

**IPA National Programme 2009 Part II – Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**Fiche 4 "Civil Society"**

**1. Basic information**

**1.1 CRIS Number:** 2009 / 021-650

**1.2 Title:** Strengthening Civil Society Dialogue

**1.3 ELARG Statistical code:** 01.35 - Political Criteria/Civil Society Dialogue

**1.4 Location:** Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Implementing arrangements:**

**1.5 Contracting Authority:** European Commission

**1.6 Implementing Agency:** European Commission

**1.7 Beneficiary:**

Senior Program Officer from the Bosnia and Herzegovina's Institutions

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Final beneficiaries: Local civil society organisations and all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Financing:**

**1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded):** EUR 3 275 000

**1.9 EU contribution:** EUR 3 000 000

**1.10 Final date for contracting:** Two years following the date of the conclusion of the Financing Agreement

**1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:** Two years following the end date of contracting

**1.12 Final date for disbursements:** One year following the end date for the execution of contracts

## **2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose**

### **2.1 Overall Objective**

Contribute to democratic stabilization, reconciliation and further development of Bosnia and Herzegovina by strengthening the civil society to participate in the decision and policy making processes at all government levels and in all fields of governance.

### **2.2 Project purpose**

Encouraged partnerships and dialogue between the Government of BiH and the civil society on the BiH's reform agenda through structured sectoral CSO networks, and increased readiness of civil society to fight against corruption in BiH.

### **2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP / SAA**

#### ***European Partnership adopted in 2008:***

Short-term priorities:

European standards: Develop mechanisms for a social dialogue.

Political criteria:

*Human rights and protection of minorities:* Improve implementation of the international conventions ratified by Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reporting requirements, enhance access to justice, adopt and implement a detailed action plan against corruption, based on the national anti-corruption strategy.

*Anti-corruption policy:* Implement the recommendations made by the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) and the obligations resulting from international conventions on corruption, prosecute corruption vigorously and adopt a zero-tolerance policy towards corruption and to ensure proper implementation of the law on conflict of interests.

*European Partnership document states: "Government will have to work towards full national responsibility for policy formulation and decision making".*

#### ***Commitments under the Interim Agreement and SAA***

The Parties shall cooperate on combating and preventing criminal and illegal activities, organised or otherwise, such as corruption, both in the private and public sector.

#### ***BiH 2008 Progress Report***

Some progress has been made with regard to civil society organisations. A Civil Society Board was established in October 2007 in accordance with the Agreement on Cooperation between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Non-Governmental Sector. Even though the Board does not represent the whole of civil society, it has 31 sub-sectors, making it the strongest forum for CSOs in the country. However, more efforts by the authorities are needed in order to establish regular and systematic communication with civil society and to encourage its participation in policy-making.

## **2.4 Link with MIPD 2009 – 2011**

### 2.2.1. Strategic objectives for IPA assistance during the period 2009 – 2011

Community assistance will support Bosnia and Herzegovina's efforts to comply with the *political criteria* of the European Partnership. A second priority will be support for Bosnia and Herzegovina's civil society and the promotion of civil society dialogue.

#### 2.3.1.1. Political Criteria

##### Objectives and choices

*Rule of Law:* Support the police reform, the reform of judicial system and assist in implementation of the anti-corruption policy.

*Civil Society and media:* Support development of civil society and the media, contributing to the digitalisation of broadcasting.

##### Expected results and indicators

*Anti-Corruption Policy:* The National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the associated Action Plan are properly implemented and the anti-corruption legislation is improved. The recommendation made by the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) and the obligations resulting from international conventions on corruption are implemented. Corruption is vigorously prosecuted and the law on conflict of interest is implemented.

*Civil Society:* A permanent dialogue between authorities and civil society is developed and civil society organisations (CSO) and their coalition partners improve their internal communication and become better "watchdog" and also stronger partners of the Government. Local Governments have adopted transparent mechanisms for the disbursement of local funds foreseen for CSO projects. The understanding of youth and older people issues at the political level will be improved by the support for the dialogue between governments and civil society organisations.

## **2.5 Link with National Development Plan**

National Development Strategy is currently in the final phase of preparation.

## **2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans**

The EU integration strategy, states: "BiH will confirm this determination through further democratisation and development of its institutions, the rule of law, free and democratic elections, development of civil society by providing conditions for greater political and economic freedoms, and the respect for human and minority rights."<sup>1</sup> Under the necessary measures the Strategy defines it will be necessary to: "Improve functioning and stability of institutions guaranteeing further democratisation of society".<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> EU Integration strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Political criteria for integration – section 2.1.1, page 26. Available at: <http://www.dei.gov.ba/en/>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

Anti-Corruption Strategy<sup>3</sup> (planned to be adopted in 2009): Chapter III, Section D Public Awareness, item 3 Civil Society: “The support of civil society for any anti-corruption program is crucial to the success of that effort. The members of civil society must understand the consequences to democratic institutions and the economy if corruption is allowed to flourish. An informed and educated civil society must take an active role in anti-corruption efforts. A partnership should be created between the government and civil society in the battle against corruption.”

### **3. Description of project**

#### **3.1 Background and justification**

The Enlargement Strategy Paper 2007<sup>4</sup> underlined the importance of civil society for the democratic process and development towards European integration. It recognised that civil society still remains comparably weak in the region and that further efforts are needed in order to deepen freedom of association, to put in place regulatory frameworks and public incentives for the development of non-governmental organisations. The Strategy Paper includes additional measures to promote civil society development and dialogue using IPA as an essential part of the focus to be given to core issues relating to state building, good governance and socio-economic reform in order to meet the challenges of the EU enlargement process.

This project is part of the Civil Society Facility. It offers the opportunity to better meet the needs of the region and in Bosnia and Herzegovina by providing support to civil society development and dialogue. This will be coordinated and streamlined by focusing on different areas of intervention.

Civil society plays a key role in enabling the development of a participatory democracy. As an integral part of the European Union accession process for Bosnia and Herzegovina, opportunities for dialogue are envisaged between EU institutions and civil society actors, as well as among civil society actors and their own state and local self-governments.

The principle of partnership has been underscored as a tool for supporting the empowerment of civil society through the EU pre-accession process and for developing an enabling environment for cooperation between government and civil society. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are more than potential beneficiaries of EU funding; instead, they should be regarded as important partners in forming as well as implementing EU policies and programmes.

At the Working Group on Civil Society within the DG Enlargement Donor Coordination Conference, held in Brussels in October 2008, it was agreed that governments need to engage in real partnership with CSOs, as well as in regular, structured consultations with civil society. As affirmed by the Ljubljana Declaration, the importance of partnership between government and civil society is fundamental to the principle of building good governance in transitional

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<sup>3</sup> The Anti-Corruption Strategy was developed by the International Community, with support and recommendations from local officials, which provides the necessary framework to identify and significantly reduce or eliminate fraud and corruption, and build a democratic society with a sustainable free market economy in Bosnia and Herzegovina

<sup>4</sup> Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 passed on 6 November 2007 in Brussels by the European Commission.

economies. It is envisaged that this project will help foster opportunities for cooperation between public institutions and civil society actors.

Civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of BiH have a very limited partnership and dialogue. In Bosnia and Herzegovina there are about 12.000 organizations that can be considered non-profit and civil society organisations. 67 municipalities out of 142 and 7 cantons out of 10 signed the state level *Agreement on Cooperation between the Council of Ministers and Non-Governmental Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina*<sup>5</sup>. It is only a starting point for the cooperation between parties and the results are not visible yet. Civil society organisations in BiH are marginalized and their influence on policy making is very limited. Many CSOs are either donor-driven or represent the extended hand of political parties. Although many CSOs receive funds from municipal budgets (but in some cases also from the higher level of authorities' budgets), there is limited transparency in disbursement of funds. Reporting is usually not required and audits are not undertaken.

As a response to the existing circumstances, which are similar in other Western Balkans countries, the *Ljubljana Declaration* was adopted<sup>6</sup>. The *Declaration* contains a set of 10 recommendations for civil society, European Union and national governments. The recommendations include: listening to civil society, developing a long-term strategy for sustainable civil society, focusing on creation of supportive environment for CSO sustainability, improving access to documents and filling in the information gaps, putting the partnership principle into practice, building coalitions among CSOs, reaching out to small organisations at the local level, encouraging donor coordination, facilitating European networking. The goal of the *Declaration* is to create a sustainable triangle – civil society, the EU and national governments. *The Zadar Civil Society Action Plan* was made as a follow up to the *Ljubljana Declaration* with the aim to implement the triangle and the 10 recommendations.

Establishing a policy dialogue and cooperation between the governmental and civil society sectors is possible through sectoral CSO networks. In order to present themselves as responsible and competent social partners, civil society organisations need to cooperate closely on sectoral basis, as well as further strengthen their capacities to participate in defining sectoral policies through the respective sectoral networks. Also, sectoral networks will strengthen CSOs and after the completion of anti-corruption trainings contribute to their readier fight against corruption. Previous models of support to networking through different education workshops have not proven particularly effective. The approach under IPA has changed from theoretical learning to learning by doing. The recommendations from the *Analysis of Institutional Cooperation on the Situation in BiH*<sup>7</sup> suggest to provide grant program for the CSOs in order to network faster and increase the capacities of their networks. IPA national 2007 project foresees first grant scheme

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<sup>5</sup> In May 2007, Agreement on Cooperation between the Council of Ministers of BH and the Non-Governmental Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed. The purpose of the Agreement is to establish new approach to partnership between the the Council of Ministers of BH and the Non-Governmental Sector in BiH.

<sup>6</sup> *Ljubljana Declaration* was approved at the international Conference on 2 April 2008, and signed by a significant number of CSOs. The Declaration represents a consensus view from civil society representatives across 12 countries, which participated in the Conference held on 2 April 2008 in Brdo, Slovenia. This Conference is part of the Development of civil dialogue and partnership relations between civil society, national governments and EU institutions

<sup>7</sup> *Analysis of Institutional Cooperation between Governmental and Non-Governmental Sectors in BiH* funded by the EC and published by Cronauer Consulting in 2008.

for sectoral networks already. Current intervention will build upon the experiences under IPA 2007 grant scheme.

IPA national and multi-beneficiary projects are programmed in a coordinated manner to stimulate civil society development in each country. The European Commission has established a civil society facility under IPA 2008 Multi-Beneficiary Project to promote civil society development and dialogue in the Western-Balkan region. The goal will be to strengthen civil society bodies and their role in the political process, enhance the capacity of civil society organisations to develop cross-border projects and networks, and familiarise civil society representatives and opinion leaders with EU affairs. This civil society facility consists of three strands; 1. Support to civic initiatives and capacity building at a local/national level; 2. A programme to support visits by civil society representatives to EU Institutions and bodies; and 3. Partnership actions between EU and beneficiary civil society organisations.

Current national IPA 2009 project is a continuation of IPA national projects 2007/08 supporting civil society developments in BiH and is divided into two main components:

Component I – following the recommendations from the *Analysis of Institutional Cooperation on the Situation in BiH* the component “Support to Networks of CSOs” aims at stimulating and strengthening the CSO networks, cooperation, exchange of knowledge and experience between them in order to become stronger partner in the dialogue with the governmental authorities. As described above CSOs are donor driven and do not cooperate with each other in terms of certain issues such as, social inclusion, anti-corruption, environment etc.

Component II – “Grant Scheme to CSOs on Anti-Corruption” aims at supporting CSOs to become more aware of the various types of corruption and what the measures for anti-corruption are. This component is comprised of grant scheme for CSOs in the amount of EUR 750 000 and technical assistance to the final grant beneficiaries in the amount of EUR 250 000. This project is a follow up to the IPA 2008 (EUR 500 000) anti-corruption component. IPA 2008 will focus on small grants provided for CSOs (plus TA to final grant beneficiaries), component under IPA 2009 will focus on several large grants on specific topics that arise as key areas from IPA 2008 project.

### **3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact**

Through current intervention CSOs will have the possibility to learn how to cooperate with each other on specific issues and thus become better partner to the government, and to be more unified in terms of specific topics. In addition, CSOs will become better ‘watchdog’ of governments in implementation of certain standards, laws, etc. This will contribute to improvement of social aspects of citizens' lives since they (citizens) will make better impact (through CSOs) on government's decisions and plans for short, mid and long-term development. In addition, CSOs will learn how to cooperate with governments in terms of policy making, and become increasingly aware on the principles of funding of the CSOs in BiH.

The issue of CSOs’ awareness-raising on the issue of fight against corruption and influencing both public opinion and government policy in this is important. Current intervention is complementing IPA Multi-Beneficiary 2008 Project (see chapter 3.6).

### **3.3 Results and measurable indicators**

Results and objectively verifiable indicators in relation to Component I (Grant Scheme):

Result 1: CSO thematic networks are established and operational

*Indicators:*

- 1.1. Increased number of members in one thematic group by the completion of the grant projects.
- 1.2. At least 3 initiatives taken by CSO networks to make proposals for new laws and amend the existing ones, both at the entity and state level by the completion of the grant projects.
- 1.3. Number of interventions/recommendations, made by CSO networks in decision making process at all levels of government by the completion of the grant projects.

Result 2: Communication and partnership between Government levels and CSO networks is improved;

*Indicators:*

- 2.1. At least 3 meetings held annually between Government levels and CSO networks on relevant issues during the year after the completion of the grant projects.
- 2.2. Number of responses through public consultations<sup>8</sup> via existing Government websites during the implementation of the grant projects.

Results and objectively verifiable indicators in relation to Component II (Grant Scheme and TA):

Result 3 (Grant): 3. Raised awareness among CSOs (grant beneficiaries) on anti-corruption issues

*Indicators:*

- 3.1. Number of interventions/recommendations, made by CSOs in regards to fight against corruption during the implementation of the grant projects.
- 3.2. Number of initiatives to promote anti-corruption activities among civil society during the implementation of the grant projects.

Result 4 (TA): CSOs (grant beneficiaries) are familiar with the anti-corruption instruments and measures

*Indicators:*

- 4.1. CSOs (grant beneficiaries) can identify different forms of corruption and anti-corruption measures after passing relevant trainings
- 4.2. Number of CSO members participating in the relevant trainings

### **3.4 Activities**

Activities in relation to Component I, Result 1 and 2 (Grant Scheme):

- Consultation process with relevant stakeholders in this field;

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<sup>8</sup> According to *Public Consultation Rules* general public, including CSOs, have the right to comment draft laws.

- Drafting the Guidelines for and launching the Call for Proposals;
- Award of the grants to the successful applicants;
- Monitoring of the projects' implementation;
- Conducting corrective measures if necessary;
- Promotion of projects' results and ensuring synergies where possible.

The Grant Scheme amounts to EUR 2 million. The beneficiaries of the grant scheme under Component I will be CSO networks gathered along the same issue/interest. The contracting authority, that is, the European Commission, will award grants to successful applicants. The beneficiaries of the grant scheme will co-finance the activities by 10% from their own resources. Grant beneficiaries can, for example, propose the following activities: awareness raising activities (newsletters, media programs, etc.), organising roundtables, drafting the policy recommendations, strengthening the cooperation platforms, etc.

Activities in relation to Component II, Result 3 and 4 (Grant Scheme and TA):

*Activities - Grant Scheme:*

- Consultation process with relevant stakeholders in this field;
- Drafting the Guidelines for and launching the Call for Proposals;
- Award of the grants to the successful applicants;
- Monitoring of the projects' implementation;
- Conducting corrective measures if necessary;
- Promotion of projects' results and ensuring synergies where possible.

The Grant Scheme amounts to EUR 750 000. The beneficiaries of the grant scheme will co-finance the activities by 10% from their own resources. The service contract amounts to EUR 250 000.

*Activities - Technical Assistance (TA):*

- To analyse the knowledge and experiences on anti-corruption issues among the CSO grant beneficiaries
- To organise trainings and workshops for grant beneficiaries on anti-corruption issues and measures to be taken
- To organise workshops, conferences (and/or any other appropriate events) to inform and share with broader civil society lessons learned and experiences gained on anti-corruption issues during the implementation of the grant projects
- To assist grant beneficiaries in their grant project implementation
- To organise study visit(s) for exchanging experiences and lessons learned on anti-corruption issues with CSOs in the EU.

**3.5 Conditionality and sequencing**

N/A



### **3.6 Linked activities**

*The Multi-beneficiary 2008 project* under the DG enlargement Civil Society Facility will provide support to CSOs in the beneficiary countries through three components:

- Technical Assistance (TA) to support CSOs of the beneficiary countries and territories by increasing their capacity, improving their democratic role (e.g. policy analysis and advocacy; monitoring of state performance; building social capital; mobilising various actors to participate more fully in politics and public affairs) and promoting networks of CSOs across regional borders. Launched by headquarters in Brussels, the organisation of the TA will take into account the existing national assistance framework. There will be a regional head office, placed in one beneficiary country, with national branches in each of the other beneficiary countries. The TA will be tailor-made and based on the specific needs of the CSOs in each beneficiary country in order to carry out relevant work and design a work plan adapted to the state of advancement of all CSOs;
- People 2 People visit programmes to stimulate civic participation in the region by offering individuals and CSOs the possibility of participating in short-term visits to EU institutions and organisations, becoming familiar with a number of key EU policies and legislation and creating the opportunity for CSOs to interact network and significantly influence public policy;
- Partnership Actions that will complement the activities already launched under the national civil society dialogue programmes aimed at partnerships between one or more organisations locally and organisations in the EU, and will focus particularly on the following sector priorities: Environmental Forum to strengthen CSO/EC platform systems of information and discussion; Environment, Energy Efficiency, Health and Safety at Work to develop networks and partnerships in the region and the EU; encourage intervention and transparency of public administrations; and foster public awareness on good practices and legal measures; and Fight Against Corruption, Organised Crime and Trafficking to enhance transparency and public access to self-information, citizen awareness and participation, and promote the rule of law; campaigns for a greater accountability of public administrations; create structures for constant monitoring of implementation of reform; and develop CSO networks.

*IPA 2007* national program supports civil society development through two projects (total amount EUR 3 million). One project supports the cooperation among the CSOs and the municipalities in BiH via a grant scheme managed by the UNDP. Second project has two main components: (1) capacity building of the CSOs to become stronger cooperation and dialogue partners for the BiH government and to build relevant sectoral networks among CSOs; (2) technical assistance for the establishment of the Civil Society Agency (with the supply component). *IPA 2008 project* (EUR 500 000) foresees a grant scheme for local CSOs to fight against corruption. The Project has not been implemented yet. Launch for Call for Proposals will take place indicatively in 2009.

### **3.7 Lessons learned**

Briefly the lessons learned from the past are as follows:

- The relationship between government and civil society, at municipal level, exists in some municipalities, and although improving in many cases, still has significant weaknesses.
- Efforts to reinforce democratic culture and practices in BiH should concentrate on the lowest as well as the highest tiers of government (i.e. MZs –Community Councils);
- Public awareness and the image of the sector are gradually on the rise, but need to be improved and deepened.
- Domestic funding sources, while in evidence, are extremely limited.
- Domestic funds are often distributed in non transparent manner – therefore, no evaluation criteria, no Call for proposals, etc.
- Issue advocacy campaigns and community initiatives have produced notable successes, although the engagement of civil society is limited and uneven.

Further dialogue between governmental and non governmental sector should be built through creation and strengthening of CSO networks on all administrative levels. Distribution of funds for support to civil society organizations should be in general more transparent and done only on program or project based applications (public calls). At the moment, most of the money distributed to civil society organizations go to ‘CSOs of special interest’ and not through public calls and ‘projects based approach. There is a need to build awareness of the importance of the fight against corruption both from a human rights perspective and from that of the effect on the economy. Such an awareness-raising project will however require to be followed up on an institutional basis in order to maximise effectiveness.

#### 4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			TOTAL EXP.RE	SOURCES OF FUNDING								
				IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
<b>Component I Support to Networks of CSOs</b>	X		<b>2 200 000</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>	<b>90,91%</b>						<b>200 000</b>	<b>9,09%</b>
<i>Grant Scheme</i>	X	–	<i>2 200 000</i>	<i>2 000 000</i>	<i>90,91%</i>						<i>200 000</i>	<i>9,09%</i>
<b>Component II Anti-corruption</b>	X		<b>1 075 000</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	<b>93.02%</b>						<b>75 000</b>	<b>6.98%</b>
<i>Service contract</i>	X	–	<i>200 000</i>	<i>200 000</i>	<i>100%</i>							–
<i>Grant Scheme</i>	X	–	<i>875 000</i>	<i>800 000</i>	<i>91.43%</i>						<i>75 000</i>	<i>8.57 %</i>
<b>TOTAL IB</b>			<b>3 275 000</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>	<b>91,60%</b>						<b>275 000</b>	<b>8,40%</b>
<b>TOTAL INV</b>												
<b>TOTAL PROJECT</b>			<b>3 275 000</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>	<b>91,60%</b>						<b>275 000</b>	<b>8,40%</b>

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

## 5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Grant Scheme (Component I Sectoral networks) Duration: 12-24 months	Q3/2010	Q1/2011	Q1/2013
Grant Scheme (Component II on Anti-corruption) Duration: 12-24 months	Q3/2010	Q2/2011	Q2/2013
Service contract	Q3/2010	Q2/2011	Q2/2013

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1<sup>ST</sup> Quarter following the signature of the FA

## 6. Cross cutting issues

### 6.1 Equal Opportunity

Civil society organisations with strong networks will have equal opportunities to represent their ideas, activities, etc. Creation of the CSO networks will provide them with better opportunities to represent the citizens and be able to express their views to both the authorities and within the networks. Also, CSO networks may exert better influence on citizens and other CSOs to identify corruption in the best possible way and adequately respond to corruption.

Participation in the project activities will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, sex or sexual orientation.

### 6.2 Environment

The Project will assist environmental CSOs in developing their full potential as partners in the effective implementation of environmental standards and sustainable management of natural resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### 6.3 Minorities

Minorities in BiH are defined as all groups who are not "constituent peoples" (i.e. Serbs, Croats and Bosniaks). The Roma are the largest minority and are highly vulnerable to discrimination and social exclusion. The involvement of their representatives will be encouraged under both components of the project.

## **ANNEXES**

- Annex I Log frame in Standard Format
- Annex II Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- Annex III Description of Institutional Framework
- Annex IV Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents
- Annex V Details per EU funded contract

<b>ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format</b>		Programme name and number :	IPA 2009, Part II, Fiche 4 CRIS No.: 2009/021-650
<u>Strengthening Civil Society Dialogue</u>		Contracting period: expires Two years following the date of the conclusion of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires One year following the end date for the execution of contracts
		Total budget: EUR 3 275 000	IPA budget: EUR 3 000 000
<b>Overall objective</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	
Contribute to democratic stabilisation, reconciliation and further development of Bosnia and Herzegovina by strengthening the civil society to participate in and meet the needs of the BiH citizens in the EU integration process.	Number of CSOs engaged in a dialogue and direct jointed actions with the government/s as well as number of implemented EU standards in terms of thematic and anti-corruption activities	Reports, field visits, bilateral contacts.	
<b>Project purpose</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
Encouraged partnerships and dialogue between the Government of BiH and the civil society on the BiH's reform agenda through structured sectoral CSO networks, and increased readiness of civil society to fight against corruption in BiH.	- Amount of CSO participating in policy dialogue with government.	- EC Delegation website  - External monitor reports	Political support and will of the BiH government levels to continue with the democratisation and EU integration process in BiH with the involvement of strong civil society
<b>Results</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Component I :</b> 1. CSO thematic networks are established and operational	<b>Component I:</b> 1.1 Increased number of members in one thematic group by the completion of the grant projects. 1.2 At least 3 initiatives taken by CSO networks to make proposals for new laws and amend the existing ones both at the entity and state level by the completion of the grant projects. 1.3 Number of interventions / recommendations, made by CSO networks in decision making process at all levels of government by the completion of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Membership list of the networks</b></li> <li>• <b>Minutes of the CSOs networks meetings</b></li> <li>• <b>Relevant written proposal/recommendations by CSO networks</b></li> </ul>	Support and sufficient level of interest on the part of government levels to cooperate with CSOs and their networks  Political level supports anti-corruption activities.

<p>2. Communication and partnership between Government levels and CSO networks is improved;</p> <p><b>Component II:</b></p> <p>3. Raised awareness among CSOs (grant beneficiaries) on anti-corruption issues</p> <p>4. CSOs (grant beneficiaries) are familiar with the anti-corruption instruments and measures</p>	<p>the grant projects.</p> <p>2.1 At least 3 meetings held annually between Government levels and CSO networks on relevant issues during the year after the completion of the grant projects.</p> <p>2.2 Number of responses through public consultations via existing Government websites during the implementation of the grant projects.</p> <p>3.1 Number of interventions / recommendations, made by CSOs in regards to fight against corruption during the implementation of the grant projects.</p> <p>3.2 Number of initiatives to promote anti-corruption activities among civil society during the implementation of the grant projects.</p> <p>4.1 CSOs (grant beneficiaries) can identify different forms of corruption and anti-corruption measures after passing relevant trainings</p> <p>4.2 Number of CSO members participating in the relevant trainings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Minutes of the meetings between CSO networks and government authorities</b></li> <li>• <b>Websites of the ministries (e.g. Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees)</b></li> <li>• <b>Relevant written proposal/recommendations/initiatives made and taken by CSOs (grant beneficiaries)</b></li> <li>• <b>Questionnaire before and after trainings organised by the service provider</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Means</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p>Component I, Results 1 and 2:</p> <p><b>Grant Scheme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation process with relevant stakeholders in this field;</li> <li>• Drafting the Guidelines and launching of Call for Proposals;</li> <li>• Award of the grants to the successful applicants.</li> <li>• Monitoring of the projects' implementation;</li> <li>• Conducting corrective measures if necessary;</li> <li>• Promotion of projects' results and ensuring</li> </ul>	<p>Grant Scheme</p> <p>Grant scheme</p>	<p>EUR 2 000 000</p> <p>EUR 750 000</p>	<p>CSOs have interest to cooperate under sectoral networks</p>

<p>synergies where possible.</p> <p>Component II, Results 3 (Grant Scheme) and 4 (TA):</p> <p><b>Grant Scheme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation process with relevant stakeholders in this field;</li> <li>• Drafting the Guidelines and launching of Call for Proposals;;</li> <li>• Award of the grants to the successful applicants.</li> <li>• Monitoring of the projects' implementation;</li> <li>• Conducting corrective measures if necessary;</li> <li>• Promotion of projects' results and ensuring synergies where possible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Technical Assistance (TA):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To analyse the knowledge and experiences on anti-corruption issues among the CSO grant beneficiaries</li> <li>• To organise trainings/workshops for grant beneficiaries on anti-corruption issues and measures to be taken</li> <li>• To organise workshops, conferences (any other appropriate events) to inform and share with broader civil society lessons learned and experiences gained on anti-corruption issues during the implementation of the grant projects</li> <li>• To assist grant beneficiaries in their grant project implementation</li> <li>• To organise study visit(s) for exchanging experiences and lessons learned on anti-corruption issues with CSOs in the EU.</li> </ul>	<p>Service contract</p>	<p>EUR 250 000</p>	
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**ANNEX II: Amounts (in EUR) contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project**

<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Q4/ 2010</b>	<b>Q1/ 2011</b>	<b>Q2/ 2011</b>	<b>Q3/ 2011</b>	<b>Q4/ 2011</b>	<b>Q1/ 2012</b>	<b>Q2/ 2012</b>	<b>Q3/ 2012</b>	<b>Q4/ 2012</b>	<b>Q1/ 2013</b>	<b>Q2/ 2013</b>	<b>Q3 / 2013</b>
Component I Grant Scheme		2 000 000										
Component II Grant Scheme			750 000									
Component II Service Contact			250 000									
<b>Cumulated</b>		<b>2 000 000</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>									
<b>Disbursed</b>												
Component I Grant Scheme			800 000				600 000			600 000		
Component II Grant Scheme				300 000				225 000			225 000	
Component II Service Contact				75 000		43 750		43 750		43 750		43 750
<b>Cumulated</b>			<b>800 000</b>	<b>1 175 000</b>	<b>1 175 000</b>	<b>1 218 750</b>	<b>1 818 750</b>	<b>2 087 500</b>	<b>2 087 500</b>	<b>2 731 250</b>	<b>2 956 250</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>

### **Annex III - Description of Institutional Framework**

According to the *Agreement* (see page 4) and the *Rulebook*<sup>9</sup> the Ministry of Justice of BiH is a coordination body between the Civil Society Sector and Council of Ministers and ensures the development of the civil society. Establishment of the new Civil Society Sector in the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina ensures the preconditions for adopting the legislation and strategies that are more favourable for the development of the civil society. This is the new area of responsibility of the Ministry, and it was established due to the fact that the civil society and development of CSOs are recognized as an important element in the public life, as well as in the future European life of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Ministry of Justice (Civil Society Sector) attends the meetings of the Civil Society Board and CSO Council (which includes over 600 CSOs) on a regular basis. It is one of the ways how the dialogue between the CSOs and the Ministry of Justice is fostered. At the meetings, these two parties exchange ideas of common interest. In addition to such meetings and ongoing communication with the CSOs via different means of communication, the Ministry of Justice participates in the conferences, trainings, or other forms of official meetings organized by the CSOs.

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<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Justice Rulebook adopted by Council of Ministers on 5 February 2009

#### **Annex IV Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents**

The Law on Associations and Foundations at all levels (BiH, Federation, Republika Srpska and Brcko District)

The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska Criminal Code

Anti-Corruption Strategy

## **Annex V Details per EU funded contract**

For *TA contracts*: account of tasks expected from the contractor

### **Technical Assistance (TA) service contract:**

- To analyse the knowledge and experiences on anti-corruption issues among the CSO grant beneficiaries
- To organise trainings and workshops for grant beneficiaries on anti-corruption issues and measures to be taken
- To organise workshops, conferences (and/or any other appropriate events) to inform and share with broader civil society lessons learned and experiences gained on anti-corruption issues during the implementation of the grant projects
- To assist grant beneficiaries in their grant project implementation (providing relevant expertise input not technical implementation support)
- To organise study visit(s) for exchanging experiences and lessons learned on anti-corruption issues with CSOs in the EU.

### **For *grants schemes*: account of components of the schemes**

Component I – “Support to Networks of CSOs” aims at stimulating and strengthening the CSO networks, cooperation, exchange of knowledge and experience between them in order to become stronger partner in the dialogue with the governmental authorities.

Component II – “Grant Scheme to CSOs on Anti-Corruption” aims at supporting CSOs to become more aware of the various types of corruption and what the measures for anti-corruption are. This component is comprised of grant scheme for CSOs in the amount of EUR 750 000 and technical assistance to the final grant beneficiaries in the amount of EUR 250 000. This project is a follow up to the IPA 2008 (EUR 500 000) anti-corruption component. IPA 2008 will focus on small grants provided for CSOs (plus TA to final grant beneficiaries), component under IPA 2009 will focus on several large grants on specific topics that arise as key areas from IPA 2008 project.