

IPA National Programme 2011 for Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Identification

Project Title	Confidence building by demining and preservation of cultural heritage
CRIS Decision number	
Project no.	12
MIPD Sector Code	9. Support and other activities
ELARG Statistical code	01.63 Political criteria /Aid to refugees and IDPs or disadvantage groups
DAC Sector code	15250 Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
Total cost (VAT excluded)¹	EUR 11 129 490
EU contribution	EUR 9 500 000
Management mode	Centralised
EU Delegation in charge	Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina
Implementation management	Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina
Implementing modality	Stand alone project
Project implementation type	C01
Zone benefiting from the action(s)	Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective

To build confidence and promote reconciliation.

Component 1 Demining: Fulfillment of Bosnia and Herzegovina's obligations regarding the Ottawa Convention and establishment of continuous strategic advancement of mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: To support the cultural development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, also in accordance with the Cultural Policy Paper of BiH and taking account of the Ljubljana II Process objectives.

¹ The total project cost should be net of VAT and/or of other taxes. Should this not be the case, clearly indicate the amount of VAT and the reasons why it is considered eligible.

2.2 Project purpose

Component 1 Demining: Reduction of mine suspected and risk area in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) with the aim to enable the return of population to demined areas, improved safety of citizens against abandoned mines and unexploded explosive ordnances (UXO), reduction of mine casualties and assistance to mine victims, creating the preconditions for sustainable socio-economic development in demined areas.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: To restore and preserve the endangered cultural heritage of greatest value of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to build confidence and promote reconciliation.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

Component 1 Demining: The BiH Progress Report 2010 states: "Regarding landmines from the war, some areas have still not been cleared. In the twelve months to September 2010, 9 people were killed and 17 injured in 16 landmine accidents and others injured. There has been some progress with implementing the mine action strategy. However, the Law on anti-mine actions remains to be adopted. Shortage of financing has slowed down the implementation of the strategy and cast doubt on the goal of clearing the entire country of mines by 2019."

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: In the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (Article 101) it is stated that "The Parties undertake to promote cultural co-operation. This co-operation serves *inter alia* to raise mutual understanding and esteem between individuals, communities and peoples. The Parties also undertake to cooperate to promote cultural diversity, notably within the framework of the UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of diversity of cultural expressions", as part of the Aquis, chapter 26 (Article 151 of the EC Treaty: „The Community shall contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore").

BiH ratified the abovementioned Convention and is therefore ready to improve its cooperation on the field with the EU, the EU Member States and the international community. BiH ratified all international instruments related to the protection and promotion of cultural heritage.

The BiH Progress Report 2010 states that "There has been some progress towards alignment with European standards in the area of culture".

2.4 Link with MIPD

Component 1 Demining and Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage:

The project is linked to the following MIPD 2011 – 2013 sectors:

Acquis related and other actions

Support to actions that fall outside the scope of the main sectors for EU support for 2011-2013:
v) measures to support confidence building and reconciliation.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

BiH has prepared a country development strategy (CDS) and a social inclusion strategy which will serve as basis for the national development plan. Both strategies and the related action plans remain to be adopted by the Council of Ministers. The proposed goals and priorities for the CDS are strengthened macroeconomic stability, sustainable development, competitiveness, employment, EU integration and social inclusion.

Component 1 Demining: Demining represents one of the key factors for the implementation of strategic goals under the development strategy.

The organisation of demining in BiH is specific, timely determined and regulated, based on the obligations that BiH has taken by signing the Ottawa Convention. The implementation of the action is a pre-condition for other related sectors such as transport, agriculture, water management, tourism etc. Works on the changes and additions to the Law on demining will continue, in the sense of improving standards, technical conditions that must be met by participants in de-mining, accreditation and conditions for work in de-mining, as well as mechanisms for inspection. The joint efforts of the state and international stakeholders will continue with the implementation of necessary mine action activities envisaged under the BiH Mine Action Strategy 2009-2019.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: Five key goals and priorities have been identified under the Social Inclusion Strategy (SIS): improve pension policy, improve protection of families with children, improve the health care system, improve the education system, and improve employment and social policies. This project is meant to help BiH in developing its economy on the basis of its cultural heritage.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans

Component 1 Demining: In 2009, the BiH Government took the full financial responsibility for the BHMACH structure.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: “The Cultural Policy Paper of Bosnia and Herzegovina” was adopted in 2008 (OG BiH no. 93/08). The Cultural Policy Paper in Bosnia and Herzegovina, chapter 19, outlines the following priorities:

- To promote investment into the research, enlightenment and affirmation of the cultural tradition in favour of the future, taking into consideration the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina has many monuments dating from different times and cultures that should be protected, revitalised, for which we have to create the conditions for their presentation and aim that would be financially self-sustainable such as the use of these objects and locations as new grounds for the development of tourism and even small private initiatives (trade of a specific profile, catering), which also makes a part of the support to the development of the culture through the touristic valorisation of the cultural-historical, natural, architecture and spiritual heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- To set up priorities for the reconstruction of cultural infrastructure in all the towns and municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina; to make cultural democracy and citizens’ cultural rights a reality; to support the economic, social and cultural development of undeveloped rural and urban areas,

- To include the Cultural Policy Paper into the process of European integration in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- To use European funds for the projects in the field of culture.

The Culture Development Strategy of the Republika Srpska 2010-2015 was adopted in February 2010. As a new approach to cultural heritage, the strategy integrated for the first time culture contribution to sustainable development.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

Component 1 Demining: At the State-level, the Demining Law regulates the Demining Commission as a central body responsible for the long-term conduct of mine action activities and the removal of mine danger in BiH. The Commission is a part of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs and consists of three members (three nationalities). The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMIC) is its technical body, established by a Council of Ministers decision in 2002. BHMIC has a central and two main offices (Sarajevo and Banja Luka) and 8 Regional Offices established across the country (Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Pale, Tuzla, Brčko, Mostar, Travnik and Bihać) allowing operational activities to be carried out locally. Their main tasks are systematic and general survey, location and marking of suspected areas, database daily inputs and quality assurance of humanitarian demining tasks.

Landmines represent one of the most significant security, humanitarian, environmental, economic and development problems of BiH. Areas covered with mines have direct and indirect impact on communities, manifested in a large number of civilian casualties, negative impact on the population's health, losses in livestock, arable land, supplies, production and trade, constant fear and threat, distrust and intolerance. BiH is the country with the largest mine problem in the region. According to the BHMIC statistics it is estimated that there are still around 213.000 mines and ERW (Explosive remnants of war) in 10.866 locations. Within these locations, there are 19.100 minefield records in the frame of 18.000 km former confrontation lines. Total mines suspected area is around 1.442 km² - or approximately 2,81% of the BiH territory. Unfortunately, in 2010 there were 14 registered mine victims in BiH, of which 6 death casualties.

Previous experience indicates a big discrepancy between realistic needs for mine action in BiH and possibilities of the country and its supporters. The current opportunity for BiH is to overcome the mine threat by implementation of initiatives and solutions contained in the Mine Action Strategy for 2009-2019. Key to this opportunity is the support of local authorities and key partners from governmental and NGO sectors of donor countries, as well as a relevant expert international institutions and organizations.

The BHMIC is developing in cooperation with other organizations and institutions and donors' representatives an Operational Demining Plan as well as Mine Risk Education and Mine Victims Assistance Operational Plans for 2013-2014. These operational plans will be in compliance with the BiH Mine Action Strategy 2009-2019. Impacted communities and their needs are in the focus of mine action in BiH. Risk reduction and its social and economic impact shall be resolved through an integrated mine action approach in high impacted communities and through conduct of necessary individual activities in other impacted communities to reduce the risk to acceptable level and to enable reconstruction and

sustainable return. The operational plan for humanitarian demining and priorities setting will be adjusted to this method of problem solving.

The demining organizations accredited for work in BiH will be selected following an international call for proposals for clearance and technical survey. In BiH humanitarian demining includes clearance and technical survey operations as equal technical methods in treatment and reduction of the risk area. Appliance of each method directly depends on terrain conditions and mine contamination level. 70% of the risk area will be reduced through technical survey while 30% will be reduced through clearance operations. Clearance shall be conducted exclusively on risk locations of the first priority category. 65% of the locations covered by the technical survey will be of the first category area, while the remaining 35% will be second priority category locations.

BHMAC specialized survey teams will reduce and survey (land release) mine suspected area of the third priority category since demining teams are engaged in risk area reduction of the first and second priority category.

The action will contribute to the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty (referred to as the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction) Article 5 which implies demining of minefields.

A General Assessment Study on mine threat in BiH identified 1631 impacted communities. Demining is a long-term process, and the population living in mine contaminated areas must learn how to live safely in the vicinity of mines. Therefore,, mine risk education programmes should be implemented in parallel with demining activities, to reduce risk and promote safe and adequate behaviour in mine contaminated areas. Mine risk education activities integrated with other mine action activities will allow local communities and other levels of BiH society to be completely aware of the mine situation and capable to take adequate decisions related to mine risk. The organizations accredited for mine risk education in BiH will be selected following an international call for proposals for mine risk education activities and projects. In addition, Non-Governmental Organisations will be selected following a Call for Proposals to implement projects in support of mine victims to alleviate their suffering and aid their socio-economic reintegration.

In the period 2006-2010 the BHMAC operational costs and equipment were financed by UNDP and UNICEF (approx. 3.1 million BAM). Most of these costs were allocated to land release operations and BHMAC released up to date approx. 120 sq km of land. In 2010 no operations took place due to the lack of financial support. Therefore, it is of utmost importance for the new operation plan for Mine Action to continue the implementation of land release especially for the 3rd category of areas in which most of the recent accidents happened and which are difficult to access areas as they are located in forests and mountain terrain. It is expected that BHMAC will be able to reduce the risk areas by approx. 70 sq km in the next 2 years.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: To protect cultural and historical monuments of BiH and to put them in the function of development of the country, it is necessary to conduct urgent measures and provide necessary funds for protection, reconstruction and restoration of monuments, especially those of highest value – national monuments, that are the most important symbols of multiculturalism. Rehabilitation of cultural and historical monuments improves intercultural understanding and cooperation at all levels. Reconstruction

of the most important monuments of multiculturalism and cultural heritage of BiH shall improve economic development perspectives through increased tourism and enable the implementation of European standards and recommendations in this field.

BiH is rich in cultural-historical monuments from different periods and cultures that need to be protected, revitalized and the conditions are to be created in order to present them and to assign them the function that would also be financially sustainable.

The EU Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2010-2011 states: "The Commission will continue to support the rehabilitation of cultural heritage, in the context of the Ljubljana process. The RCC will establish a Task Force on Culture and Society, supported by a permanent secretariat benefitting from EU pre-accession financial assistance. Its task will be to manage the Ljubljana Process, in co-operation with the Council of Europe and the Commission". The minister of civil affairs of BiH already appointed a member of Task Force on Culture and Society from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Historic Site of Fortress Kastel in Banja Luka

The diverse cultural heritage of BiH is a result of different civilizations and religions that existed in this region for centuries. Some of the monuments were influenced by all of them and as a result they represent a link between different communities. One example is the Historic Site of Fortress Kastel in Banja Luka.

The Historic Site of Fortress Kastel is designated as a National Monument of BiH by the Decision of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2004 (OG BiH no. 36/05). In the Register of Cultural Properties of Republika Srpska, Kastel has the status of an immovable cultural property of outstanding importance.

Fortress Kastel is the oldest historical monument in the city of Banja Luka, located in the central part of the city and situated at the left bank of the Vrbas river. The oldest traces of settlements in the Banja Luka area are the remains of neolithic settlement. Besides this, findings from the Ancient, Slavic, Turkish and Austro-Hungarian period were also discovered here. In the past, Kastel was a strong military fort which protected the Vrbas valley from enemy attacks. From the end of the Second World War until 1959 Kastel was used for military purposes. In 1950 the site of the Kastel Fortress was placed under state protection. The fortress is characterised by architectural, artistic, aesthetic, ambient and spatial value.

The objective is to preserve Kastel as part of the cultural and historical heritage, with elements of authentic architecture, as a memorial ambient and a part of urban environment which can fulfill contemporary needs in the fields of culture, recreation and tourism.

Nowadays, the fortress is the most significant monument of Banja Luka. The interior areas of the fortress are used for numerous cultural events such as concerts, theatre plays and ballet, book presentations etc. The owner of the site is the City of Banja Luka and as a municipal body, it is responsible for the maintenance of the building, its use and promotion.

The general present state of the fortress, however, can be assessed as very bad, except for the central part of the arsenal building. All other buildings and spaces of the fortress need emergency conservation procedures. The priority level for this intervention is high. In May 2005, the Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina included Kastel on the list of the 35 most endangered monuments. This means that emergency protection measures are required to prevent the site from being completely destroyed.

This project is aimed at the rehabilitation of the Historic Site Fortress Kastel in Banja Luka (phase I): restoration and adaptation of Fortress Kastel in Banja Luka (Stone Building, walls and bastions in the south eastern part of the fortress – Unit „Historical Museum“), according to the existing technical documentation (Preliminary design and main design, compiled by „Građenje“, Istočno Sarajevo). The task is not only to stop further devastation of the monument, but also to find best ways to express its values and to adjust it for the contemporary needs without endangering them.

The rehabilitation of Fortress Kastel, phase I – Unit „Historical Museum“, will include the following interventions: constructive stabilization of the bastions and walls in the southeastern part of the fortress complex; reconstruction of the missing parts of walls and bastions and restoration works on the “Stone Building”, which involves replacement of the roofing tiles; constructive stabilization of the existing floor construction and adapting the interior for the new purpose (Banja Luka city museum).

The main philosophy is to conduct a minimum of interventions which could degrade the authenticity of the building. This means keeping and application of authentic materials and building technologies during constructive rehabilitation, restoration and adaptation of the building.

In March 2010, the City of Banja Luka signed a contract on the „Kastel“ remodelling and revitalization project with a.d. „Građenje“. The subject of the contract is to develop engineering documents consisting of ten planning units and completion designs for each unit. Total contract value is EUR 569 490 and includes conceptual design, main design and executive design.

The City of Banja Luka is funding the development of the engineering documents for the ten planned units of the Fortress „Kastel“. The rehabilitation of one of these separate ten units, Unit 9- Historical Museum, is the purpose of this project. Funding the activities related to restoration and revitalisation of the nine remaining units is not the purpose of this project. The final design for Unit 9 – Historical Museum has been completed and forwarded to the Construction Institute of Banja Luka for technical revision.

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

Component 1 Demining: In addition to risk reduction, the project implementation will also contribute to a safer socio-economic environment for the beneficiaries of demined land. Demining operations will be conducted in locations of the first and second priority category (based on the annual priority list) with the goal of repatriation confirming the sustainability of the project. Reduction of third priority category (land release) will also enable access and usage of land released areas. This project will also have an impact on better awareness of the population in affected areas through the implementation of mine risk education projects.

Reduction of the first and second priority category risk area and reduction of the third priority category will automatically have influence on the reduction of mine victims in BiH. The fact is that even 15 years after the start of mine action in BiH, there are still many mine victims. In 2009, there were 28 mine victims, of which 9 people were killed, while in 2010 there were 14 mine victims, of which 6 people were killed, indicating the size and complexity of the mine problem in BiH.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: On the national level, the restoration activities would set an example of a profound and far-reaching effect in contributing to economic

revival. They would serve as a model for continuing dynamic regeneration of the cultural and historical heritage of BiH. The project would represent a significant potential in focusing attention and encouraging investment on the rehabilitation of historic sites. In that way, the activities will improve the situation of culture as they will:

- provide a cultural space contributing to cultural, social and economic development,
- provide public space open for all citizens,
- improve the attractiveness of the city,
- serve as a symbol of reconciliation and peace.

Fortress Kastel is located nearby the Ferhadija Mosque, also a national monument currently under reconstruction. Together they represent religious and cultural symbols. Their reconstruction and restoration have a profound and symbolic meaning and promotes reconciliation and process of return. This project will contribute to raising the awareness of the importance of rehabilitating the Mosque, the process of return and reconciliation and the understanding that heritage is a shared value for all citizens.

This project will ensure the completion of Phase I of Rehabilitation of the Kastel Fortress – Unit „Historical Museum“.

To ensure the full restoration of the Kastel Fortress, funding for the second phase will need to be secured. The owner of the site is the City of Banja Luka and as a municipal body it will secure the necessary funding for the maintenance of the building in the future and its use and promotion once the restoration activities are finished.

The government of Republika Srpska is responsible for ensuring the legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary to protect, conserve, display, rehabilitate and maintain the National Monument².

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

Component 1 Demining:

Result 1: Reduction of suspected and risk mine/UXO contaminated areas (first and second priority category)

Measurable indicators for result 1:

- At least 5.5 km² or 8% of the area foreseen in the Demining Plan for 2013 and 2014 demined (The Demining Plan for 2013 and 2014 foresees 61,8 km² to be cleared and technically surveyed through humanitarian demining operation. Clearance operations will cover 30% of risk area, while technical survey operations will cover 70% of risk area.)

² The Law on the Implementation of Decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments Established Pursuant to Appendix 8 of the Dayton Agreement), 2002, adopted by the Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska no. 9/02) lays down the responsibilities of, and relationships between, the departments, organisations or institutes responsible for heritage management (Republika Srpska “shall make every effort to take appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of designated National Monuments“).

- Implementation of humanitarian demining operations has a direct influence on: return of refugees and internally displaced persons, facilities and infrastructure reconstruction, removal of blockage in development programmes drafting and implementation at mine impacted municipalities, tourism development, enabling access to natural resources such as arable land, forests, etc.

Result 2: Reduction of suspected area, land release (third priority category)

Measurable indicators for result 2:

- Suspected area reduced by 70 km² or 30% of the area foreseen in the Demining Plan for 2013 and 2014 (The Demining Plan for 2013 and 2014 foresees a reduction 231,5 km² of suspected area through general and systematic survey operations of specialized BHMAC teams.)

Result 3: Reduced risk level in impacted communities and mine victims assisted

Measurable indicators for result 3:

- Reduced number of mine incidents with civil casualties (In 2010 there were 14 mine victims, of which 6 were death casualties).
- At least 6-8 municipal mine risk education action plans implemented depending on municipality size, number of affected communities and size of suspected area.
- A number of employment opportunities created and trainings provided for mine victims/their family members in order to alleviate mine victim suffering and to aid their socio-economic reintegration.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage:

Result 4: Rehabilitation of the Fortress Kastel, phase I: Unit „Historical Museum“ is performed in strict accordance to the conditions set up in the contract and the national rules.

Measurable Indicators for result 4:

- Stone Building completely restored and adapted (100% out of net surface area of 395.00 sq.m.)
- Works on South East Walls, phase I, Unit Historical Museum, performed: bastions and walls are protected from further deterioration. The works are performed on ca 30% of total net surface of the Fortress Kastel.

3.4 Activities

Component 1 Demining:

According to the demining plan for 2013-2014 the accredited demining organizations shall conduct technical survey and clearance, all based on humanitarian demining operational plan according to the BiH Mine Action Strategy 2009-2019. Distribution of area per regions shall be set based on the size of suspected area and planned level of humanitarian demining operations per impacted communities and municipalities.

Activity 1: Humanitarian demining in support to socio-economic development (Call for proposals)

According to the BiH Mine action plan 2013-2014 the total size of risk area planned for technical survey is 43.26 km², first and second priority category.

The total size of risk area planned for clearance is 18.42 km².

Technical survey and clearance will be conducted in two ways:

- Within the implementation of mine action plans for mine contaminated municipalities.
- As individual Projects eliminating certain high-risk locations or enabling the use of certain natural and economic resources.

Under this project it is planned to cover 5,5 km² of the territory (70% of the territory will be covered by the technical survey operation while the clearance will present remaining 30% of the territory). These activities will be implemented on a basis of the provisions of law and regulations of the Mine action of BiH by the accredited organizations awarded following a call for proposals.

As a part of the socio-economic measures the non-governmental or international organizations partners will implement a number of activities in the local communities cleared supporting agriculture, tourism, employment, support to small and medium businesses etc).

Activity 2: Land release (Direct award to BH MAC)

According to the BiH Mine action plan 2013-2014 the total size of suspected area will be reduced by 200 km² through systematic and general survey operations by BHMAL survey teams using the Standard Operative Procedures. Under this project it is planned to cover 70km² of the 3rd category of territory.

Activity 3: Mine risk education (MRE), mine victim assistance (Call for proposals)

Urgent marking of the suspected area (activities to be implemented by organizations accredited for MRE);

Permanent marking of the suspected area (activities to be implemented by organizations accredited for MRE);

Implementation of MRE activities within mine action plans realization in mine affected municipalities with a lot of suspected area of third category. It will be implemented by organizations accredited for MRE to be selected following Call for proposal.

The implementation of the mine victims assistance should be based on a survey to identify the needs of the potential beneficiaries and decide which action should be undertaken. The job creation activities may support SMEs, start-up business, market survey, creation of vertical linkages between the final project beneficiary as primary producer(s) and processors/sellers etc. All these activities should lead to the creation of employment opportunities. It is also acceptable to include family members as project beneficiary in the cases where the family was dependent on the deceased mine victim.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage:

To achieve the above-mentioned results the intervention under this project includes the rehabilitation and restoration works of the Historic Site of Fortress Kastel and its supervision.

Activity 4.1: Sanation, restoration and adaptation works on Fortress Kastel, phase I: Unit „Historical Museum“ (Works contract)

- Constructive stabilization of the bastions and walls in the southeastern part of the Fortress complex;
- Reconstruction of the missing parts of walls and bastions;
- Restoration works on the “Stone Building”, which include replacement of the roofing tiles; constructive stabilization of the existing floor construction; adapting the interior for the new purpose (Banja Luka city museum).

Activity 4.2: Supervision of the rehabilitation works (Service contract).

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

Component 1 Demining: None.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: Getting the work permits and the approval for the Fortress Kastel reconstruction and rehabilitation project from the Ministry of Spatial Planning, with a prior approval from the Republic Institute for the Cultural and Natural Heritage, as prescribed in BiH law, is a precondition for the implementation of this project.

The beneficiaries and the contractor(s) has/have to take into account the following issues:

- Permission to carry out the restoration work on Spatial Ensemble 9: Historical Museum will be obtained from the Ministry for Spatial Planning of Republika Srpska, since the site is national monument³. This process is already undergoing. All the designs and drawings, bills of quantities and technical specifications are ready.
- If a property should deteriorate further or the extent to which it is endangered should increase as a result of its being unprotected prior to the start of project implementation, there is a risk of increased costs.

³ Entity ministries responsible for spatial planning issue permits for the protection, display and reconstruction of national monuments. The institutions responsible for the protection of the heritage provide expertise on reconstruction projects and expert supervision of reconstruction work.

- If previously unknown archaeological finds should be uncovered at the start of the works, their surveying, cataloguing and protection could affect the timelines and costs of project implementation. Such findings will be reported to the relevant entity ministries and a request will be made for them to be surveyed and for funds to be provided for their conservation as a matter of urgency.

3.6 Linked activities

Component 1 Demining:

EU support: To support de-mining operations in BiH as well as strengthening and sustainability of demining capacities, since 1996 up to date, the European Commission has provided approx. € 27 million under the OBNOVA, CARDS, Anti Personnel Landmines (APL) and Instrument for Pre-accession assistance programmes.

Other donors support: The current structure of BHMACH is largely funded from BH Government funds. The BiH Government took full financial responsibility for the BHMACH structure. The demining action is mainly funded by domestic and international donors' funds. In the period 2006-2010 for BHMACH operational costs and equipment were financed by UNDP and UNICEF (approx. 3.1 million BAM).

Most of these costs were allocated to the land release operations. In 2010 the International Trust Fund (ITF) was supporting Humanitarian demining in the amount of USD 13.2 million provided by different donor countries (USA, Norway, Austria, Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, the Czech Republic etc).

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage:

On 26 March 2011, a contract on the „Kastel” remodelling and revitalization project was signed between the City of Banja Luka and the Shareholder Company for Development, Construction and Space Planning „Građenje“ from Istočno Sarajevo. The subject of the contract is to develop engineering documents consisting of ten planning units with a specifically defined deadline for completion of designs for each unit. The City of Banja Luka provides funds for developing of the engineering documents for the ten planning units of the Fortress „Kastel“. The rehabilitation of one of these ten separate units, Unit 9- Historical Museum, is the purpose of this project. Funding of the activities related to restoration and revitalisation of the nine remaining planning units is not the purpose of this project.

The Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republika Srpska approved the preliminary design as well as the location conditions for the „Kastel“ Remodelling and Revitalization project, including all ten planning units. Planning units related to the commercial activities such as Unit 1-Hotel and the Accompanying Facilities, are placed outside of the walls of the Fortress “Kastel” and therefore cannot endanger the cultural heritage, while the Unit 5b - Public Garage is an underground car park.

The following units are included:

1. Unit 1 – Hotel and the Accompanying Facilities
2. Unit 2 – Cultural Centre – Summer Stage
3. Unit 3 – Service Bureau
4. Unit 4 – Tourist Information Bureau

5. Unit 5a– City Square
6. Unit 5b – Public Garage and the Accompanying Space
7. Unit 6 – Sports and Recreation Centre
8. Unit 7 – City Garden
9. Unit 8 – River Banks
10. Unit 9 – Historical Museum

The final designs for units 9, 5a and 5b have been completed and forwarded to the Construction Institute of Banja Luka for technical revision. The revision of the final design for unit 1 has already been completed. The total value of this contract is EUR 569 490. The costs of general, public, anonymous and international bidding for preliminary engineering and architectural design for the „Kastel“ remodelling and revitalization Project were paid in the total amount of EUR 43 000.

Sarajevo and Novi Grad Town Halls Restoration – IPA 2009 and IPA 2010

IPA 2009 and IPA 2010 provided funds for the restoration of the town halls in Sarajevo and Novi Grad for a total amount of EUR 8 500 000. The financial contribution from IPA 2009 of EUR 4 000 000, plus the national contribution and unspent international donations, as well as the financial contribution from IPA 2010 of EUR 3 500 000 provided the necessary funding for the completion of the Sarajevo Town Hall reconstruction. IPA 2010 funds of EUR 1 000 000 will secure the complete restoration of the Novi Grad Town Hall.

ARCH Stolac – „Heritage as a bridge between communities“

A pilot scheme for preserving and restoring cultural heritage in conflict areas in the Western Balkans for 2008 provided an amount of EUR 1 500 000 for the reconstruction of the architectural heritage in Stolac – Sustainable revival and development of a war-torn community. The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the reconciliation between the different communities and enhancing the process of return in Stolac.

3.7 Lessons learned

Component 1 Demining: Previous experience showed that a high amount of a grant allocation might result in fewer organizations bidding. A number of organizations, especially local governmental organizations had problems with bank guarantees. Projects with higher efficiency were the smaller ones. More companies can bid for the project implementation since the problems with bank guarantees do not exist in that case. In addition, projects were not implemented in one demining season which was determined by the weather conditions. Therefore, attention should be given to ensure implementation of the project within one demining season to increase its efficiency.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: Rehabilitation of cultural and historical heritage of any kind contributes to their revitalization and utilisation. The reconstruction of the Old Bridge in Mostar is one of these examples. The reconstruction of its towers, which are now museums of the city, made them become a place of gathering and education. Such initiatives have demonstrated the enormous importance and value of their results: they contribute to the reconciliation and improve the well-being of the local community. The reconstruction of the Town Hall in Sarajevo and Town Hall Novi Grad are also projects of a great importance: they are aimed for the perspective and benefit of BiH citizens, either as an

impulse towards development of the local community through tourism or as an object for multifunctional daily use of generations to come.

In terms of project design, to implement a successful project dealing with cultural heritage restoration, all necessary documents for the construction permits should be obtained beforehand. Also, an agreement between the stakeholders is vital. The presentation of the documents mentioned above and a political consensus about the future function to be attributed to the buildings are pre-conditions for the implementation of the project.

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)
Activity 1 (Comp 1 Demining)		X	4 950 000	4 500 000	91						450 000	9
Contract 1.1 -TS and CI		X	1 237 500	1 125 000	91						112 500	9
Contract 1.2 -TS and CI		X	1 237 500	1 125 000	91						112 500	9
Contract 1.3 -TS and CI		X	1 237 500	1 125 000	91						112 500	9
Contract 1.4 -TS and CI		X	1 237 500	1 125 000	91						112 500	9
Activity 2 (Comp 1 Demining)		X	1 680 000	1 200 000	71,4	480 000	28,6	480 000				
Contract 2.1. –Survey (Land release)		X	1 680 000	1 200 000	71,4	480 000	28,6	480 000				
Activity 3 (Comp 1 Demining)		X	1 430 000	1 300 000	90						130 000	10
Contract 3.1. – MRE		X	330 000	300 000	90						30 000	10
Contract 3.2- MVA		X	1 100 000	1 000 000	90						100 000	10
Activity 4.1. (Comp 2 Cultural Heritage)		X	2 869 490	2 300 000	80.2	569 490	19.8		569 490			
Contract 4.1. Works		X	2 869 490	2 300 000	80.2	569 490	19.8		569 490			

Activity 4.2 (Comp 2 Cultural Heritage)	X		200 000	200 000	100							
Contract 4.2. Service	X		200 000	200 000	100							
TOTAL IB - PROJECT			200 000	200 000	100							
TOTAL INV - PROJECT			10 929 490	9 300 000	85.09	1 049 490	9.60	480 000	569 490		580 000	5.3
TOTAL PROJECT			11 129 490	9 500 000	85.36	1 049 490	9.43	480 000	569 490		580 000	5.21

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

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1.1 -TS and CI	Q3/2012	Q1/2013	Q3/2014
Contract 1.2 -TS and CI	Q3/2012	Q1/2013	Q3/2014
Contract 1.3 -TS and CI	Q3/2012	Q1/2013	Q3/2014
Contract 1.4 -TS and CI	Q3/2012	Q1/2013	Q3/2014
Contract 2.1 - Survey (Land release)	N/A	Q1/2013	Q3/2014
Contract 3.1. - MRE	Q3/2012	Q1/2013	Q3/2014
Contract 3.2- MVA	Q3/2012	Q1/2013	Q3/2014
Contract 4.1. (works contract)	Q4 /2012	Q2 /2013	Q4/2014
Contract 4.2 (service contract)	Q3 /2012	Q1/ 2013	Q1/2015

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

Component 1 Demining: There is equal gender participation of project beneficiaries.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: Equal opportunity for participation of men and women will be assured in all aspects of project implementation. No discrimination on the basis of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, sex or sexual orientation or on any other grounds.

6.2 Environment

Component 1 Demining: Environmental effects are completely positive. Agricultural land is returned for its use to the population; pressure level for environment is reduced.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: The beneficiaries and/or the awarded organisation implementing the project will ensure the actions undertaken do not damage the environment and will take into consideration the environment when implementing the project. The site is located on the sides of the Vrbas River and will contribute to the recreation of the landscape.

6.3 Minorities

Component 1 Demining: A number of minefields are within the areas where refugees are returning. Big number of victims belongs to this part of population. Demining will significantly improve their safety and socio-economic security.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: Cultural cooperation will raise mutual understanding between individuals, communities and peoples. This project is intending to promote the reconciliation between the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina and return process.

ANNEXES

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

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX		IPA National Programme 2011 – Bosnia and Herzegovina Fiche 13 "Confidence building"	
		Contracting period expires: Three 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 11 129 490	IPA / pre-accession budget : EUR 9 500 000
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To build confidence and promote reconciliation. 1.Fulfillment of Bosnia and Herzegovina obligations regarding Ottawa Convention and establishment of continuous strategic advancement of mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina.	1.1.Project report; 1.2.BHMAC report.	Project report; BHMAC report.	
2.To support the cultural development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, also in accordance with the Cultural Policy Paper of BiH and taking account of the Ljubljana II Process Objectives	2.1. The situation of the Cultural Environment and Infrastructure in Banja Luka is improved. 2.2.Increased number of revitalized national monuments. 2.3.The touristic interest of country is increased	Ex-post and impact evaluation of the project. Reports on the situation of culture of IFIs and national authorities. Statistics and reports of responsible Institutes for Cultural Heritage. Number of tourists coming to Bosnia and Herzegovina (touristic agencies and touristic info centre).	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions

<p>1. Reduction of mine suspected and risk area in BiH with the aim to enable the return of population to demined areas, improved safety of citizens against abandoned mines and unexploded explosive ordnances (UXO), reduction of mine casualties and assistance to mine victims, creating the preconditions for sustainable socio-economic development in demined areas.</p>	<p>1.1. Total suspected area size, number of returnees, number of mine victims, number of reconstructed infrastructure objects, socio-economic regeneration of cleared areas. Risk in impacted communities is reduced, number of demining tasks implementation, number of implemented MRE projects.</p> <p>1.2. Development projects launched.</p>	<p>BHMAC reports; Implementing agency reports; Demining organizations reports; MRE organizations reports.</p>	<p>Project proposal accepted by European Commission. Safe social and political environment enables sustainable return, education of population on mine risk and help given to mine victims aimed to their integration into society.</p>
<p>2. To restore and preserve the endangered cultural heritage of greatest value of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to build confidence and promote reconciliation.</p>	<p>2.1. Number of reconstructed properties that are designated as national monuments of BiH.</p>	<p>EC reports on the project implementation, Database of the Republic Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska and Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska and Republic Institute reports on the issue and on the situation of cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p>	<p>Specific resources are available</p>
<p>Results</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>1. Reduction of suspected and risk mine/UXO contaminated areas (first and second priority category)</p>	<p>1.1 At least 5.5 km² or 8% of the area foreseen in the Demining Plan for 2013 and 2014 demined (The Demining Plan for 2013 and 2014 foresees 61,8 km² to be cleared and technically surveyed through humanitarian demining operation. Clearance operations will cover 30% of risk area, while technical survey operations will cover 70% of risk area.)</p> <p>1.2 Implementation of humanitarian demining operations has a direct influence on: return of refugees and internally displaced persons, facilities and infrastructure reconstruction, removal of blockage in development programmes drafting and implementation at mine impacted municipalities, tourism development, enabling access to natural resources such as arable land, forests, etc.</p>	<p>BHMAC reports; Implementing agency reports; Demining organizations reports; MRE organizations reports</p>	<p>Project proposal accepted by European Commission.</p>

2. Reduction of suspected area, land release (third priority category)	2.1 Suspected area reduced by 70 km ² or 30% of the area foreseen in the Demining Plan for 2013 and 2014 (The Demining Plan for 2013 and 2014 foresees a reduction 231,5 km ² of suspected area through general and systematic survey operations of specialized BHMAL teams.)	BHMAL reports; Implementing agency reports; Demining organizations reports; MRE organizations reports	Project proposal accepted by European Commission.
3. Reduced risk level in impacted communities and mine victims assisted	3.1 Reduced number of mine incidents with civil casualties (In 2010 there were 14 mine victims, of which 6 were death casualties). 3.2 At least 6-8 municipal mine risk education action plans implemented depending on municipality size, number of affected communities and size of suspected area. 3.3 A number of employment opportunities created and trainings provided for mine victims/their family members in order to alleviate mine victim suffering and to aid their socio-economic reintegration.	BHMAL reports; Implementing agency reports; Demining organizations reports; MRE organizations reports	Project proposal accepted by European Commission.
4. Rehabilitation of the Fortress Kastel (phase I, Unit Historical Museum) is performed in strict accordance to the conditions set up in the contract and the national rules.	4.1. The works are performed on the cca 30% of total net surface of the Fortress Kastel; 4.2. Stone Building completely restored and adapted (100% out of net surface area of 395.00 sq.m) 4.3. Works on South East Walls, phase I, Unit Historical Museum, performed: bastions and walls are protected from further deterioration	Contractor reports Beneficiary reports	All work permits are granted in due time All necessary resources available Involved stakeholders willing to cooperate
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
1. Humanitarian demining in support to socio-economic development	Contracts 1.1.; 1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.;	EUR 4 950 000 EU contribution 4.500.000	Project proposal accepted by European Commission.
2. Land release	Contract 2.1. (Grant)	EUR 1 680 000 EU contribution 1.200.000	
3. MRE activities and assistance to mine victims	Contract 3.1. (Grant)	EUR 1 430 000 EU Contribution 1 300.000	

4.1. Rehabilitation, restoration and adaptation works	Contract 4.1. Works contract	EUR 2 300 000	<p>Specific resources are available</p> <p>All relevant construction permits are issued on time</p> <p>Involved stakeholders willing to cooperate</p>
4.2. Supervision of the works	Contract 4.2. Service contract	EUR 200 000	
Preconditions			

ANNEX II: Amounts (in EUR) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	Q1/2012	Q2/2012	Q3/2012	Q4/2012	Q1/2013	Q2/2013	Q3/2013	Q4/2013	Q1/2014	Q2/2014	Q3/2014	Q4/2014
Contract 1.1- TS and CI					1 125 000							
Contract 1.2- TS and CI					1 125 000							
Contract 1.3-TS and CI					1 125 000							
Contract 1.4-TS and CI					1 125 000							
Contract 2.1. – Survey (Land release)					1 200 000							
Contract 3.1. – MRE					300 000							
Contract 3.2- MVA					1 000 000							
Contract 4.1 Work contract				2 300 000								
Contract 4.2 Service contract				200 000								
Cumulated				2 500 000	9 500 000							
Disbursed												
Contract 1.1- TS and CI					675 000		337 500		112 500			
Contract 1.2- TS and CI					675 000		337 500		112 500			
Contract 1.3-TS and CI					675 000		337 500		112 500			
Contract 1.4-TS and CI					675 000		337 500		112 500			
Contract 2.1. – Survey (Land release)					720 000		360 000		120 000			
Contract 3.1. – MRE					180 000		90 000		30 000			
Contract 3.2 MVA					600 000		300 000		100 000			
Contract 4.1 Work contract				2 300 000								
Contract 4.2 Service contract				200 000								
Cumulated				2 500 000	6 700 000		8 800 000		9 500 000			

ANNEX III Description of Institutional Framework

Component 1 Demining: Organizational structure for demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina shall consist of state level, entity level and international level bodies. For the purpose of the implementation of long-term task of demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina, BH Demining Commission is hereby established (hereinafter: The Commission) by the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: Council of Ministers) as the central body for demining activities. The Council of Ministers establishes its scope of work and ways of financing.

The Commission is located within the Ministry of Civil Affairs and is responsible to the Ministry for its work. The Mine Action Centre Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter BHMAC) shall be established as the technical service of BH Demining Commission.

BHMAC is established by the Decision of the Council of Ministers and its organization and activities thus defined and conducted on behalf of the BH Demining Commission.

BHMAC shall on behalf of the BH Demining Commission carry out the following functions:

- a) Maintain and operate the central minefield database and mapping capacities.
- b) Propose technical and safety standards as well as quality assurance standards of the demining operations completed and propose certificates for approval to the Commission.
- c) Evaluate the credentials on the competence of the international and national demining companies for their accreditation.
- d) Propose standards for training for approval by the Commission and monitor/report on their implementation.
- e) Prepare proposals for demining activities across the IEBL, for approval by the BH Commission.
- f) Prepare work plans and budgets for its activities, as well as reports and financial records for the approval of the BH Demining Commission and further presenting to the Board of Donors.
- g) Perform other tasks in accordance with the Decision on Establishment.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage: In Bosnia and Herzegovina the culture is a competence that has been decentralized. The Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina gives mainly the competences in the aforementioned fields to Entities and/or Cantons, the State-level being mainly structures of coordination. We have four main administrative structures related specifically to the field of culture in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- Ministry of Civil Affairs at the State-level
- Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Federation of Bosnia-and-Herzegovina (FBiH)
- Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republika Srpska (RS)
- Department for Economic Development, Culture and Sport of Brcko District (BD)

Regarding cultural heritage, there is also the Commission to Preserve National Monuments, which is a state-level institution, charged with the designation of National Monuments.

On entity level, in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are two Institutes responsible for cultural and historical heritage: the Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Institute of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska. Their responsibilities include expert and other works

that require application of expert and scientific methods and related administrative work in the field of preservation of cultural-historical heritage.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs at state level is responsible for determining the basic principles for coordinating, harmonising plans of the two entity bodies and defining the Bosnia and Herzegovina international cultural strategy. All other competences on the issue are being kept in the Entity and Cantonal levels.

All these structures are strongly committed to reviving cultural sector as a whole, and cooperate in order to rehabilitate and preserve cultural heritage, to integrate it into the contemporary economic development, and to present it to the wider international community.

IV Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents

Component 1 Demining:

Reference list of relevant international instruments

Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction

PROTOCOL II on prohibition or restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices as amended on 3 may 1996 annexed to the Convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects (PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

Convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons, which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects (ccw) protocol on explosive remnants of war (protocol v)

Convention on cluster munitions (ccm)

State level regulations and strategy papers

Demining law in Bosnia and Herzegovina (adopted following the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Pursuant to Article IV.4.a of the BH Constitution, at its session of the House of Peoples held on November 20th 2001, and the meeting of the House of Representatives, held February 12th 2002).

Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2009-2019 is adopted by State Ministry Council in 2008.

Mine Risk Education Sub-strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2009-2019 is approved by Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009.

Annual Mine Action Operational Plan for 2011 is also approved by Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Standard for mine clearance and EOD operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Standard for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BHMAC Standing Operational Procedures for humanitarian demining operations.

BHMAC Standing Operational Procedures for Mine Risk Education.
Annex VII Implementation strategy (Return)

Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA

This activity represents the follow-up to the programme "Action against antipersonnel landmines in developing countries (1724/2001, Article 2/1) and in third countries other than developing countries (1725/2001, Article 2/1) as well as support under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance 2007. The Community action under these Regulations shall be aimed at assisting countries which suffer from the consequences of antipersonnel landmines, to create the conditions necessary for their economic and social development”.

Reference to MIPD

Demining process in BiH is key factor for return of refugees, as well as for continuous socio-economic development of the country. Implementation of strategy and plans demands continuous participation of international community.

Reference to National Development Plan

Demining represents one of the key factors for implementation of strategic goals.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage:

State level regulations and strategy papers

- Cultural Policy Paper of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina no. 93/08”)
- Decision on Designation of the Historic Site of Fortress Kastel in Banja Luka as National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina („Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina no. 36/05)

Entity level regulations and strategy papers

- The Law on the Implementation of Decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments Established Pursuant to Appendix 8 of the Dayton Agreement), 2002, adopted by the Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska no. 9/02).
- The Law on Cultural Goods (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”, no. 11/95) in Republika Srpska.
- The Law on Spatial Planning („Official Gazette of Republika Srpska“ no. 84/02, 55/02, 14/03, 112/06, 53/07)
- The Culture Development Strategy of the Republika Srpska („Official Gazette of Republika Srpska“ no. 16/10)

Reference list of relevant international instruments

- UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
- UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
- UNECO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
- Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society

The aforementioned international instruments have been ratified by Bosnia and Herzegovina, showing therefore its commitment to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage.

- Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions COM(2010) 553

Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA

(Article 101) "The Parties undertake to promote cultural co-operation. This co-operation serves *inter alia* to raise mutual understanding and esteem between individuals, communities and peoples. The Parties also undertake to cooperate to promote cultural diversity, notably within the framework of the UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of diversity of cultural expressions". This Agreement enshrines the cultural cooperation between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Reference to MIPD

The project is linked to the following MIPD 2011-2013 priorities:

IPA Strategic objective

The Europe 2020 agenda offers the enlargement countries an anchor for reforms. Bosnia and Herzegovina is invited to follow the priorities of the strategy and adapt main challenges in the national context.

2.6 Selected priorities for EU assistance

- Supporting economic and social development.

Acquis related and other actions

Support to actions that fall outside the scope of the main sectors for EU support for 2011-2013:
v) measures to support confidence building and reconciliation.

Reference to National Development Plan

- Bosnia and Herzegovina has prepared a country development strategy (CDS) and a social inclusion strategy which will serve as basis for the national development plan. Both strategies and the related action plans are yet to be adopted by the Council of Ministers. The proposed goals and priorities for the CDS are strengthened macroeconomic stability, sustainable development, competitiveness, employment, EU integration and social inclusion. The final goal of the CDS, social inclusion, forms the basis of the social inclusion strategy, for which five key goals and priorities have been identified: improve pension policy, improve protection of families with children, improve the health care system, improve the education system, and improve employment and social policies.

Reference to national / sectoral investment plans

- The Cultural Policy Paper of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina” no. 93/08)

- The Culture Development Strategy of the Republika Srpska („Official Gazette of Republika Srpska

ANNEX V Details per EU funded contract

Component 1 Demining:

Grant Contract 1.1. Technical survey and clearance

Technical survey operations and clearance operations components will be conducted in two ways: within the implementation of mine action plans for mine contaminated municipalities, and as individual projects eliminating certain high-risk locations or enabling the use of certain natural and economic resources.

Grant Contract 1.2. Technical survey and clearance

Technical survey operations and clearance operations components will be conducted in two ways: within the implementation of mine action plans for mine contaminated municipalities, and as individual projects eliminating certain high-risk locations or enabling the use of certain natural and economic resources.

Grant Contract 1.3. Technical survey and clearance

Technical survey operations and clearance operations components will be conducted in two ways: within the implementation of mine action plans for mine contaminated municipalities, and as individual projects eliminating certain high-risk locations or enabling the use of certain natural and economic resources.

Grant Contract 1.4. Technical survey and clearance

Technical survey operations and clearance operations components will be conducted in two ways: within the implementation of mine action plans for mine contaminated municipalities, and as individual projects eliminating certain high-risk locations or enabling the use of certain natural and economic resources.

Grant Contract 2.1. Land release

A direct grant shall be awarded to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre according to Article 168 f) of the Implementing Regulation. This Centre is a technical body of the Demining Commission. It was established by a Council of Ministers' decision based on the state Demining law establishing the Demining Commission as a central body responsible for the long-term conduct of mine action activities and removal of mine danger.

Grant Contract 3.1. Mine risk education-MRE

This grant will provide for urgent and permanent marking of the suspected area and implementation of other MRE activities.

Grant Contract 3.2. Support to Mine Victims

This grant will provide assistance to mine victims and/or their family members in alleviating their suffering and reintegrating them into society through education/training and employment measures.

Component 2 Preservation of cultural heritage:

The project will be implemented through two different contracts:

- One works contract for the rehabilitation and restoration activities
- A service contract for the supervision of the works

Reference list of feasibility studies

The Institute for Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska has compiled a document *Elaborate on Present State of Buildings and Spaces of Fortress Kastel in Banja Luka for Compilation of Reconstruction and Remodelling Design* in 2007.

The Institute for Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska is in possession of information and documentary background regarding the Kastel Fortress:

1. *Revizalizacion programme of Fortress Kastel for 1980*, Institute for Protection of Cultural and Natural Monuments Banja Luka, Banja Luka, 1980
2. *Recovery and revitalization programme of Fortress Kastel for 1982*, Institute for Protection of Cultural and Natural Monuments Banja Luka, Banja Luka, 1982
3. *Terms of reference with preliminary design for recovery, conservation, restoration and revitalization of Fortress Kastel in Banja Luka*, Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of BiH, Sarajevo, 1975
4. *Proposal for recovery, conversation, restoration and revitalization of Fortress Kastel*, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural-historical and Natural Heritage, Banja Luka, 1998
5. *Tower 4, Kastel, Main Design, Architectural Part, Water Supply and Sewerage System*, RO "Projekt", Banja Luka, 1983
6. *Tower 4, Kastel, Main Design, Construction Part*, RO "Projekt", Banja Luka, 1979
7. *Tower 3, Kastel, Main Design, Architectural Part, Water Supply and Sewerage System*, RO "Projekt", Banja Luka, 1983
8. *Tower 3, Kastel, Main Design, Construction Part*, RO "Projekt", Banja Luka, 1979
9. *Reconstruction of Tower 2 of Fortress Kastel, Banja Luka, Executive design*, Project Bureau "Plan", Banja Luka, 1980
10. *Recovery and Restoration of Kapi-kula, Fortress Kastel*, Institute for Protection of Cultural and Natural Monuments, Banja Luka, 1987
11. *Tower 1 "Kastel" – Recovery and Adaptation*, Executive Architectural-Construction Design, SOUR "Krajina", RO Institute for Studies and Design Banja Luka, Banja Luka, 1982;
12. *National restaurant Fortress Kastel, B. Luka, Executive Design*, Project Bureau "Plan", Banja Luka, 1981
13. *Mobile Screen of «Kastel» stage*, Executive Design, RO "Projekt", Banja Luka 1962
14. *Iron Gates of Kastel*, RO „Projekt“ Banja Luka 1962
15. *Summer Stage in Kastel*, executive design, RO "Projekt", Banja Luka 1970
16. *As built design, phases 73-74, Fortress Kastel*, Institute for protection of cultural monuments of BiH, Sarajevo 1976
17. *TF connection of Fortress "Kastel" to MM Banja Luka*, RO PTT saobraćaja "Banja Luka", 1981
18. *Water Supply and Sewerage Connection for Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments, National Restaurant, Tower 2*, Zavod za studije i projektovanje Banja Luka, 1981
19. *Fortress Kastel, Internal n.n. network*, RO "Projekt", Banja Luka 1980

20. *Conceptual Design of Water Supply and Sewerage System for Fortress Kastel*, Institute for Urban Planning, Banja Luka
21. *Conceptual Design of Sanitary Sewer and Pipeline \varnothing 150 mm for Fortress "Kastel"*, Institute for urban Planning Banja Luka, 1981
22. *Restoration of Coastal Bastion 13 and transversal bastion of Fortress Kastel Banja Luka*, Institute for Materials Testing, Banja Luka, 1991
23. *Fortress "Kastel" Banja Luka – restoration of transversal wall*, Institute for studies and design, Banja Luka, 1975
24. *Executive Design for restoration of south wall of Fortress Kastel*, Institute for Architecture, Construction and Geodetics, Faculty of Architecture and Construction, Banja Luka, 2005
25. *Regulation Project for beach „Kastel“*, Banja Luka, 1959
26. *Executive Design of horticultural solution for Kastel terrace, Banja Luka*, KRO Banja Luka, OOUR "Cvječar", Banja Luka, Banja Luka, 1982
27. *Horticultural solution for fortress Kastel*, Institute for studies and design, Banja Luka, 1976
28. *Fortress Kastel, Banja Luka, sanation, conservation, restoration, revitalization*, Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments, 1975

Investment criteria

- Rate of return: Completion of works will result in return of invested funds. Project is long-term sustainable and invested funds will be returned through utilization of object and tourism improvement.
- Co financing: the total amount of co-financing is EUR 569 490.
- Compliance with state aids provisions: City of Banja Luka funded the preparation of the complete reconstruction project worth EUR 569 490.
- Ownership of assets (current and after project completion):
- City of Banja Luka is the owner of the Fortress Kastel. Once restored, based on the conceptual design of the functional uses from project of restoration, the Fortress Kastel will be used as a public space for cultural events. One restored, adapted interior of the Stone Building will be used for the new purpose – Banja Luka city museum.

All supporting documentation such as: engineering drawings, construction permits, bills of quantities and photos is available upon request.