

IPA National Programme 2008 Part II – Bosnia and Herzegovina

Fiche 4: Support to Civil Society

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2008/20-339

1.2 Title: Support to civil society

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: Axe 01.Civil Society Dialogue/35 Civil Society

1.4 Location: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Contracting Authority: European Commission

1.6 Implementing Agency:

The Implementing agency for component 1 will be the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the EC Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina will remain as contracting authority. In addition, grants for environmental and anti-corruption NGOs will be allocated through a local Call for proposals and for support to youth commission by call for tenders.

1.7 Beneficiary:

1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Project manager will be Ms. Renata Radeka, from UNDP Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The UNDP office in question is located at Trampina 12 Street in Sarajevo. Contact phone number is +387 33 55 23 30. E-mail: rradeka@undp.ba

Final beneficiaries are local non governmental organisations and municipal authorities.

2. NGOs active in the environmental field

3. Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, relevant entity and Brcko district Ministries dealing with Youth sector and BiH Commission for Coordination of Youth Issues – Project Manager on government side Ms. S. Vasic, Adviser to Council of Minister of BiH Chairman, recently designated SPO for Youth

4. NGOs active in the field of the fight against corruption

Project manager on government side will be Ms Sadeta Skaljcic, SPO for Civil Society (Ministry of Justice)

Financing:

1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded): EUR 3,904,783

1.9 EU contribution: EUR 3,504,783

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

The overall objective is to contribute to democratic stabilisation, conciliation and further development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2.2 Project purpose

The purpose of this project is to encouragement partnership and dialogue between governmental and non-governmental sectors, including effective implementation of EU standards in environment and youth sectors as well as identification of strategic goals in civil society development and encouragement of the fight against corruption.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

The preamble to the draft SAA refers to the role of civil society and democratisation of BiH and the European Partnership document also refers to the PRSP (Poverty Reductions Strategy Paper) since renamed Medium Term Development Strategy as a priority. These are the central themes of the proposed project.

Relevant SAA text states that:

"Considering the commitment of the Parties to contribute by all means to the political, economic and institutional stabilisation in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as in the region, through the development of civil society and democratisation,..."

European Partnership document states under 2a general priority that the Government will have to "work towards full national responsibility for policy formulation and decision making". In addition, the European Partnership document requires, under chapter 7, from the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to "ensure respect of human rights". It has been request from the Government to ensure protection of human rights of all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly of marginalised groups in the society. This project is aiming to contribute to these particular goals.

2.4 Link with MIPD

Civil Society is both a cross-cutting issue and a priority sector under political priorities which notes that "Further capacity building for civil society organisations and administrations at all levels is required to promote the Civil Society Dialogue in Bosnia and Herzegovina." **Civil Society** will be supported by ...the IPA financial framework. Civil Society is understood

including employer's organisations, trade unions, associations of local self-governments as well as non-governmental organisations etc. " The MIPD also refers to "assistance to both, the civil society and the administration, to create and maintain a civil society dialogue which will contribute to democratic stabilisation, to conciliation and further development of the country." This project specifically fits the MIPD requirement towards "**Supporting the Civil Society** in order to promote the creation of a genuine partnership between authorities and Civil Society in the democratic stabilisation and the economic and social development of the country. "

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

The project links into the country's MTDS through developing local partnerships between municipalities and civil society organisations designed to address the problems of social exclusion as well as developing local authorities' ability to deliver services effectively.

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."¹

Under the necessary measures the Strategy defines it will be necessary to: "Improve functioning and stability of institutions guaranteeing further democratisation of society".²

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Civil Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of BiH have, very limited, partnership and dialogue.

Many NGOs are either donor driven or simply represent the extended hand of political parties. Although many NGOs 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 not usually required and audits are not undertaken.

The Enlargement Strategy Paper 2007 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 civil society 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.

¹ 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/>

² Ibid

Against this background, the Commission has established a new civil society facility under IPA to promote civil society development and dialogue; national and multi-beneficiary projects will be programmed in a coordinated manner to stimulate civil society development in each country. 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.

The 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.

Component one is intended to be a follow-up to the 2007 project implemented by UNDP.. Its main target group will be MZs(Community Councils) in the chosen municipalities. Mzs are the representative bodies closest to citizens in their neighbourhood or village and strengthening of this level of government represents an important step towards empowerment of citizens and the building of democracy from the bottom up.The environment is a high-ranking issue on the European agenda and increasingly so with regards to its interventions in BiH. The BiH Progress Reports of the European Commission and the European Partnership stress the importance of proper implementation of the environmental acquis. While the official responsibility for compliance lies with the BiH authorities, particularly in the domain of environment, the NGO community has a very important role to play in this task. From the experience of the EU, NGOs can complement the work of the administration by signalling infractions, collection information, coordinating pilot projects and educating citizens about their rights and obligations. The experience of the European Commission has shown that complaints from NGOs are the most important source of information about the application of Community environmental legislation in the Member States. In addition, in the EU, support to the work of environmental NGO's has also strengthened the capacity and competencies of civil society organisations at large and ultimately, contributed to promotion of basic freedoms, political reform and better governance.

In BiH, environmental NGOs have developed considerably over the past decade. While they have developed some competence in signalling infractions in certain fields, they need to develop the capacity and learn how to work as full and complementary partners of the administration in implementation of the environmental acquis. Therefore, it is considered necessary to continue support to the NGOs in the area of:

- "watch-dog" role, monitoring implementation of strategies, laws and lobbying;
- Public participation and decision-making processes, within the framework of specific procedures (design of legislation, plans and strategies, protected areas management plans, Environmental Impact Assessment procedures and environmental permitting);
- networking of NGOs and formation of regional initiatives.

Nevertheless, environmental NGOs in BiH often fall into the donor-driven category. The CARDS programmes 2003 and 2004 had a significant grant scheme of 1.5 million EUR to the BIH NGOs. Other donors give smaller grants that are usually purpose-based. The disbursement of funds for grant activities by the BiH authorities is also very limited. This intervention will also therefore contribute to the environmental NGOs becoming more efficient in accessing funding grants through definition of their work programmes.

The socio-economic situation of the country and its population requires financial support to combat high unemployment, gaps in education system, low participation of youth in society

processes that in final result further disadvantages young people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Those already express their, somehow, plebiscitary wish to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina in the percent of 70%.

In December 2004 the Council of Ministers in BiH established a Commission for the Coordination of Youth Issues (Commission). The primary task of the Commission at first is to create a National Youth Policy but also to follow-up developments at national and entity level regarding youth issues. The Commission is a mixed body of 18 representatives coming from governmental and non-governmental sector: national Ministries, the Entities, District Brcko and Youth Representatives from NGOs located throughout BiH. The Commission for the Coordination of Youth Issues is formally a part of the Council of Ministers and administratively located in the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MoCA). This dual placement is to ensure a cross-sectional view of youth issues. With the establishment of the Commission the government of BiH affirms a political commitment. Furthermore in May 2007 the PM of BiH publically endorsed the commencement of the youth policy development at national level. The Commission has had its own annual budget since 2006 which also confirms a firm commitment at state and entity level. It seems that ongoing reorganisation within the MoCA will result with the youth sector officially included in the portfolio of the ministerial deputy for science, culture and youth (youth should replace sport). This should be considered as the positive improvement and commitment sign form the highest level of authority.

Since June 2007 the Commission was allocated 2 staff members from the Ministry of Civil Affairs to assist and support it. However in the interim period 2005 – 2007 the GTZ and the Italian Cooperation supported the Commission both technically and financially to fulfil various designated assignments.

The GTZ is now only providing financial assistance through a local consultant to develop a situational analysis which is the basis for the creation of a national youth policy. After completion of the analysis in April 2008, the World Bank and GTZ will continue with the 2nd phase of the policy creation which will result in the final document. The entire exercise is done in close cooperation with the Commission.

Since no expertise exists in the Ministry of Civil Affairs and there is lack of adequate staff the entire creation of the Youth Policy document is being done by consultancy firms that are primarily financed by the GTZ and the World Bank. Once the policy document is complete the government of BiH will not be able to implement it due to lack of expertise at national, Entity and District Brcko level. Both Entities and District Brcko have designated Ministries and offices responsible for youth issues however knowledge and skills are missing.

According to the Dayton Agreement, youth issues are mainly the responsibility of the Entities. Under the current system, each Entity has a different approach or lack of approach to youth issues. The Republika Srpska (RS) has a Ministry and a law on the status of youth organizations. The most recent developments in RS resulted with nomination of the working group for RS' Youth Policy – this happened after significant lobbying of the civil society/youth organisations which proved their potential and will of RS to finalise policy before the one on the national level.

On the contrary the Federation of BiH (FBiH) has neither a Ministry nor a law. It has only a department of youth within the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports. However the FBiH situation could soon change and it will have a Ministry and Youth Law by end of 2008.

BiH has made little progress in the fight against corruption. A Call for Proposals (EUR0.5 million) will be launched to support CSOs initiatives in raising awareness and advocating the alignment of legislation and enforcement of laws with EU acquis, standards and best practices

in the fights against corruption, organised crime and trafficking. The project will focus on enhancing transparency and public access to self information, citizen participation, promote the rule of law, and campaigning for greater accountability of public administrations.

Size of Grants will be between a minimum amount of EUR100,000 and a maximum amount of EUR150,000. Around 3 - 4 contracts will be signed.

The project will focus on activities that seek greater civic education, CSOs advocacy and increased participation in the decision-making process, and better dissemination of information:

- Gaps and need analysis on legal measures and level of public transparency.
- Training: improving CSOs operational capacity, awareness functions and networking, capacity to detect organised crime, corruption and traffickers, and support victims

protection and rehabilitation.

- Upgrading Information System and PR, including Website and database to facilitate the

dissemination of information.

- Information Campaigns for citizens, CSOs and media
- Set up of Monitoring Structure to follow up reforms.

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

Through this programme it is realistic to expect that municipalities will learn how to cooperate with civil society organisations in areas where municipalities fail to provide services but also how to involve civil society in policy and decision making process. This will contribute to improvement of social aspects of citizens' lives since they (citizens) will make better impact (through CSOs) on municipal decisions and plans for short, mid and long term development. In addition, CSOs will learn how to cooperate with municipalities in terms of policy making but also funding issues. This will lead to better addressing of local citizens' needs through CSOs-municipality partnerships.

It is expected that the project will lead to a greater impact of the needs of youth on the governmental and administrative structures of BiH.

The awareness-raising aspect of NGOs active in the environmental field and in that of the fight against corruption in influencing both public opinion and government policy is also an important one. Attention has been paid to complementarity with regional CSO programming in this field in order to maximise possible beneficial effects across borders.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

Results and measurable indicators in relation with activity 1

Results:

- Partnership and dialogue between CS and local governments established;
- Communication and partnership among CSOs improved;

- Participation of local CSOs (and therefore citizens) in decision and policymaking processes, as well as local development processes, increase;
- Improved service delivery by local government, with particular reference to the MTDS;
- Stronger MZs (community councils);
- CSOs and citizens increase their participation in different public hearings (such as budget, capital investments plan, etc) but also in other hearings organised either by CSOs or municipalities.

Objectively verifiable indicators:

- Amount of municipal funds utilized through this programme;
- Number of municipal decisions made on adoption of new mechanisms for CSOs projects;
- Number of MoUs signed with municipalities for strengthening and capacity-building of MZs ;
- Number of public hearings to which CSOs and citizens are invited (such as budget, capital investments plan, etc) but also in other hearings organised either by CSOs or municipalities;
- Number of partnership projects' proposals produced by two or more NGOs/CSOs;
- Number of municipal services comparing to the number before this project implementation;

Results and measurable indicators in relation with activity 2

Results:

- Co-operation and communication between NGOs and BIH authorities, industry and the general public has improved substantially;
- Networking and common actions between NGOs has improved substantially.
- NGOs will increase their impact and effectiveness as 'watch-dogs' in decision making processes in the area of management of environment and natural resources and will give professional input to solving regional and local environmental problems.
- Number of small-scale local initiatives successfully undertaken

Objectively verifiable indicators:

- Number of implemented EU environmental standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Number of joint actions/proposals made by two or more NGOs/CSOs;
- Number of joint actions in environmental sector by governmental and non-governmental sector;
- Number of interventions/recommendations, made by NGOs/CSOs in decision making process with regards to management of environment and natural resources.

Results and measurable indicators in relation with activity 3

- Analysis of legislative framework on state, entity and cantonal level related to the monitoring and statistical data collection is undertaken and recommendations for harmonization with Acquis are drafted;
- Respective legislation amendments for harmonization of legal framework for monitoring and data collection related to the youth issues are initiated (completed if project durations allows);
- A model of monitoring and statistical data collection is introduced on pilot basis;
- Appropriate database is developed and set up;
- Monitoring and Data collection operational manual is developed and presented to the civil servants and professionals dealing with Youth policy;
- New organizational framework and post systematisation of the Youth Committee is established;
- The members of the commission and civil servants from all authority levels able to actively participate in the process of policy making and to work on data collection and the implementation of Youth policy;
- The initial steps undertaken towards establishment of BiH Youth National Agency in regard to the European Integration requirements;

Objectively verifiable indicators:

- Analysis of legislative framework on state, entity and cantonal level related to the monitoring and statistical data collection is endorsed by EC Delegation to BiH, Council of Ministries, Entity Ministries and BiH Parliament;
- The initiative for harmonization of legal framework for monitoring and data collection related to the youth issues is endorsed by Council of Ministries, Entity Ministries and BiH Parliament;
- Number of stakeholders from all levels that support and participate in new pilot data collection and monitoring system;
- Database is fully operational and functional;
- Number of responsible staff trained for maintenance of database;
- Number of civil servants dealing with youth issues at all state's levels that attended at the special meetings, workshops and trainings;
- Number of civil servants fully qualified to deal with their responsibilities defined by the national, and/or other existing youth policy after participation on training programme;
- Number of civil servants and Youth committee members are fully qualified to actively participate in the process of policy making and to work on data collection and the implementation of Youth policy;
- Number of promotional events for establishment of BiH Youth National Agency;
- Number of stakeholders that support initiatives for establishment of BiH Youth National Agency

Results and Measurable Indicators Related to Activity 4

- Results and measurable indicators in relation with activity 4

Results:

- Cooperation and communication between anti-corruption NGOs and BIH authorities, industry and the general public has improved substantially
- NGOs will increase their impact and effectiveness as 'watch-dogs' in decision making processes in the area of tendering, management of public finances and will give professional input to solving problems in this area.
- Increased professionalism of anti-corruption NGOs

Objectively verifiable indicators:

- Legislation proposed and adopted.
- Information campaigns and monitoring mechanisms established.
- Number of interventions/recommendations, made by NGOs/CSOs in decision making process with regards to management of public finances and resources and procurement procedures

3.4 Activities:

Activity 1: (reinforcement of local democracy – phase II) – direct agreement with UNDP

This project represents a continuation of the 2007 project "Reinforcement of local democracy" or in other words 2nd phase of the project. As indicated in the 2007 PF for civil society, the EC Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have sufficient human resources to implement such a complex project (first tendering for selection of municipalities and second to monitor closely the "Call for Proposals" mechanism in all selected municipality and implementation of NGOs' projects in all selected municipalities – potentially about 100 projects in all municipalities). UNDP has this expertise and is regarded as the lead organisation in BiH in assisting municipalities to either develop transparent procedures or to improve the existing ones. Since UNDP has an experience in implementation of similar projects (SUTRA project) it is proposed to contract UNDP Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement this project. The UNDP is also the only body in the country which has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federation and RS Associations of Cities and Municipalities for civil society development at local level. These Associations represent all municipalities in BiH.

- Joint identification of areas of co-operation by CS and govt sector in written form (MoU);
- Development of necessary mechanisms for having municipal Call for proposals (appointment of evaluation commission, identification of evaluation criteria, development of application form, etc).
- Securing municipal co-funding;
- Implementation of municipal Call for Proposals
- Monitoring and reporting .

Activity 2: support to environmental NGOs – grant scheme

- Consultation process with relevant stakeholders in this field;
- Drafting the Terms of reference and launching of CfP;
- 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.

Activity 3: Youth project – service contract

- Development of the operational manual for professionals working with youth issues;
- Analysis of legislative framework on state, entity and cantonal level with reference to the monitoring and statistical data collection;
- Preparation of recommendations for harmonization of current legal framework for monitoring and statistical data collection related to Youth policy with Acquis;
- Initiatives on unification of legal framework for monitoring and statistical data collection related to Youth policy and harmonization with EC standards;

Activity 4 (Support to NGOs active in the fight against corruption- grant scheme)

- Consultation process with relevant stakeholders in this field;
- Drafting the Terms of reference and launching of CfP;
- 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.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

All conditions necessary for successful implementation of this project are in place.

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 and territories through three areas of intervention:

- 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 NGO/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.

The current national project will complement the above-mentioned horizontal activities. The core of this project is capacity building with the view to improve legal environment supportive towards civil society, strengthen capacity of CSOs, raise awareness on the role of civil society in political processes, facilitate networking and partnerships building between CSOs and to increase knowledge on EU integration, policies and institutions. Therefore expected results of this project are improved CSOs professional standards and role in political process, stronger partnerships and networks and stronger cooperation with corresponding EU CSOs and better CSOs understanding of EU affairs and accession process. The total budget of this programme is 12 to 14 million euros.

Technical assistance (TA) is also envisaged under this new Civil Society Facility with the aim of strengthening the overall capacities and accountability of CSOs, within the eligible areas, With respect to component 1, the concept has been inspired largely by the SUTRA project implemented by UNDP and dealing with sustainable return for refugees and IDPs in selected municipalities in BiH. However, several other projects, funded by the EC Delegation, indirectly targeted cooperation between civil society and municipal authorities. Such projects were: "Responsible Councillor" – implemented by Centre for Civic Initiatives (CCI) "Empowerment Citizens Building good governance" – implemented by BOSPO; "New Role of NGOs in public policy designing in Bosnia and Herzegovina" – implemented by ALDI, etc. Many municipalities are involved in Regional Development Associations supported by CARDS programme.

UNDP already implemented similar project with over 40 municipalities where municipalities have been trained to develop evaluation criteria for project selection, and to use cooperation with CSO on project selection. However, the municipal and CS staff have been trained on selection of projects which were supporting return process (selection of beneficiaries, job creation projects, etc). Therefore, substantial number of municipalities will easily catch up with the new mechanism of "call for proposals" for CSO.

Two further projects were focused on citizens' participation in decision and policy making processes at municipal level. Acquired knowledge by municipalities will assist them in understanding easily the "Call for Proposal" concept and philosophy behind it.

Support to the Youth Council has been provided up to now by GTZ and an Italian NGO (CISP). This is likely to be phased out as the current project phases in, It is therefore intended to be fully complimentary.

IPA 2007 and 2008 foresee a number of actions involving environmental infrastructure (details) with which these proposed grants to support environmental NGOs would be complimentary.

There are no other projects targeting anti-corruption from IPA 2007 or 2008 in BiH. The call for proposals is however coherent with a similar call envisaged in the multi-beneficiary programme for IPA 2008.

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.

With respect to youth , there is a need to embed and enhance the decisions taken by state authorities in this field in order for the interests and the voice of young people to be taken into account in the decisions of government. Increased signs of active disaffection by young people in BiH have been noticed over the past 12 months and it is important that governments at all levels react to this and interact positively with the young people of the country. There is a need to act at the interface between government and civil society which this programme is intended to address.

If BiH is to meet the environmental acquis of the EU acquis it will have to start before formal candidate status and the work will doubtless carry on for a considerable period after accession as the gap is enormous. Civil society organisations have a vital role to play in this field. Previous projects have been successful not only in raising awareness of the problems amongst the general public and politicians (particularly at local level) but also in undertaking a number of concrete actions aimed at improving the situation at local level.

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)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	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	X		1,750,000	1,500,000	85.71	150,000	8.57	0	150,000	0	100,000	5.72
contract 1.1	_	_	1,750,000	1,500,000	85.71	150,000	8.57		150,000		100,000	5.72
Activity 2	X		1,100,000	1,000,000	90.91	0	0.00	0	0	0	100,000	9.09
contract 2.1	_	_	1,100,000	1,000,000	90.91	0	0.00				100,000	9.09
Activity 3	X		504,783	504,783	100.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
Contract 3.1	_	_	504,783	504,783	100.00	0	0.00					0.00
Activity 4	X		550,000	500,000	90.91	0	0.00	0	0	0	50,000	9.09
Contract 4.1	_	_	550,000	500,000	90.91	0	0.00				50,000	9.09
TOTAL IB			3,904,783	3,504,783	89.76	150,000	3.84		150,000		250,000	6.40
TOTAL INV			0			0						
TOTAL PROJECT			3,904,783	3,504,783	89.76	150,000	3.84	0	150,000	0	250,000	6.40

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 Tendering	of Signature contract	of Project Completion
Contract 1.1 Duration: 18 months	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2011
Contract 2.1 Duration: 12-24 months	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2011
Contract 3.1 Duration: 12 months	Q2 2009	Q1 2010	Q4 2011
Contract 4.1 Duration 12-24 months	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2011

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

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

Civil society organisations have strong female representation and it is envisaged that groups advocating women's rights will be strongly represented both as direct beneficiaries and as "mainstreamed" elements in the projects. The need to address gender issues will be plain in all calls for proposals and tenders launched in the course of the programme.

6.2 Environment

This cross cutting issue will be targeted specifically with the grant scheme. This scheme will be assisting environmental NGOs in developing their full potential as partners in the effective implementation of environmental standards and sustainable management of natural resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However environmental issues will also be eligible for support from other components of the programme.

6.3 Minorities

Minorities in BiH are defined as all groups who are not "constituent peoples" (ie Serbs, Croats and Bosniaks). The Roma are the largest minority and are highly vulnerable to discrimination and social exclusion. Projects targeting this population and involving their representatives will be encouraged in all three components of the programme as well as an obligation to take account of the interests of minorities in all actions.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format

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

ANNEX III: Details per EU funded contract

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	Programme name and number	
	Support to civil society	
	Contracting period) expires: N+2	Disbursement period expires: N+5
		Total budget : 3,904,783 EUR
		IPA budget: 3,504,783 EUR

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
Contribution to democratic stabilisation, conciliation and further development of Bosnia and Herzegovina through support of civil society development.	Number of CSOs engaged in a dialogue and direct jointed actions with the government/s as well as number of implemented EU standards in environment and youth sectors.	Reports, field visits, bilateral contacts.	
Project/s purpose/s	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouragement of partnership and dialogue between governmental and non-governmental sectors, including effective implementation of EU standards in environment and youth sectors as well as fight against corruption and identification of strategic goals in civil society development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of civil society and governments' joint actions. Number of identified strategic goals in CS development strategy document. Number of implemented EU environmental standards in BiH Number of implemented strategic objectives identified in the BiH Youth policy document Number of implemented measures in the field against corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative analysis of the joint actions between govt and non govt sectors Statistics from the municipalities and state institutions. Comparative statistics of the projects in implementation phase produced by EC consultants. 	<p>Support and sufficient level of interest on the part of local authorities</p> <p>Continued commitment of Council of Ministers to implementation of youth strategy</p> <p>Possible obstruction of anti-corruption projects from political level or harassment by</p>

			organised crime
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity and activity of MZs in selected municipalities EU environmental standards introduced in BiH Youth national policy implemented in BiH Improved service delivery by local government engaging CSOs, with particular reference to the MTDS. Improved awareness of need to fight against corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of municipalities and MZs participatingly Number of implemented EU standards in environment , anti-corruption and youth policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP's implementation reports, municipal reports, field visits, bilateral contacts. 	
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
Activity 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint identification of areas of cooperation by CS and govt sector in written form (MoU) Reinforcement and capacity-building of MZsSecuring municipal co-funding Implementation of municipal Call for Proposals. Monitoring and reporting 	This project requires direct agreement with UNDP since this organisation has good experience in SUTRA projects which is similar to this one.	EUR 1.500.000	Political influence of certain NGOs (for example: war veteran associations) represent effective pressure groups in municipalities countering the aims of this project..

<p>Activity 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation process with relevant stakeholders in this field. • Drafting the Terms of reference • Information campaign on the upcoming Call for Proposals. • Launching the CfP. • Evaluation of proposals received. • 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. 	<p>Local Call for proposals – grant scheme</p>	<p>EUR 1,000,000</p>	<p>Lack of qualitative knowledge about EU environmental standards by the local (BiH) NGOs.</p>
<p>Activity 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the operational manual for professionals working with youth issues; 2. Analysis of legislative framework on state, entity and cantonal level with reference to the monitoring and statistical data collection; 	<p>This programme requires engagement of a consultancy company experienced in similar programmes. Required means will be: experienced key experts, support staff, necessary training equipment,</p>	<p>EUR 504,783</p>	<p>- Lack of interest civil servants to attend training program;</p> <p>- Unwillingness of Entities' statistic bureaus to participate in development of unified monitoring indicators and data collection methodology;</p> <p>- Lack of political interest of establishment of BiH</p>

<p>3. Preparation of recommendations for harmonization of current legal framework for monitoring and statistical data collection related to Youth policy with Acquis;</p> <p>Initiatives on unification of legal framework for monitoring and statistical data collection related to Youth policy and harmonization with EC standards.</p>			Youth National Agency;
<p>Activity 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation process with relevant stakeholders in this field. • Drafting the Terms of reference • Information campaign on the upcoming Call for Proposals. • Launching the CfP. • Evaluation of proposals received. • 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. 	Grant Scheme for Local NGOs	EUR 500,000	Possible opposition and obstruction from political level and organised crime

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

Contracted								
Contract 1.1	1,500,000							
Contract 1.2	1,000,000							
Contract 1.3	504,783							
Contract 1.4.	500,000							
Cumulated	3,504,783							
Disbursed								
Contract 1.1		600,000			750,000			150,000
Contract 1.2		900,000					100,000	
Contract 1.3		454,305				50,478		
Contract 1.4.		200,000		250,000		50,000		
Cumulated		2,154,305	2,154,305	2,404,305	3,154,305	3,254,783	3,354,783	3,504,783

ANNEX III: Details per EU funded contract

Contract 1.1 – direct award grant

For the contract 1.1 it is expected from the contractor to conduct appropriate campaign in order to inform all municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina about the programme. It is envisaged that the project be awarded to the UNDP for management under a direct agreement (Grant contract). The contractor would then be responsible for overall co-ordination and implementation of the project under supervision of the Steering Committee referred to previously.

The beneficiary municipalities will be selected following criteria agreed by the Steering Committee in lines with the terms of reference. Grants to individual or groups of civil society organisations may be made by beneficiary municipalities who agree to implement the rules for transparent awards.

Co financing

Participating municipalities will be expected to contribute 10% of the costs of implementing project on their territory. Additional funds may be obtained from other donors. compliance with state aids provisions

Ownership of assets (current and after project completion)

Any assets acquired will become the property of the municipalities or partner NGOs as appropriate.

Contract 2.1 – grant scheme to environmental NGOs

This grant scheme will be managed by the EC Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Terms of Reference will be developed in due time.

The following will be expected from the recipient NGOs:

- participation in environmental policy development, including development of action plans and dialogue with local and regional authorities;
- NGO participation in environmental impact assessment procedures;
- Support services (legal advocacy centres, technical advisory centres information systems etc.) for the civil society related to public participation **and decision making activities;**
- Advocacy and lobbying for adoption and implementation of legislation;
- Transfer of know-how and familiarisation with existing legislation and technical documentation the field of environment and natural resources;

Co financing

Since it is a grant scheme it will be required applicants secure minimum 10% co-financing for each project.

Ownership of assets (current and after project completion)

Any assets acquired will become the property of the awarded NGOs or their beneficiaries as appropriate.

Contract 3.1 –service contract

The contractor will be requested to conduct the following tasks:

- Analysis of legislative framework on state, entity and cantonal level related to the monitoring and statistical data collection;
- Draft and propose legislation amendments for harmonization of legal framework for monitoring and data collection related to the youth issues.;
- Develop a model for monitoring and statistical data collection.;
- Develop monitoring and data collection operational manual'
- Development of a database'
- Delivering appropriate trainings to the relevant stakeholders on the above mentioned issues.;

Co-financing:

It is not foreseen under this contract.

Ownership of assets (current and after project completion)

It is foreseen to be handed over to respective state authorities.

Contract 4.1 – grant scheme to NGOs active in the fight against corruption

This grant scheme will be managed by the EC Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Terms of Reference will be developed in due time.

The following will be expected from the recipient NGOs:

- participation in policy development, including development of action plans and dialogue with local and regional authorities;
- NGO participation in assessment of official procedures
- Support services (legal advocacy centres, technical advisory centres information systems etc.) for the civil society related to public participation and decision making activities;
- Advocacy and lobbying for adoption and implementation of legislation;
- Transfer of know-how and familiarisation with existing legislation and technical documentation the field of management of financial and other resources;

Co financing

Since it is a grant scheme it will be required applicants secure minimum 10% co-financing for each project.