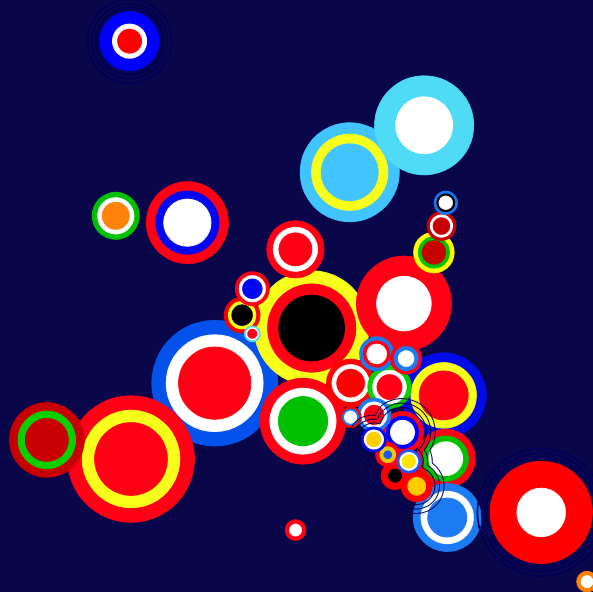




INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Flood recovery - Housing interventions



Action summary

This Action will support the process of post floods recovery through the provision of durable housing solutions to the population affected by floods and landslides.

The assistance will include the reparation of flooded houses as well as the construction of new houses and the provision of livelihood measures.

Action Identification	
Action Programme Title	Special measure on flood recovery and flood risk management
Action Title	Flood recovery - Housing interventions
Action Reference	IPA 2014/ 037-703. 2/ Special measure on flood recovery and flood risk management / Housing interventions
Sector Information	
IPA II Sectors	NA
DAC Sector	73010 - Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
Budget	
Total cost	EUR 12.5 million
EU contribution	EUR 12.5 million
Management and Implementation	
Method of implementation	Direct management
	Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina
Location	
Zone benefiting from the action	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Timeline	
Deadline for conclusion of the Financing Agreement	at the latest by 31 December 2015
Contracting deadline	3 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement, with the exception of the cases listed under Article 189(2) Financial Regulation
End of operational implementation period	6 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement.

1. RATIONALE

PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Damages: During the floods of May 2014, the housing sector suffered severe damages associated both with the vast extension of the flooding, covering both urban and rural housing, as well as destruction of houses by landslides.

Associated with the destruction, or damage, to the houses was the destruction of household goods and valuable items such as documentation, family heirlooms and other valuables difficult to price. Over 43 000 houses and flats were flooded and 1 952 houses were destroyed due to landslides. The total extent of the damages and losses amounts to BAM¹ 886.40 million (BAM 424.90 million in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, BAM 443.30 Million in Republika Sprska and BAM 18.20 million in Brčko District), all of it suffered by privately owned households. The losses incurred, given the level of destruction, arise from the need for temporary shelter, demolition and removal of rubble and debris, as well as land acquisition and the provision of essential services for the relocation of housing units that have been destroyed by landslides.

The floods also compounded the implementation of the strategy for reintegration of returnees². Municipalities and cities with large number of returnees and displaced people are often the same affected by the floods of May 2014. They are entitled to support from the Regional Housing Programme (RHP)³ for the construction of housing units. Households affected by floods and the population targeted by the RHP share similar characteristics and dilemma, in many cases, they are one and the same people.

Needs assessment: A Recovery Needs Assessment⁴ (RNA) of the post disaster recovery needs stemming from May 2014 floods has been prepared with the support of the European Union, the United Nation and the World Bank. The RNA concluded that damages are not uniform in character along different sectors and affected municipalities due to their different origin, i.e. landslides, floods or erosion, and intensity of the event and, globally, housing and household items represent 22% of the damages and losses⁵. Overall, an estimated BAM 835.00 million will be necessary for the recovery and reconstruction process.

Measures taken: A number of actions have been undertaken as part of the RNA, i.e.: establishment of the Housing Coordination Body (composed of local and international agencies), detailed identification and consolidation of information on all damages and related losses to the housing sector; developing criteria for the identification and selection of beneficiaries with a priority given to those that are temporarily displaced and meet the social vulnerability criteria; development of technical standards for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of housing units, etc.

EUR 810 million have been pledged at a donors' conference⁶ in Brussels in July 2014 for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Out of this amount EUR 670 million will be implemented in the form of loans and EUR 140 million in the form of grants.

A grant (EUR 42.24 million) has been awarded to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to contribute to flood recovery. The intervention targets the following groups: i) Households affected by the flooding, 2) Local public service providers (institutions of local government, education and healthcare providers, and centres for social welfare) and iii) local and household-based agricultural producers and enterprises affected by the flooding. The measure will contribute to recovery by rehabilitating 4 000 priority dwellings for socially and economically vulnerable households, as well as public infrastructure, schools and health care centres to restore critical local services in at least 50 affected localities. The measure will also target the preservation or generation of up to 2 000 jobs in agriculture and local

¹ Bosnia-Herzegovina Convertible Mark

² Revised Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Implementation of Annex VII of Dayton Peace Agreement, 2010

³ Joint Regional Programme on Durable Solutions for Refugees and Displaced Persons, known as Regional Housing Programme seeks to offer sustainable housing to returnees/refugees and IDPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro. The five years programme is being implemented with the support of the international community led by the European Union.

⁴ See RNA: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/news_corner/floods/index_en.htm

⁵ Source: RNA See details at http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/news_corner/floods/index_en.htm .
Housing and household items - Damages: BAM 830,800,000 Losses: BAM 55,600,000
Total damages: BAM 2,491,700,000 Total losses: BAM 1,493,070,000

⁶ See http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/news_corner/floods/index_en.htm

businesses in affected areas. Within this grant, the UNDP will also support the conduct of a comprehensive Housing Risk Assessment survey (expected to be completed by May 2015), that will attempt to establish critical vulnerabilities for settlements frequently and adversely affected by flooding and landslides in order to mitigate future risks. The findings will provide an informed basis for local authorities and donors interested in rehabilitating the housing sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina by highlighting areas at continued risk from flooding or landslides. The survey will also provide a number of practical and cost-effective recommendations for disaster risk reduction through both policy interventions and infrastructure development.

More measures needed: in the area of housing, the RNA set the following top priorities:

1. Identification of hazardous buildings and structures which 1) risk collapsing; and 2) are in areas at risk of landslides
2. Detailed identification and consolidation of information on all damages and related losses to the housing, prepared by the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina
3. Establishment of a state managed coordination mechanism to assure that donations are allocated to the priority areas
4. Development of specific subprojects for the repair of houses
5. Approval by donors and/or the State and/or the Entities
6. Implementation of subprojects
7. Monitoring at State, Entity and/or Municipal levels.

As recommended in the RNA report, the recovery and reconstruction strategy must include all affected communities, engaging both men and women in the planning and implementation of relevant activities. The strategy for the reconstruction of destroyed houses due to landslides must ensure that they rebuild in areas that are not at risk. Recovery and reconstruction in the housing sector must equally take into consideration recovery in other sectors, including livelihoods, transport, electricity, water and sanitation, agriculture and access to social services, including health and education.

In the RNA report, a distinction is made between flood affected households that incurred repairable damages to their homes and flats and are able to return and those who are not able to return immediately to their homes because their dwellings have been either completely destroyed or are located in an at risk area (due to landslides or mines), or they require special assistance (mentally or physically disabled, elderly, etc.)

For the first category, interventions may include the repair of their homes through contractors or the provision of shelter recovery kits (tools, construction materials, protective equipment, etc.) that will enable them to self-recover their dwellings. For the second category, durable housing solutions must be found. In any event, priority should be given to populations that are currently displaced and meet social vulnerability criteria and have the less capacity to recuperate on their own.

The current Action is intended to support the recovery process by providing housing solutions for the population having lost their habitations during the floods of May 2014 and who are in need for having access again to basic living conditions. A mix of solutions are therefore proposed in the current Action including – as advocated in the RNA - the repair of homes to enable self-recovering of dwellings and provide livelihood measures support to the vulnerable families.

LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

By the end of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it was estimated that 50% of the total housing stock was either damaged or destroyed. Housing reconstruction became one of the most important strategic aims in the post-war period. Reconstruction has been supported both by financial and technical assistance programmes of international and regional organisations, and several donor agencies. The return process triggered an enormous housing investment in the country with assistance reaching a pick of 20% of the Gross domestic product (GDP) by the end of the 90's⁷. Between 2003 and 2007, around 31 500 housing

⁷ Source: Needs of Social Housing in Bosnia and Herzegovina - <http://www.mhrr.gov.ba>

units were reconstructed with 72% funding participation of domestic institutions 28% of foreign donors. 80% of the investments were directed towards affected rural areas.

The IPA 2012 Support to durable solutions of Revised Annex VII DPA Implementation Strategy (EUR 7 million) includes sustainability measures for returnees/refugees and IDPs (livelihood packages, employment opportunities, SMEs, self-employment, etc.)⁸.

Lessons learned from reconstruction projects implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina have to be taken into account. The related issues include:

- The selection of allocated plots should take into consideration availability of the social and technical infrastructure so to enable access to services and rights such as electricity, water, sewage networks, access to education, health facilities Also, the ownership of the dwellings should be handled carefully.
- Avoiding the creation of ghettos: in order to avoid concentration of the poor and disadvantaged, protraction of poverty and stigmatisation of the beneficiaries, tenure diversification has to be particularly considered when and if possible.

As housing alone is not enough for a durable solution; a multi-sector comprehensive and integrated approach is needed. The present Action will have to be coordinated with the IPA 2014 Action for Local Integrated Development which will be implemented in the area covered by the Regional Housing Programme (RHP, see below) and areas affected by the floods and will involve local authorities concerned by the socio-economic development processes in these areas.

Institutional capacity to manage and monitor housing programmes was built up to some extent and it may play a useful role in the context of the present Action. This is particularly relevant with regards to institutions involved in the Regional Housing Programme⁶ (RHP). The Regional Housing Programme is an on-going programme which seeks to offer sustainable housing solutions to returnees/refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the context of the Sarajevo process⁹. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 5 400 households (or 14 000 individuals) are to be assisted by the RHP, of which 3 850 households are to return to their places of origin and be reintegrated, 1 270 households will be integrated in their places of displacement, while 280 beneficiary households will be provided with a durable housing solution within the social welfare system¹⁰. It is expected that housing units for 170 households will be constructed in selected municipalities in the course of 2015. 780 housing will be constructed in a second wave of constructions planned for the end of 2015. The current Action will complement the Regional Housing Programme and data on potential beneficiaries will be cross-checked (e.g. database on registered/potential users of assistance for reconstruction and return) to avoid overlapping.

The comprehensive Housing Risk Assessment survey to be prepared by UNDP within the action “*EU Flood Recovery Programme*” will be used as a source of information to refine the geographical scope of the present Action.

The Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has been involved in sustainability measures for returnees/refugees and IDPs in the context of the RHP. The CRS experience shows that tailored-made solutions addressing the socio-economic needs of individuals are essential to the success of housing policies in favour of returnees/refugees and IDPs. CRS has been assessing the needs of individual beneficiaries and preparing a full integration package including support for starting up or developing income-generating activities, training and retraining, access to social protection, etc. CSR is currently preparing manuals for social housing and for sustainability measures, which will be used by the beneficiaries of the RHP, thereby ensuring a consistency of approach.

⁸ The project will be implemented by the UNDP and UNICEF

⁹ The Sarajevo Declaration process, initiated in 2005, aims to find long-lasting solutions for refugees and displaced persons following the 1991-1995 conflicts on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The process involves four countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia.

¹⁰ The total cost of the Bosnia and Herzegovina’s country housing project is estimated at EUR 101 million, representing 17% of the total estimated RHP cost in all the Partner Countries. Bosnia and Herzegovina pledged € 15 million as the national contribution towards the project implementation.

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
To contribute to the implementation of interventions for recovery of flood-affected areas in sectors having social implications	Level of recovery of the housing sector in the flood affected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Ad-hoc thematic reports EC Progress reports	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
To provide housing solutions to vulnerable households affected by the floods of May 2014	Number of beneficiaries of the housing solutions	Action reports Databases	Social vulnerability criteria clearly defined and properly applied
RESULT	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Housing solutions and livelihood measures are implemented to address the needs of flood affected households	Number of housing solutions and livelihood measures implemented	Action reports Databases	Majority of beneficiaries and general public in Bosnia and Herzegovina recognise and accept the benefits of the Action Sufficient funding ensured for the transitional period from residential institutional care to new, community-based models of social care.
ACTIVITIES	MEANS	OVERALL COST	ASSUMPTIONS
Component 1: Reconstruction / reparation of flooded houses, provision of livelihood measures Component 2: Construction of individual housing units or apartment buildings, provision of livelihood measures	Grant scheme	EUR 12.5 million	Budget available sufficient to address the needs of the selected potential beneficiaries. Good coordination with other housing programmes (e.g. Regional Housing Programme)

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

The specific objective of the Action is to provide housing solutions to vulnerable households affected by the floods of May 2014. The list of areas/municipalities/cities concerned will be agreed upon start of implementation of the Action. The comprehensive Housing Risk Assessment survey to be prepared by UNDP within the action “*EU Flood Recovery Programme*” will constitute a major source of information to refine the geographical scope of the Action. Priority will be given to the victims of floods who are currently displaced and meet social vulnerability criteria. Currently, an estimation of the number of potential beneficiaries deriving from the RNA leads to the following figures:

- Potential beneficiaries who may return to their home after repair: 3020 beneficiaries
- Potential beneficiaries not able to return immediately to their homes because their dwellings have been either completely destroyed or are located in an at risk area: 820 beneficiaries.

For information, a comparative analysis of the cost of respective housing modalities is presented below:

Housing Modality		Surface of unit (m ²)	Price/Unit (€)	Contingency (€)	Total Price (€)	Total Price (BAM)
1.	Reconstruction of flooded houses	65	4 555.00	455.50	5 010.50	9 799.70
2.	Reconstruction of flooded flats	50	2 531.00	126.60	2 657.60	5 197.70
3.	Construction of new typical house based on existing standards of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR)	42	12 710.00	1 271.00	13 981.00	27 344.50
4.	Construction of New typical house based on standards of the Regional Housing Programme (RHP) ¹¹	42	17 600.00	1 760.00	19 360.00	37 864.90

In line with the RNA, the housing solutions will be adjusted to address the needs of populations who may return to their home after repair and populations not able to return to their homes because their dwellings have been either completely destroyed or are located in an at risk area. For both categories of population, the beneficiaries will benefit of measures for basic living conditions.

For flood affected households that incurred repairable damages to their homes and flats and are able to return, interventions may include the repair of homes through contractors or the provision of shelter recovery kits (tools, construction materials, protective equipment, etc.) that will enable self-recovery of dwellings. Related activities are developed within Component 1 and include:

Component 1: Reconstruction / reparation of flooded houses

- 1.1. Establish criteria for the selection of beneficiaries, following formal announcements, form a commission for the selection of beneficiaries focusing, in particular, on the vulnerable persons affected by the floods, who live in collective accommodations
- 1.2. Procure and deliver materials intended for the repair of damaged flats or houses
- 1.3. Reconstruct housing units
- 1.4. Carry out the monitoring of implementation and supervision of works

¹¹ Joint Regional Programme on Durable Solutions for Refugees and Displaced Persons, known as Regional Housing Programme seeks to offer sustainable housing to returnees/refugees and IDPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro. The five years programme is being implemented with the support of the international community led by the European Union.

- 1.5. Provide livelihood support
- 1.6. Provide equipment and material for temporary accommodation.

Other households cannot return to their homes as the dwellings have been either completely destroyed or are located in an at risk area (due to landslides or mines), or the populations concerned require special assistance (mentally or physically disabled, elderly, etc.)

Related activities are developed within Component 2 and include:

Component 2: Construction of individual housing units or apartment buildings

- 2.1. Organise and carry out a comprehensive assessment (through questionnaires, field trips, etc.) of the technical and financial needs in relation to construction of individual housing units or apartment buildings in the most affected municipalities, including a set of activity indicators, a list of priorities and information about plot availability
- 2.2. Create a transparent data base of potential beneficiaries and needs, including estimates of budget and timing required for the construction
- 2.3. Prepare and ensure adoption by the Government and local communities of a list of recommended housing solutions in accordance with the analysis and land plot availability
- 2.4. Prepare technical documents for the construction, including provision of all required permits and documentation needed
- 2.5. Conduct works for the construction
- 2.6. Supervise works and monitor the indicators
- 2.7. Provide livelihood support.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina will launch a Call for Proposals for International Organisations and Civil Society Organisations (CSO) under direct management and will monitor the implementation of the grant scheme.

A Steering Board may be set to supervise the overall implementation of the Action. The composition and rules of procedures of the Steering Board will be defined upon start of implementation of the Action.

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

Grant scheme: Call for Proposals resulting in the award of one or more contracts to International Organisations or CSOs.

ASSUMPTIONS AND CONDITIONS

It will be necessary to obtain a derogation to cover operating costs, reconstruction activities, as well as humanitarian activities, which are on the list of ineligible costs. In addition, a derogation will also be required for enabling 100% EU funding as well as a reduction of the application duration process from 90 days to 45 days in order to enable a fast response in assisting the flood recovery process.

4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

Monitoring: the implementing organisations (selected applicants) will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the respective grant contracts in line with the set of indicators included in their applications.

The EU Delegation will monitor the implementation of the Action in line with the related set of indicators. At the start of implementation, the EU Delegation may refine the matrix of indicators for the Action after undertaking the necessary research and data collection to define accurate baselines and realistic targets. The matrix of indicators will be discussed by the EU Delegation with the Steering Board.

In addition, the Action may be subject to Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) by external monitors assigned by the EC.

Evaluation: the Action will be subject to interim and ex-post evaluation in line with the General principles of evaluation of IPA II Assistance.

INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

Indicator	Description	Baseline (2010)	Last year (2014)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
Overall objective	Outcome/impact					
Level of recovery of the housing sector in the flood affected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	The indicator is an overall assessment of the recovery of Bosnia and Herzegovina in relation to the housing sector in direct connection with the floods of May 2014 (qualitative assessment)	Not applicable	The housing sector suffered severe damage associated with both the vast extension of the flooding covering both urban and rural housing and the destruction of houses by landslides. The total extent of the damage and losses amounts to EUR 453.21 million, most of it suffered by privately owned households.	Overall positive impact of the Action on the housing sector in areas affected by May 2014 floods	Overall positive impact of the Action on the housing sector in areas affected by May 2014 floods	Ad-hoc thematic reports EC Progress reports
Specific objective	Outcome indicator(s)					
Number of beneficiaries of housing solutions and livelihood measures	The indicators records the number of beneficiaries who are provided with a housing solution and livelihood measures	Not applicable	Implementation of previous Actions on-going	Approximately 2720 beneficiaries	Approximately 2720 beneficiaries	Action reports Databases
Result	Immediate results indicator					
Number of housing solutions and livelihood measures implemented	The indicators records the number of housing modalities successfully provided (with basic furniture and livelihood /sustainability measures)	Not applicable	Implementation of previous Actions on-going	Approximately 680 housing solutions	Approximately 680 housing solutions	Action reports Databases

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)

Implementation of projects involving construction should strive to apply the highest technical building standards and to maximise energy efficiency, environmental protection and ensure sustainable development.

The Action involves works for the re/building of housing solutions and thus may have a direct impact on the environment. The works contracts implementers will be bound by contractual obligations to observe the applicable provisions and regulations regarding the protection of environment and closely monitor and report on measures taken during the implementation of reconstruction works (e.g. disposal of remnants of building materials).

Whenever possible, energy efficiency in buildings will be enhanced, in accordance with the relevant EU Directives. However, the implementation of energy efficiency measures will also take into account the existing regulatory framework and the applicable legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

CSOs and international organisations have played a key role in the preparation and implementation of most of the projects targeting displacement, return and provision of the social housing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They have been active and efficient in delivering results while implementing different types of projects at local level, e.g.: assistance in social inclusion, economic recovery of vulnerable groups (long term unemployed, disabled, minorities, refugees, displaced persons), etc.

The joint engagement of civil society organisations and local authorities will add value to implementation of flood-recovery measures, including in relation to housing solutions. This engagement should also contribute to the sustainability of the results upon completion of the Action.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The Recovery Needs Assessment estimates gender related losses at EUR 8.95 million. "Even though sex disaggregated baseline data, limited as it is, was utilised, compilation of the effects of the disaster in terms of the population affected and sex differentiated data in relevant sectors was very scarce. In spite of this, a gross estimate was made on women's losses resulting from the effect of the flood. No similar analysis was made on damage to women's assets since no information was accessible in terms of property rights or estimation of women's assets, be it household based or work related."

The Recovery Needs Assessment report stresses that it is essential that all affected communities involve both men and women in the planning and implementation of the recovery and reconstruction process.

During the implementing of the grant scheme proposed in the present Action, equal opportunities and non-discrimination principles will be applied to gender and minorities. Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the project will be guaranteed on an equal basis regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Priority will be given to the victims of floods who are currently displaced and meet social vulnerability criteria. Among the population concerned by housing issues, not a small number fall in the category of extremely vulnerable population, such as: physically and mentally disabled persons, chronicle patients, single parent families, children without parents, elderly persons without any source of income, etc. Also, the Roma population particularly suffers the consequences of the floods in addition to displaced persons.

The needs of the targeted vulnerable population change with their age, gender, education, health condition, duration of displacement and living conditions and many other complex aspects of protracted "temporary" situations.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

The high involvement of stakeholders – relevant CSOs and competent institutions - in the Action`s design and implementation will create ownership and long-term links and commitment among partners.

Sustainability of the Action will also depend on the selection of the right housing solutions for the relevant beneficiaries, the capacity of absorption (absorption of the budget available within the grant scheme through applications of the relevant quality) and a regulatory framework that will secure the ownership of the beneficiaries over the housing units that will be made available.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

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

The targets of the communication measures will include the following audiences:

- Applicants to the grant scheme that will become direct implementers of the Action (e.g. CSOs, international organisations)
- The final beneficiaries (e.g. households affected by the floods)
- Local governments and municipalities
- Other donors / programmes to ensure coordination and synergies.

Communication messages and tools adapted to the respective target audiences will be developed accordingly. A Communication and Visibility Plan may be drafted upon start of 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 objectives. The communication and visibility 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 selected applicants to keep the EU Delegation fully informed of the planning and implementation of their specific visibility and communication activities.

Finally, during the Action particular emphasis will be put on the dissemination of best-practices and exchange of information in order to increase the impact of results and create a multiplier effect to other parts of the country.