possibly used. The duration of the intervention is 36 months.

Observing the recommendations from the institutions of Republika Srpska to improve cooperation of the governmental and non-governmental sectors in fight against corruption, the support aims at supporting civil society sector in the efforts in fighting corruption. Parts of the grants can, in line with the practice in current assistance, aim at strengthened coordination of civil society with relevant governmental agencies as well as targeting the objectives of the relevant anti-corruption strategies.

- **Building capacities of Bosnia and Herzegovina CSOs to monitor elections in order to enable fair and democratic elections.**

Strict requirements should be stated in the Call for Proposals to ensure clear criteria for selection of exclusively domestic, Bosnia and Herzegovina CSOs; the network consisting of at least five CSOs, all of them with proven experience and expertise in election monitoring.

The duration of the intervention is 36 months.

- **Support to networking CSOs in areas of journalism and human rights concerning the right to a free access to information, freedom of expression, protection against violence and pressure, education, entrepreneurship and environment.**

Observing the recommendations from the institutions of Republika Srpska to support youth organizations and inclusion of the youth in social processes this topic will be addressed – along with gender - as a crosscutting issue under the Civil Society Facility 2015. (More information under 5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES. EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING.)

The Call for Proposals will be developed in cooperation with PRESS section at EUD as well as other relevant OPS sections.

The duration of the intervention is up to 48 months.

- **Capacity building of Governments to include CSOs into the decision- and policy-making.**

Following the recommendations from the institutions of Republika Srpska to include the drafting of strategic documents at the level of Entities defining cooperation with CSOs, this topic will be addressed under the Civil Society Facility 2015. In the meantime, different kind of support/activities are already available under the regional project TACSO as well as under the ongoing national IPA project “Capacity building of government institutions to engage in a policy dialogue with civil society”.

This component is a follow-up to the on-going project “Capacity building of government institutions to engage in a policy dialogue with civil society” (ending November 2014), which is following up the project «Capacity Building of Civil Society to Take Part in Policy Dialogue, Bosnia And Herzegovina» (EC/BH/08/021) (2009-2011). The on-going project is expected to result with functional software for online consultations between governmental institutions and civil society following the improved rules and procedures for obligatory consultations.

The ToR will be prepared based on the independent expert assessment.

The duration of the intervention is 24 months.

- **Support to social dialogue and social partners (employees, employers, governments) including legislation, collective negotiations and drafting the law on collective negotiations at the level of entities**

This component is a follow-up to the project “Improving the Development and Capacity of Social Dialogue and Social Partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina” (Project No: EUROPEAID/127018/C/SER/BA). The final report was submitted to the EU Delegation on 17 December 2010 and indicated a limited success and emphasized the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina political setting and key political players in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the development of social dialogue.

Observing the recommendations from the institutions of Republika Srpska to advance cooperation between government institutions and CSOs (primarily social partners) in social dialogue (with an emphasis on collective negotiations at the level of Entities), the collective negotiations and drafting the relevant legislation will be addressed in the project.

The ToR will be developed by EUD PM with support by EUD POL in cooperation with an expert under GTAF. Considering that the environment is politicized, the project should focus on "hands-on" results and link with a real delivery such as the actual issue of the reform of the labour code.

The duration of the intervention is 24 months.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All levels of governance will be consulted for the implementation via the NIPAC office, in line with constitutional roles and responsibilities along the established practices of Bosnia and Herzegovina .

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD(S) AND TYPE(S) OF FINANCING

- Two **service contracts** to provide technical assistance to:
 1. Social dialogue and social partners (employees, employers, governments) including legislation, collective negotiations and drafting the law on collective negotiations at the level of entities (IPA 2015); and
 2. The government structure in charge of civil society cooperation to support the Bosnia and Herzegovina governments to better include CSOs into the decision- and policy-making and improve/develop their strategic documents defining cooperation with CSOs (IPA 2015)
- **Grant scheme** (three calls for proposals) to provide support to:
 1. CSOs to combat corruption (in particular in the areas of health and education). Two to five contracts with re-granting/sub-granting are foreseen. (IPA 2014)
 2. Capacity building of Bosnia and Herzegovina CSOs to monitor elections in order to enable fair and democratic elections. One contract foreseen. (IPA 2014)
 3. Networking CSOs in the area of journalism and human rights notably on the right to a free access to information, freedom of expression, protection against violence and pressure, education, entrepreneurship, environment and particularly youth and gender. Minimum four contracts with re-granting/sub-granting is foreseen. (IPA 2015)

4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

In line with the DG Enlargement Guidelines for EU support to civil society in enlargement countries, 2014-2020, the European Commission is developing a set of objectives, results and indicators for EU support to civil society, which will allow for the measurement of progress at country level as well across the enlargement region, including also from a gender perspective. The monitoring and

evaluation system includes a yearly regional meeting with the involvement of CSOs to analyse the state of play and advancement towards targets.

The implementation of support to civil society should include monitoring and evaluation systems at different levels:

Activity level: the EUD will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation throughout the implementation phase. TACSO as well as external contractors may assist these efforts.

National/Programme level: CSOs will be involved for the yearly monitoring of indicators and results. Yearly national and regional meetings will analyse the development of CSOs in all countries and the advancement towards the targets.

INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

Indicator	Description	Baseline (2013)	Last (2020)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
<i>CSP indicator(s) – if applicable</i>	N/a					
<i>Action outcome indicator (specific objective)</i>	Percentage of laws/bylaws, strategies and policy reforms effectively consulted with CSOs (in terms of: adequate access to information; sufficient time to comment; selection and representativeness / diversity of working groups; acknowledgement of input; degree to which input is taken into account; feedback / publication of consultation results) [3.1.a.]	- 34% of CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina were consulted in the process of preparation of specific laws, 26% of national strategies, 18% of national action plans, 14% of IPA programming of EU financial support, 17% of policy documents	Same as Target 2020	- 40% of CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina were consulted in the process of preparation of specific laws, 30% of national strategies, 20% of national action plans, 20% of IPA programming of EU financial support, 25% of policy documents	- 50% of CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina were consulted in the process of preparation of specific laws, 35% of national strategies, 25% of national action plans, 30% of IPA programming of EU financial support, 30% of policy documents	Project final report Independent research
<i>Action outcome indicator1 (3, 6,) (result)</i>	External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities. [4.2.a.]	- 59% of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not active in fight against corruption - 49.7 trust to CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina % - 66% believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not active in fighting problems in employment - 50.1% of general population believes that CSOs support dealing with problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Same as Target 2020	- 45 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fight against corruption - 55 % of surveyed trust to CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina - 35 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fighting problems in employment - 55% of general population believes that CSOs support dealing with problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina	- 50 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fight against corruption - 60 % of surveyed trust to CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina - 40 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fighting problems in employment - 60% of general population believes that CSOs support dealing with problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Official Gazette Bosnia and Herzegovina EC Bosnia and Herzegovina Progress Report Project final report
<i>Action outcome indicator 1a</i>	External perception of importance and impact of CSOs activities. [4.2.a.]	- 59% of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not active in fight against	Same as Target 2020	- 45 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in	- 50 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in	Independent surveys

		<p>corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 49.7 trust to CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina % - 66% believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not active in fighting problems in employment - 50.1% of general population believes that CSOs support dealing with problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina 		<p>fight against corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 55 % of surveyed trust to CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina - 35 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fighting problems in employment - 55% of general population believes that CSOs support dealing with problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina 	<p>fight against corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 % of surveyed trust to CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina - 40 % of surveyed believe that CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are active in fighting problems in employment - 60% of general population believes that CSOs support dealing with problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina 	
<i>Action outcome indicator 5</i>	Quality of the enabling environment for grass-roots organisations [1.3.a.]	A significant number of CSOs still face different restrictions during the registration process such as additional requirements, name changes and different interpretations of the law. The majority of CSOs find registration expensive. Additional costs for registering can vary significantly.	Same as Target 2020	Established a straightforward, standardized, non-expensive CSO registration process in Bosnia and Herzegovina .	Implemented straightforward, standardized, non-expensive CSO registration process in Bosnia and Herzegovina .	Project final report Official Gazette Bosnia and Herzegovina
<i>Action outcome indicator 5.b</i>	Share of CSOs taking part in local, national, regional and international networks [5.3.a.]:	13% of CSOs stated that had a greatest benefit from the network in terms of the exchange of experience/knowledge	Same as Target 2020	20 % of CSOs stated that had a greatest benefit from the network in terms of the exchange of experience/knowledge	25 % of CSOs stated that had a greatest benefit from the network in terms of the exchange of experience/knowledge	Independent surveys
<i>Action outcome indicator 5.d.</i>	Share of CSOs that monitor and evaluate their projects and programmes using baselines and quality indicators [4.4.a.]:	26% of CSOs use external evaluation for realisation of their projects	Same as Target 2020	30% of CSOs use external evaluation for realisation of their projects	35% of CSOs use external evaluation for realisation of their projects	Independent surveys
<i>Action outcome indicator 7</i>	Quality of state funding frameworks for civil society organisations (focusing on procedural document) [2.4.c.]	There is a lack of strategic documentation at the Bosnia and Herzegovina level that would address and support civil society development with clearly stated goals and measures for implementation, clear allocation of responsibilities and funding available. There are no state bodies with a clear mandate for allocation and/or		- Drafted adequate strategic documentation on the Bosnia and Herzegovina level addressing and supporting civil society development with clearly stated goals and measures for implementation, clear allocation of responsibilities and funding available.	- Adopted adequate strategic documentation on the Bosnia and Herzegovina level addressing and supporting civil society development with clearly stated goals and measures for implementation, clear allocation of responsibilities and funding available.	EC Bosnia and Herzegovina Progress Report Project final report Official Gazette Bosnia and Herzegovina

		monitoring of state funds. Monitoring of fund allocation and spending is the responsibility of the institutions allocating the funds and is dependent on these institutions as well as on the reports of CSOs using the funds.		- Designed and discussed (jointly by CSOs and competent institutions) Bosnia and Herzegovina bodies with a clear mandate for allocation and monitoring of state funds to CSOs.	- Established Bosnia and Herzegovina bodies with a clear mandate for allocation and monitoring of state funds to CSOs.	
<i>Action output indicator 1</i>	Media releases on grant implementation activities. Provision of sub-grants	<i>(if applicable)</i>	Same as Target 2020	Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of media releases on grant implementation activities published. Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of sub-grants provided	Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) media releases on grant implementation activities published. Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of sub-grants successfully implemented.	<i>Project reports</i>
<i>Action output indicator 2</i>	CSOs joining the initiative Media features covering the implementation of this Action Participants from CSOS in the trainings for elections observation.	<i>(if applicable)</i>	Same as Target 2020	Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of CSOs actively involved in the initiative Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of media features covering the implementation of this Action Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of participants from CSOS in the trainings for elections observation.	Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of CSOs successfully supported the initiative Number of media features covering the implementation of this Action Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of participants from CSOS successfully observed elections.	<i>Project reports</i>
<i>Action output indicator 3</i>	Number of partners involved per Action Number of sub-grants provided	<i>(if applicable)</i>	Same as Target 2020	Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of partners involved per Action Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of sub-grants provided	Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of partners involved per Action Number (tbd at the moment of contracting grants) of sub-grants successfully	<i>Project reports</i>

					implemented	
<i>Action output indicator 4</i>	Delivered trainings Trained civil servants Participating institutions in the trainings	<i>(if applicable)</i>	Same as Target 2020	Number of delivered trainings Number of civil servants trained Number of participating institutions in the trainings	Number of delivered trainings Number of civil servants trained Number of participating institutions in the trainings	<i>Project reports</i>
<i>Process indicator 1</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>(if applicable)</i>	Same as Target 2020	6	6	<i>Project reports</i>
<i>Process indicator 2</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>(if applicable)</i>	Same as Target 2020	1	1	<i>Project reports</i>
<i>Process indicator 3</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>(if applicable)</i>	Same as Target 2020	4	4	<i>Project reports</i>
<i>Process indicator 4</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>(if applicable)</i>	Same as Target 2020	1	1	<i>Project reports</i>

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)

There are a number of environmental/ecological CSOs active in Bosnia and Herzegovina who have been instrumental in persuading authorities to take a more pro-active role in dealing with environmental problems at the local level. It is envisaged that continued activities and development in this area towards influencing state, entities, and municipal governments to deal with the country's very real environmental problems would be covered by the project.

Local authorities have an important role to play in environmental protection and civil society groups have been active in co-operating at local level in order to bring about improved practices. It is anticipated that this project would encourage and "systematise" this development.

ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY (AND IF RELEVANT OTHER NON-STATE STAKEHOLDERS)

The selection of the priorities for CSF was based on the discussions held by EU with civil society in February 2013 in the context of informal consultations for the preparation of the Strategy Papers, discussion with civil society organized by TACSO in 2013, and the European Commission's (DG Enlargement) Guidelines for EU support to civil society in enlargement countries 2014-2020.

In addition, other instruments are already available in support of inter alia civil society: European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, Cross-Border Cooperation, as well as EUSR outreach programme. As concerns EIDHR, approximately 8 Mio EUR was contracted under the programming period 2007-2013, in the area of support to the LGBTI, women - victims of war, disabled, democratic reforms, etc. As concerns bilateral CBC programmes, approximately 15 Mio EUR are programmed under the years 2011-2013, focusing mostly on social and territorial cooperation in the areas of environment, natural and cultural heritage, public health, education, and others. Also, a number of on-going IPA projects are providing a direct support to the civil society, for example Local Democracy project implemented by UNDP as well as different grant schemes focused on lifelong learning, anti-corruption, demining, social inclusion, and others.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Great challenges remain in Bosnia and Herzegovina to achieve gender equality and to allow equal opportunities for all.

In the Terms of Reference it will be requested that successful candidate use gender-sensitive methodologies, closely monitor gender equality and minorities' rights and make sure that they are addressed properly. Each activity will - to a maximum extent possible - include a perspective on critical gender issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina like: women's low political participation; insufficient resources of the institutional mechanisms for ensuring gender equality; unavailability of gender-related statistical data; financial resources for implementation and awareness of the Action Plan on the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security; a low level of participation of women in the workforce; discrimination in employment with regard to maternity rights; harmonization of relevant laws and documents (e.g. law on protection against family violence in Republika Srpska, and a strategy for preventing and combating family violence 2013-2017 in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina); insufficient financing of shelters for victims of domestic violence. Gender-related (including sexual orientation and gender identity) hate speech and intolerance will also be tackled.

The civil society sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina has a relatively strong female presence and gender issues feature prominently in many CSO agendas.¹⁰ "Almost twice as many men are members of

¹⁰ "Women's organisations (73 %) and associations dealing with the problems of children and youth (6.01%) are also common fields of CSO operation." TACSO. Bosnia and Herzegovina. Needs Assessment 2013-2015. January 2014, Sarajevo. "Although dominated by sports associations, civil society actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina focus on a range of areas including youth, children, women's issues, education and volunteering." Civil Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

associations than women, a finding suggesting that the opportunities for membership are restricted for women.”¹¹ An explanation of the men’s prevalence in the CSO membership is that sport associations – traditionally attracting more men than women - are registered as CSOs and they dominate the CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina in terms of membership and number of associations.¹²

In addition to gender equality, particular focus will be requested on youth as well for all the identified areas: journalism and human rights concerning the right to a free access to information, freedom of expression, protection against violence and pressure, education, entrepreneurship, and environment. Each activity will - to a maximum extent possible - include a perspective on critical youth issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina like (but not limited to): alarmingly high youth unemployment (at 63.1% in 2012); insufficient responding of the education system to the needs of the labour market; lack of capacity of labour and employment institutions to implement active labour market measures; scarce fostering of entrepreneurship in schools and universities to promote entrepreneurial thinking among youth; tobacco consumption among young people in the country, etc.

The focus should also be on media attention or critical approach of media to the work of civil society activities in thematic areas dealing with youth and women’s rights.

MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

As regards international human rights instruments, Bosnia and Herzegovina has ratified all major UN and international human rights conventions. The principles of the European Convention on Human Rights are entrenched in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which also guarantees the supremacy of this Convention over national legislation. However, the Constitution fails to guarantee full access to fundamental human rights to so-called "non-constituent peoples" in Bosnia and Herzegovina . The judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the Sejdic-Finci case has yet to be addressed, which relates to some major constitutional amendments. The Action will seek to mainstream addressing this issue as a key obstacle in the Bosnia and Herzegovina EU integration process.

In addition to constitutionally inherent political discrimination, Roma minority remains to live in extremely vulnerable conditions regarding health, employment and education. The very slow progress in this area will be also addressed by the Action.

The intervention will also target LGBTI persons - which represent one of the most de-privileged minorities - to assist furthering their interests.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

In order to achieve sustainability beyond the implementation period, the design of the assistance takes account of the following:

- Financial assistance will be delivered in an appropriate mix of funding instruments to respond to different types of CSOs and needs in a flexible, transparent, cost-effective and results focused manner;
- Design corresponding to needs/demands shared amongst the key beneficiaries, i.e. key stakeholders

Seeking the Way Forward. United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme. “CSOs which are oriented towards the interests of the general public (PBOs) are in most cases devoted to providing specialist forms of non-institutionalised service delivery, such as social protection (children, vulnerable women and victims of domestic violence, unemployed, etc.). These organisations comprise fewer than 30% of all CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina . Many of these CSOs have been established by international NGOs as instruments for project delivery.” TACSO. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS’ CAPACITIES IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY. A comparative summary of the eight country CSO needs assessments. October 2010. Prepared by Bill Sterland and Galina Rizova | October 2010

¹¹ TACSO. Bosnia and Herzegovina Needs Assessment 2013-2015

¹² Civil Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Seeking the Way Forward. United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme.

such as civil society and public institutions are consulted in the design process;

The focus of the assistance is on the development of strategic documents for Bosnia and Herzegovina by joint efforts of governments and civil society. The documents support Bosnia and Herzegovina EU accession process and thus become inherent part of Bosnia and Herzegovina European future. In the process of developing the documents, governments and civil society will be assisted to build and develop the mechanism for their cooperation as well as to build capacity needed for use of these mechanisms. The three components of the assistance's outcome (Bosnia and Herzegovina strategic documents, mechanisms for cooperation between the governments and civil society, and developed capacities of governments and civil society) support each other, they will be developed by key local stakeholders in accordance with their assessed and confirmed needs, so their ownership will guarantee that there will be no need for further external assistance regarding sustainability.

The Action will seek to have its outcomes enacted in relevant Bosnia and Herzegovina legislation wherever possible with ensured financial resources and implementation mechanisms.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

For each activity efforts will be made to ensure the visibility of the action and the EU funding. Beneficiaries will have to comply with the objectives and priorities and guarantee the visibility of the EU financing in accordance with the Communication and visibility manual for European Union External Actions.

Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the Action.

The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of the beneficiaries, and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the Action.

All necessary measures will be taken to publicise the fact that the Action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions.

Visibility and communication actions shall demonstrate how the intervention contributes to the agreed programme objectives and the accession process. Actions shall be aimed at strengthening general public awareness and support of interventions financed and the objectives pursued. The actions shall aim at highlighting to the relevant target audiences the added value and impact of the EU's interventions. Visibility actions should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

It is the responsibility of the beneficiaries to keep the EU Delegation fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities.

The beneficiaries shall report on their visibility and communication actions in the report submitted to the IPA monitoring committee and the sectoral monitoring committees.