

Project Fiche No. 7

Civil Society Facility (CSF):

- 1. Technical Assistance Phase II**
- 2. “People 2 People” programme**
- 3. Partnership Actions between Civil Society Organisations:**
 - 3.1. Empowerment of women**
 - 3.2. Protection of children from violence**

1. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number:** 2010/022-028
- 1.2 Title:** Civil Society Facility:
(1) Technical Assistance Phase II;
(2) “People to People” programme;
(3) Partnership Actions – ‘Empowerment of women’
and ‘Protection of children from violence’
- 1.3 ELARG statistical code:** 01.35 - Civil Society
- 1.4 Location / Beneficiaries** Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99
Turkey

Implementing arrangements

- 1.5 Contracting Authority:** European Union represented by the European Commission on behalf of the Beneficiaries.
- 1.6 Implementing Agency** Not applicable
- 1.7 Beneficiaries:** Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)¹, i.e. all not-for-profit structures outside government and public administrations², as well as beneficiaries of the “People 2 People” programme (individuals or organisations).

¹ The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) defines ‘civil society organisations’ as “*all organisational structures whose members have objectives and responsibilities that are of general interest and who also act as mediators between the public authorities and citizens*”.

² e.g. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), professional and business associations, employers’ organisations, trade unions, associations of local self-governments.

Financing

1.8 Overall Project Cost:	EUR 12 825 000
1.9 EU contribution:	EUR 12 000 000
1.9 Final date for contracting:	30 November 2011
1.10 Final date for execution of contracts:	30 November 2013
1.12 Final date for disbursements:	30 November 2014
1.13 Indicative Project Duration:	18-24 months

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective is to strengthen civil society within a participative democracy and to stimulate a civil society friendly 'environment' and culture.

2.2 Project purpose

The project aims to develop a strong regional partnership dialogue between CSOs from the region themselves and with their EU counterparts and public authorities as well as to enhance the transparency and the accountability of CSOs. In particular, the project should favour the following aspects:

- a professionally operating civil society sector,
- new CSO networks, common strategy and initiatives,
- better quality of services and good dissemination of common values in the region,
- better support of democratic issues, including raising awareness of relevant matters amongst citizens and public authorities by means of intercultural dialogue.

2.3 Link with AP / NPAA / EP/ SAA³

2.3.0 General

A principal political objective of the Western Balkans and Turkey is accession to the European Union. The Commission Communication of 5 March 2008⁴ described the overall strategy of involving Civil Society in the accession process through the Civil Society Facility (CSF): *“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 facility will promote cooperation and transfer of know-how between business, trade union, and professional organisations in the partner countries and the corresponding EU level organisations.”*

³ AP = Accession Partnership; NPAA = National Programme for the Adoption of the *acquis* (Candidate Countries), National Action Plan (Potential Candidates); EP = European Partnership; SAA = Stabilisation and Association Agreement

⁴ COM(2008) 127 - “Western Balkans: Enhancing the European Perspective”

The *Civil Society Facility* (CSF) consists of three areas of activity: (i) support for local civic initiatives and capacity-building, (ii) a “People 2 People” programme, and (iii) ‘partnership actions’ to develop networks between CSOs and to promote transfers of knowledge and experience.

The Commission Communication on the Enlargement Strategy 2008-2009⁵ underlined the importance of the CSF to increase the participation of CSOs in the reforms to be undertaken by the Candidates and Potential Candidates for Accession. This strategy sets out to obtain public support for accession and will strongly determine the pace and quality of the accession process.

The CSF is a single facility for the benefit of all Candidates and Potential Candidates for Accession although it is implemented through both the National and the Multi-beneficiary IPA Programmes. It is financed both from the IPA Multi-beneficiary programme (managed by DG Enlargement, Directorate D) and from the national IPA programmes (managed by the European Commission Delegations or, in the case of decentralised implementation, by the relevant authorities of the Western Balkans and Turkey).

CSO developments in the Western Balkans and Turkey are summarised below:

2.3.1 Albania

CSOs monitor the respect of human rights and the fulfilment of Albania’s obligations under the SAA. However, civic engagement is low and the capacity of CSOs remains weak particularly in terms of advocacy, public relations, networking and partnership building. Nevertheless the protection of children's rights has increased. The 2008-2013 Social Protection and Social Inclusion Strategy⁶ has set out the strategy to improve the situation of *inter alia* social services for children. The national IPA 2009 programme foresees funds for "Civic Initiatives and Capacity Building" of EUR 1 500 000 in the areas of fight against organised crime and corruption as well as environment and vulnerable people.

2.3.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 2007 between the State-Level Council of Ministers and CSOs providing the framework for cooperation but dialogue between civil society and the BiH Government is limited. Few CSOs are country-wide. Trades unions lack official status and are registered as NGOs. Several Human Rights NGOs have received financing from the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) for issues such as reconciliation, anti-torture, women and children’s rights but BiH has made little progress in the social protection of vulnerable people.

2.3.3 Croatia

Croatian CSOs continue to play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights and democracy. The Government’s "National Strategy for the Creation of an Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development 2006-2011"⁷ is based upon a broad consensus between civil society and government representatives. However, progress should be made for raising the influence of CSOs on policy debate. Further concrete actions are required to tackle

⁵ COM(2008) 674 - “Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2008-2009”

⁶ *Albanian Social Protection Sector Strategy 2008-2013* published on the website of the, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, August 2007: www.mpcs.gov.al

⁷ Government of the Republic of Croatia, 12 July 2006, published on the website of the Government Office for Cooperation with NGOs, www.uzuvrh.hr

child poverty, to increase protection of socially vulnerable persons and to ensure better integration, reconciliation and tolerance.

2.3.4 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Government has adopted a strategy for cooperation with CSOs, and their active involvement in public policymaking has increased. However, the development of professional and civic associations is hampered by lack of finance and is mainly dependent upon external resources. Many sectors are not sufficiently addressed, such as the protection of economic and social rights and compliance with international rules for the protection of children's rights.

2.3.5 Montenegro

With the establishment of the Office for Cooperation, the legal framework for CSOs has been satisfactory. Nevertheless, socio-economic reform in Montenegro requires the better participation of civil society. CSOs should complement services provided by public authorities in raising the economic and social protection of women, children and other marginalised and vulnerable groups.

2.3.6 Serbia

Civil society organisations play an active part in the social, economic and political life. The Law on Citizens' Associations was adopted in July 2009, but other regulatory issues such as financial framework and possible tax relief remain unresolved. There are some improvements in cooperation between the government and civil sector, but it is mainly on an ad hoc basis. The Ministry for Public Administration and Local Self-Government has suggested the institutionalisation of the cooperation by establishing an office within the Government.

The Serbian Constitution provides a good overall framework but specific legislation remains to be adopted in a number of areas, in particular anti-discrimination laws regulating the work and election of minority national councils. Much is still required to improve the conditions of children, and rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities.

2.3.7 Kosovo⁸

The overall capacity of CSOs remains weak. The Government is not yet accustomed to the idea of a long-term partnership with civil society. The necessary legislative and financial mechanisms for its support remain rudimentary. The civil society sector is re-focusing its attention from post-crisis activities to building democracy as well as being involved in economic, social and cultural development.

Implementation concentrates on minority rights but the protection of women against domestic violence, protection, education and development of children, integration and protection of people with disabilities all require close attention. Also, the implementation of legislation regarding gender equality should be improved.

2.3.8 Turkey

The legal framework for the freedom of assembly is broadly in line with European standards. Citizens have been able to exercise this right without interference from the authorities but the

⁸ Under UNSCR 1244/99

financial viability of the CSO sector remains under risk. NGOs rely too heavily on foreign funding from the EU and other international donors.

Despite reforms, the participation of NGOs in all sectors of democratic life remains limited. Their participation in policy-making and related formal structures is improving at a slower pace and requires further attention. This is partly due to the limited culture of collaboration in the public sector with CSOs and the lack of a standard general code of conduct for partnership in policy-making.

Concerning social rights, additional efforts are required to improve the administrative capacity of CSOs in the areas of domestic violence against women, the protection of children including education, juvenile justice system and child labour.

2.4 Link with MIPD

This project is in line with Section 2.3.1.3.6 of the IPA Multi-beneficiary Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2009-2011⁹. In order to ensure that civil society is fully engaged in the EU integration process, this project will complement Multi-beneficiary and National projects initiated under IPA 2008 and IPA 2009 and promote partnership actions within the Western Balkan region and Turkey.

2.5 Link with National Development Plans

Under the different IPA National Programmes special attention has been given to strengthen the capacity of CSOs mainly by specific calls for proposals and in some cases (e.g. Croatia and Turkey) by providing advisory services and training. Civil society capacity building continues to gain in importance and this Multi-beneficiary project will complement national programmes by providing multi-country cooperation and exchange opportunities.

Close cooperation is also foreseen with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC). The work of the RCC focuses on several priority areas and the RCC will be encouraged to establish close cooperation and contacts with CSOs.

3. Description of the project

3.1 Background and justification

Civil Society remains important for the acceptance and implementation of the values of the European Union in potential Member States. At a political level, further legislation has still to be adopted and effectively implemented and enforced. For a beneficiary to be able to advance towards European accession, legislation and principles have to be recognised among citizens and be regularly monitored. Civil Society continues to be crucial in this respect.

To increase the role of civil society in EU integration, the overall strategy for supporting civil society developed in the framework of IPA 2008 under the CSF constitutes an essential instrument in both the national and multi-beneficiary/regional programmes. The Commission Communication of 5 November 2008¹⁰ underlines the importance of the CSF for the increased participation of CSOs in the reforms to be undertaken in the enlargement countries.

The CSF consists of three strands, all of which will be included in this project:

⁹ COM(2009) 4518

¹⁰ COM(2008) 674 “Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2008-2009”

- i. Support to civic initiatives and capacity-building thereby enforcing the role of civil society at local and national level.
- ii. A “People 2 People” (“P2P”) programme supporting visits to EU institutions and bodies to exchange experiences, know-how and good practice between Beneficiaries and EU CSOs.
- iii. Partnership Actions carried out between beneficiary and EU CSOs leading to a transfer of knowledge and the creation and strengthening of networks.

Phase II of the **Technical Assistance Project** will continue to address the needs of CSOs identified but not covered under Phase I in order to increase their capacity, improve their democratic role and to continue to promote networks of CSOs across regional borders.

The “**P2P**” programme will continue to arrange visits of people belonging to organisations and/or individuals who may thereafter disseminate information in their home country by way of local information channels, meetings and discussions.

Regarding **Partnership Actions**, the European Commission has drawn attention to the matters of gender equality and children’s rights in the Western Balkans¹¹. Under the EU Communication on Women¹², the European Commission reiterated its commitment to promote **gender equality**. EU funding for the empowerment of men and women is available as a cross-cutting issue in the European Initiative for Human Rights (EIDHR) programme but there have been no initiatives that focus exclusively on gender in the framework of civil society. In addition, a recent DfID¹³ report points out that gender inequalities exist in leadership, decision-making and education, and notes the deterioration of the economic and political position of women in the Balkan region. The understanding of gender dimension of violence is of specify importance.

The project will encourage more and effective coordination and interaction partnership between EU and Western Balkan stakeholders and will contribute to the development of a strengthened regional network on gender equality. Activities will aim for partnerships between organisations both local and within the EU.

With regard to **children’s rights**, the European Commission made clear in the Communication on Strategic Objectives 2005-2009 that “*A particular priority must be effective protection of the rights of children, both against economic exploitation and all forms of abuse, with the Union acting as a beacon to the rest of the world*”. In April 2005, Commissioners in charge of Fundamental, Rights, Non-discrimination and Equal Opportunities introduced a new plan for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of children’s rights in the internal and external policies of the EU.

A recent study by UNICEF highlights the critical condition of child victims of violence and the “*acute need of reform of child protection systems in the region, better identification and referral of cases of violence against children*”. The study underlines the importance of equipping civil society and public authorities with the means to monitor, report and advocate the rights of children and to encourage the further exchange of good practices and lessons learned from the region and Member States. The project will promote partnership actions and intensify the protection of children from violence and bring about changes to the conditions of children.

¹¹ COM(2006) 367 “Towards an EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child” dated 4 July 2006

¹² EC Council Conclusions 11177/07 of 23 June 2007

¹³ Department for International Development (United Kingdom)

The projects under IPA 2010 will not only continue to complement actions launched under IPA 2008 and 2009 but also will additionally cover the needs of CSOs and support schemes to civil society partnerships that give priority to women and children.

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

The project will complement national IPA programmes as well as initiatives of other donors and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC). It will be regularly monitored and evaluated to allow for readjustments. The project will contribute towards participative democracy by enhancing civil society bodies, their role in society and their understanding of EU integration, policies and the role of EU institutions. It will also foster partnerships that support the adoption of good practices and standards tackling problems of great importance to the Western Balkans and Turkey.

The project should be seen as a catalyst for the development of regional and sectoral networking, exchanges of experience and information, as well as the sharing of common benchmarks. It seeks to increase regional cooperation and networking among regional CSOs *inter se* and with CSOs from EU and other stakeholders, encouraging in particular partnership with CSOs and public authorities. Networks established through different project activities should help support the sustainability of the action once the support from the European Commission has ended.

The project will principally benefit the general public. It sets out to increase both the involvement of citizens in society and its awareness of the role of civil society in the light of eventual accession to the EU as well as of EU policy and initiatives in which the general public may exercise a strong influence.

3.3 Expected results and measurable indicators

The involvement of CSOs in the democratic process through multilateral partnership is considered the appropriate method of improving the development, function and involvement of civil society and of increasing the influence of civil society region-wide on broadly defined activities and monitoring the results of actions taken.

The following results are expected. Ideally, they will be verified two years after completion of the project using the indicators set out below.

3.3.1 Technical Assistance Phase II (Indicative Budget: EUR 6.70 million)

Expected results:

- Further reinforcement of the professional capacity of CSOs;
- CSOs organised so as to play an increasingly influential role in the formulation of public policy at local, national, regional and EU levels;
- Increased citizens' awareness of their rights and duties;
- Enhanced cooperation and networking among CSOs from the Beneficiaries, and with CSOs from the EU;
- Increased understanding by CSOs of EU affairs;
- Development of common EU regional principles, values and good practices.

Measurable indicators

- Number of CSOs targeted;
- Proportion of training courses brought further up to date;

- Skills identified at national level and total number of training events, events undertaken with know-how transfer to CSOs;
- Number of CSO staff having benefited from training, i.e. advised and supported;
- Decrease in number of organisations with mediocre potential ability to sustain activities;
- Percentage of CSOs partnership and network built up after the project;
- Percentage of information from and provided to CSOs compared with previous situations, thereby raising dialogue and partnership by CSOs;
- Number of EU-regional CSO exchanges and joint actions;
- Number of CSOs that carry out funded activities.

3.3.2 “P2P” programme (Indicative Budget: EUR 2.00 million)

Expected results:

- Transition to spontaneous and better cooperation with corresponding EU CSOs;
- Better understanding of EU affairs and the accession process eventually leading to long-term information channels and sustainable projects;
- Increased participation of citizens in civil society activities.
- Skills and space created for CSOs to significantly influence public policy nationally (foster dialogue with national authorities, developing advocacy and lobbying skills), and across the region and (iii) at European level (cross border CSO partnerships, simplified access to EU information and programmes)
- Network and networking enhanced among CSOs from the Beneficiaries and with CSOs from the EU
- Information system throughout the region established

Measurable indicators:

- Number of new partnerships at regional, national and EU levels created
- Organisation of local events or campaigns with multiplier effect following the study visits at national or regional levels

Indicators will be reviewed and developed at each stage in order to offer a high quality and extensive reflection of the achievements of the “P2P” programme and the programme may later be adjusted in order to respond more closely to the above objectives.

3.3.3.1 Partnership action: Empowerment of women (Indicative Budget: EUR 1.65 million)

Expected results:

- Increased awareness on EU gender equality standards in the region;
- Strengthened capacity of CSOs to monitor regional progress, to cooperate and to share knowledge and experience with their counterparts from the region and the EU;
- Reinforced interaction between CSOs and decision-makers, using the experience and best practice of EU CSOs (e.g. CSOs sharing expertise on government measures).

Measurable indicators:

- Number of new partnerships and networks formed;
- Increased membership in these CSO;
- Number and quality of structures for CSO/government interaction;
- Number of new measures drawn up and implemented by governments.

3.3.3.2 Partnership action: Protection of children from violence (Indicative Budget: EUR 1.65 million)

Expected results:

- Enhanced monitoring systems and improved capacity of CSOs that work with vulnerable families, especially with mothers, and children;
- Awareness raised about the condition of children and encourage joint actions through networks and organisations both within the region and with the EU;
- Strengthened interaction of CSOs with decision-makers.

Measurable indicators:

- Number of new monitoring systems developed;
- Number of new joint actions between CSO in the region and governments;
- Number of networks between CSOs in the region and the EU established.

3.4 Main activities:

3.4.1. Technical Assistance Phase II

The aim is to continue the regional technical assistance started in 2009, which *inter alia* is to analyse and identify the priority needs of the civil society sector in the region, design and deliver training programmes, develop communication tools, support the creation of a regional Civil Society Forum, evaluate the impact of (donor-funded) actions, monitor the implementation of grants awarded following EU calls for proposals, and to make a needs analysis supporting future programming.

3.4.2. “P2P” programme

The third phase will complement the programme of study visits organised between 2008 and 2010.

3.4.3. Partnership action: empowerment of women

The aim is to support activities as follows:

- *Regional network*: development of links between Beneficiary and EU women’s organisations (focusing on campaigning for women’s rights, lobbying governments, monitoring progress of governments);
- *Standards and lesson-learning*: workshops involving CSOs and government representatives sharing experiences across EU and accession states on experiences of civil society working with governments promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment;
- *Study tours*: visits to government bodies and CSOs in EU states demonstrating good practice on gender equality and women’s empowerment and government/CSO partnership;
- *Regional awareness-raising*: of the importance of gender equality to economic development and as a requirement prior to accession.

These activities should lead to increased professionalism and cooperation among primarily the civil society but also indirectly governments in the region. With the knowledge gained through activities and partnership between experts, it should be possible to improve the strategy and monitoring of national programmes.

3.4.4. Partnership action: Protection of children from violence

The activities performed by UNICEF aim to ensure a better understanding of the condition of children in the region and to increase interaction at all levels between institutions for the protection of children as follows:

- Give information to main stakeholder institutions, particularly schools, and provide a strategic focus to strengthen their capacity and exchange practices;
- Develop community-based day care and pre-school service models through pilot projects implemented by local communities;
- Establish a regional platform to promote exchange of practices and lessons learned among the various institutions involved the project.
- Identify gaps in current protection systems in effective identification and referral of cases of violence against children to encourage better interaction between all levels of children's protection institutions.
- Identify existing child rights monitoring systems used by civil society, national Bar Associations, children's networks, national Parliaments and others.
- Conduct regional consultations and study tours in selected European Union and other countries of Parliamentarians, civil society, national Bars Associations, children's networks and key government partners from the Balkans.
- Disseminate European standards for independent children's rights institutions in the Balkans.
- Share information and strategies among independent children's rights institutions and organisations with a particular focus on independent monitoring and protection of children's rights
- Review and initiate changes of national laws in order
 - to consider that children who witness their mothers being battered are victims of violence, so that they have the equal right to protection and damage compensation.
 - to establish effective measures that will ensure safe custody of children in cases of separation and divorce, in domestic violence cases.

3.5 Risks and assumptions

The development of a civil society culture in the region requires *political stability* and a favourable environment for the enhancement of CSOs and civil society dialogue. The present general political framework within the Western Balkans and Turkey should allow for dialogue and development of and with CSOs.

Consequently, partner CSOs and/or authorities from the Western Balkans and Turkey should be willing to establish and improve their exchange of information. CSOs should wholeheartedly work together to establish alliances and coalitions to help strengthen advocacy, etc. These efforts will fail if the authorities implement policies and actions that are counterproductive to achieving a civil society culture. It is therefore of paramount importance that the EU and other donors keep a close eye on this and take appropriate measures if necessary. It is very important that donors remain committed to a strong civil society in the region.

CSOs have to demonstrate their *legitimacy and credibility* as reliable and constructive partners representing important elements of society: citizens should trust CSOs. In addition, beneficiary CSOs should be keen on establishing partnerships with other CSOs within the

region and the EU and they should have the capacity to absorb and successfully implement contracts awarded to them. These matters will be analysed thoroughly during the selection process of proposals.

Another crucial issue is *long-term sustainability*. Many CSOs in the region do not have a membership basis and depend wholly on donors to finance their activities. Another related risk is that many CSOs fail to address citizens' needs and interests. The great risk is that donors inflate civil society and do not ensure long-term sustainability and a high level of grass-root participation.

3.6 Linked Activities

3.6.1 Multi-beneficiary Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD)

This project has been designed on the basis of the Multi-beneficiary MIPD 2009-2011 (Section 2.3.1.3.6) in which support to Civil Society Dialogue and Development is a main element of the overall EU strategy regarding Civil Society.

3.6.2 Prior Regional or Multi-beneficiary Programmes

- CARDS 2003: "Democratic Stabilisation - Civil Society Development and Network Building ('Network to Network')"
- CARDS 2006: "Consolidating Partnership between Civil Society Organisations and Public Authorities for Raising Minority Rights in the Region"
- Phare 2006: "Business Support Programme"
- IPA 2007: "Support to Media Production in South East Europe"
- IPA 2008: "Civil Society Facility"
- IPA 2009: "Civil Society Facility"

3.6.3 National IPA Programmes

National assistance targets the first strand of the CSF and covers aspects that require grassroots intervention and capacity building of small civil society groups with the purpose of enhancing their influence and participation in political and legal decisions, particularly in the light of eventual European integration.

3.6.4 Other Donor Assistance (e.g. EU Member States)

Donors such as USAID, UN agencies, the World Bank, CIDA, SIDA, DfID continue to be engaged in strengthening civil society within democracy-building projects. Another important donor, which is often forgotten, is the national government both on national and local level.

It is vital that there be very good coordination between donors. The intention is that the Advisory Groups already established under the Technical Assistance project serve this purpose.

3.7 Lessons learned

Under previous projects to support civil society (see 3.6.2 above) there have been some important achievements. Networks and partnerships have been established and strengthened, and information on the EU *acquis* has been shared. However, it has become apparent that the

vast majority of these networks and partnerships include only CSOs of the same nature. As a result, the involvement of other essential partners remains limited. This is why the current programme pays particular attention to cross-sectoral partnerships and networks.

To allow them to flourish, legislative frameworks, public incentives and indeed the perception of CSOs among the general public should improved. The Technical Assistance will continue to provide valuable input for this. Furthermore, the T/A will provide guidance to the projects acting as a mediator/facilitator.

Experience has also shown that support to Civil Society is considered as being too fragmented. Therefore this programme will follow the path set by the CSF in strengthening the overall coordination and coherence of assistance and activities carried on or funded by the EU, its Member States and other public and private donors. DG Enlargement endeavours to improve coordination by organising regular meetings throughout the year with authorities in the Western Balkans and Turkey, Delegations and stakeholders.

One of the principal issues in this coordination will be the co-financing of projects. Under this programme, it will be necessary to establish partnerships involving CSOs from different backgrounds, which will also allow for more financially powerful CSOs such as Business Representative Organisations to be involved. Moreover, under the current Technical Assistance local steering committees composed of CSO representatives and donors have been established throughout the IPA region.

These committees are also open to private donors (foundations, etc.) giving them the opportunity to co-finance projects selected under EU calls for proposals. Such coordination not only saves much time but also ensures that less financially powerful CSOs are able to participate in calls for proposals launched by the Commission.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	EU 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 3.4. 1	x		6 700 000	6 700 000	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service contract												
Activity 3.4.2	x		2 000 000	2 000 000	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service contract												
Activity 3.4.3	x		2 062 500	1 650 000	80	-	-	-	-	-	412 500	20
Grant contract												
Activity 3.4.4	x		2 062 500	1 650 000	80	-	-	-	-	-	412 500	20
Contribution Agreement												
TOTAL IB			12 825 000	12 000 000	93.6	-	-	-	-	-	825 000	6.4
TOTAL INV			-									
TOTAL PROJECT			12 825 000	12 000 000	93.6	-	-	-	-	-	825 000	6.4

Amounts net of VAT

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

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

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

Contracts	Start of tendering	Signature of contract	Completion of project
Contract 3.4.1. (Service Contract)	Q1 2011	Q3 2011	Q3 2013
Service Contract 3.4.2. ("P2P")	N/A	Q3 2010	Q3 2011
Contract 3.4.3. (Grant Contract)	Q4 2010	Q4 2010	Q3 2012
Contract 3.4.4 (Contribution Agreement)	-	Q2 2010	Q3 2012

6. Cross-cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunities

The principle of equal opportunities between women and men should be taken into account when evaluating the quality of all projects proposed under both components and during all phases of their implementation. Specific attention will be paid to the gender dimension when determining the benefit of training activities. While implementing the project activities and to the extent applicable, Beneficiary authorities will try to assure that gender disaggregated data will be made available to carry out an analysis of the social and economic impact of the actions undertaken.

6.2 Environment

Beneficiaries shall ensure that during implementation of their actions due consideration be given to their Governments' development policies relating to environmental management and that such policies are embodied within all strategic policy documents that they may draft and all training activities that they may carry out.

6.3 Minorities

Intercultural dialogue should be favoured and the rights of minorities and other vulnerable groups, including Roma, should be taken into account when evaluating the quality of all projects proposed under the overall components. While implementing the project activities and to the extent applicable, Beneficiary authorities will try to assure that national disaggregated data will be made available to carry out an analysis of the social and economic, as well as cultural impact of the actions undertaken

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3- Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
- 4- Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:
For *TA contracts*: account of tasks expected from the contractor
For *grants schemes*: account of components of the schemes

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Civil Society Facility -Horizontal Activities (Technical Assistance, People 2 People Programme, Partnership Actions)	CRIS No.: 2010/022-028
IPA Multi Beneficiary Programme 2010		Contracting period expires on 30 November 2011	Disbursement period expires on 30 November 2014
		Total budget : EUR 12 825 000	IPA budget: EUR 12 000 000
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
Contribute to strengthening civil society within a participative democracy, stimulating a civil society friendly 'environment' and culture	• Evaluations of the democracy indicators and sectoral aspects such as freedom of association and human rights improved • Number of good practices that will be promoted at the CSO sector level • Degree of population's understanding of the role of CSOs in society, European integration and objectives	• Statistics • Evaluation and Monitor and Progress reports • Impact Assessment • Studies by EU Member states, International Organisations, other donors, etc. • Country and European Commission through Progress Reports and other Regular Reports (Commission's opinions, Parliamentary reports, Action Programmes, etc) • Findings of the technical assistance contractors • Press and media coverage where the project is expected to have an impact on public opinion	

Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To continue promoting the accountability and credibility of civil society sector and improving the institutional and operational capacity of CSOs in relation to all stakeholders in the region and EU	• Proportion of good quality applications for funding improved under the project • Number of projects carried out successfully compared with previously • Ratings of trust and credibility of CSOs improved after the project	• Evaluation reports of the Call for Proposals (including projects on the reserve lists) • Monitoring reports of the projects implemented under the programme • Ad hoc reports • Interim and final reports • Public opinion surveys and media coverage	• Political stability and favourable environment for development of CSOs and of dialogue • Political commitment guaranteed • Legitimacy and credibility of CSOs are universally recognised • Availability of funds and sufficient absorption capacity of CSOs • Citizens have confidence in activities of CSOs
To reinforce dialogue and strengthen ties between CSOs within the region and their EU counterparts To encourage sustainable CSOs partnership and networks, including public authorities, promoting transfer of knowledge and experience To develop CSOs' advocacy role in supporting democratic issues and advising citizens and public authorities	• Percentage of new joint CSO-stakeholders events and initiatives launched during and after the project • Number of new networks and membership • Total number of projects carried out successfully in the fields covered under the project • Number of initiatives to promote good governance participatory practices	• Official documents of partnership and cooperation agreements • Statistical data on applications for funding • Requests for support, information registered by the technical assistance' team	• Commitment of EU based CSOs and institutions to establish partnerships with their counterparts in Beneficiaries • Willingness of CSOs to establish coalitions to perform a watchdog function
To further encourage CSOs to play an increasing part in the adoption and implementation of the <i>acquis</i> in policy areas where they have an important implementation and advocacy role To raise citizens' understanding of CSOs' role and participation in the democratic process	• Percentage of projects aiming to further adopt and implement the <i>acquis</i> in the fields covered under the project • Percentage of consultation services provided by CSOs to citizens and government		• Donors continue their engagement in supporting civil society • Willingness of relevant governmental bodies to cooperate and adopt national policies supportive to CSOs' initiatives • Citizens have confidence in activities of CSOs

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Increased excellence, accountability and professionalism, visibility, participation, influence of civil society for the benefit of the overall regional and national stakeholders Ties between CSOs and their stakeholders within the Region and from the EU reinforced CSOs (and relevant stakeholders) sector knowledge and institutional capacity improved Resource systems for CSOs developed and supported to provide information and services to answer identified needs of CSOs regionally and nationally Network of permanent stakeholders established and a cooperation system on specific sectors set-up	○ Rating of trust and credibility of CSOs ○ Number of activity aimed to transfer expertise and know-how to CSOs and providing training and consultancy, implemented successfully ○ Total number of targeted CSOs and number of CSOs having benefited from the project ○ Number of requests from CSOs and number of solved Requests ○ Number of new network and memberships ○ Number of debates and consultations initiated by CSOs	• Project Reporting on: Training Events; Study visits / exchanges with EU; Other Events • Monitoring / Evaluation reports • Press releases • CSOs 'Newsletters' • Review of field work	• CSO personnel remains highly motivated • Legislation and previous benchmark results for the EU readily available • Legitimacy and credibility of CSOs are recognised
Increased intervention of CSOs to significantly impact public strategy and policy, across the region and at European level Common EU – regional principles, values and good practices developed Improved position of the CSOs with respect to the provision of information and policy advice to stakeholders Enhanced cooperation between CSOs – States with special emphasis on the elaboration and implementation of compatible measures tackling issues covered in the project	• Number of events involving decision makers and degree of participation to the programming, policies development and enforcement • Number of projects and activities contributing to the adoption and implementation of the EU acquis in comparison to previous and related programmes • Number of public consultations by CSOs • Number of new control and prevention measures	• Official Documentation (Calls for proposals, Applications, Projects Launched) • Project Reporting • Monitoring / Evaluation reports • Press releases • CSOs 'Newsletters' • Review field work	• The efficiency of government initiatives in the fields advocated by CSOs • Citizens have confidence in activities of CSOs • Public authorities and stakeholders recognise CSOs as providers of expertise in key topics • CSO's willingness to get closer to their EU counterparts

Increased awareness of concerned actors (citizens, public authorities and industry) about possibilities to ensure or improve the protection of the environment, energy efficiency, health care and security at work, fights against corruption, organised crime and trafficking New partnership initiatives funded by the programme Enlarged citizens participation in civil society activity	○ Proportion of contributions to the awareness of issues covered under the project including concrete initiatives ○ Number of new projects signed in comparison of previous situation ○ Proportion of citizens' access to public services ○ Proportion of citizens' participation events increased from previously		
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Activities	Means	Cost	Assumptions
3.4.1 Continuation of Technical Assistance - Filling gaps including: Training on specific topics Data collection (desk research, interviews, visits) Drafting compendium and database Limited on-demand expert advice for CSOs Partnership events, initiatives Experience exchange projects	<u>Either</u> call for tender for service contract <u>Or</u> continuation with current contractor by means of direct agreement	EUR 6 700 000	All necessary related actions necessary for the implementation of the project are provided by relevant public bodies
3.4.2 People 2 People Programme Towards: - Awareness raising - Visits programme on relevant EU key policies and the functioning of democratic and transparent decision making system - Bringing the understanding of the <i>acquis</i> closer to the citizens	Call for tender for service contract Implementation, monitoring and evaluation to be undertaken by DG Enlargement, Unit D4 Institution Building - TAIEX	EUR 2 000 000	Idem
3.4.3 Empowerment of women	Call for Proposals: grant contracts	EUR 1 650 000	Idem
3.4.4 Protection of children from violence	Contribution agreement with UNICEF	EUR 1 650 000	Idem

ANNEX 2: Amounts (in EUR) contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011		
Service Contract 3.4.1	-	-	-	-	-	6 700 000		
Service Contract 3.4.2	-	2 000 000	-	-	-	-		
Grant Contract 3.4.3	-	-	1 650 000	-	-	-		
Contribution Agreement 3.4.4	1 650 000	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>1 650 000</i>	<i>3 650 000</i>	<i>5 300 000</i>	<i>5 300 000</i>	<i>5 300 000</i>	<i>12 000 000</i>		

Disbursed	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012
Service Contract 3.4.1	-	-	-	-	-	4 500 000	-	-
Service Contract 3.4.2	-	2 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant Contract 3.4.3	-	-	1 000 000	-	-		325 000	-
Contribution Agreement 3.4.4	1 320 000	-	-	-	165 000	-	-	-
<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>1 320 000</i>	<i>3 320 000</i>	<i>4 320 000</i>	<i>4 320 000</i>	<i>4 485 000</i>	<i>8 985 000</i>	<i>9 310 000</i>	<i>9 310 000</i>
Disbursed	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	
Service Contract 3.4.1	-	765 000	-	765 000	-	670 000		
Service Contract 3.4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grant Contract 3.4.3	-	-	325 000	-	-	-		
Contribution Agreement 3.4.4	165 000	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>9 475 000</i>	<i>10 240 000</i>	<i>10 565 000</i>	<i>11 330 000</i>	<i>11 330 000</i>	<i>12 000 000</i>		

ANNEX 3: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents

- Multi-Beneficiary Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (2007/2009), SEC(2007)749 of 29.05.2007;
- Council decision of 20/02/2006 (2006/145/EC) on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Croatia and repealing Decision 2004/648/EC;
- Council decision of 30/01/2006 (2006/55/EC) on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the European Partnership with Bosnia and Herzegovina and repealing Decision 2004/515/EC;
- Council decision of 30/01/2006 (2006/56/EC) on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the European Partnership with Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo as defined by the UNSCR 1244 of 10/06/1999, and repealing Decision 2004/520/EC;
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1429) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 - Albania 2007 Progress Report
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1429) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 - Albania 2007 Progress Report
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1430) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 – Bosnia and Herzegovina 2007 Progress Report
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1431) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 - Croatia 2007 Progress Report
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1432) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 – the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2007 Progress Report
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1433) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 - Kosovo 2007 Progress Report
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1434) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 - Montenegro 2007 Progress Report
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1435) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 - Serbia 2007 Progress Report
- EC Communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 6 November 2007 (SEC (2007) 1436) on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2007-2008 - Turkey 2007 Progress Report

ANNEX 4: Details per EU funded contract

3.4.1 Technical Assistance (Phase II):

- Either a service contract following negotiated procedure with a single tender based on Article 242(1)(b) of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation or following a call for tender for a maximum of 6 700 000, in either case to be managed by DG Enlargement, Unit D3 - Regional Programmes

3.4.2 People 2 People Programme:

- Contract for approximately 2 000 000 following the extension of the existing contract with GTZ, managed by DG Enlargement, Unit D4 - Institution Building, TAIEX Programme

3.4.3 Empowerment of women:

- Grant contracts totalling approximately 1 650 000 million following a Call for Proposals to be managed by DG Enlargement, Unit D3 - Regional Programmes. The grant beneficiary will contribute with a minimum of 10% of the total eligible cost of the project.

3.4.4 Protection of children from violence:

- Contribution agreement for approximately 1 650 000 million with UNICEF to be managed by DG Enlargement, Unit D3 - Regional Programmes