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Youth Policy**

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¹ The word "National" used in the title of the project refers to the Coordinated Youth Policy of BiH

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List of abbreviations used

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CV	Curriculum Vitae
CCYI BiH	Commission for Coordination of the Youth Issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EU	European Union
FBiH	Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IR	Inception Report
IT	Information Technologies
KE	Key Expert
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TP	Technical Proposal
KoM	Kick off Meeting
PSCM	Project Steering Committee Meetings
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
RS	Republika Srpska
SAA	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
ST	Short Term Expert
ToR	Terms of Reference
OSRS	The Youth Council of Republika Srpska

1. Executive Summary

The fifth quarterly reporting period covers the period of 1st of March 2013 – 31st of May 2013. The focus in this reporting period was especially put on finishing the second training module, starting up the third training module, delivering 2 seminars for the CCYI, submitting the prototype of the M&E platform and manual under component 2 and submitting the Analysis of models for community programme for youth under component 3.

In the next reporting period, 1st of June – 31st of August will primarily have activities in June because of the approaching holiday season:

Component 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finishing the trainings under module III
Component 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop on prototype and manual
Component 5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visibility event in August (International Youth day)

2. Review of project progress and performance

2.1 Policy and programme context

The purpose of the project is to create conditions for better and more efficient dialogue and more functional coordination among stakeholders responsible for youth issues in BiH.

That means that the following results should be achieved through the project:

- Capacities of the CCYI BiH for efficient and effective implementation of its mandate as well as of other beneficiaries of the project enhanced
- A platform for monitoring and evaluation and for collection of statistical data related to the youth issues developed
- Structures/models required for full participation in Community Programs related to youth designed
- Recommendations for future activities developed

2.2 Progress towards achieving objectives

The Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and the Educational Standards model were approved on the extraordinary Steering Committee meeting carried out on 9th of July 2012. The PSCM approved the following seminars and trainings to be carried out:

10 seminars, which are targeted to increase the capacities and know-how of the staff of the Commission for the Coordination of Youth Issues in BiH, as well as selected officials for youth issues on BiH, entity and Brcko District level on the following topics:

1. **The EU youth strategy 2010 - 2018;**
2. **An overview of youth policies in selected EU Countries**, including how the strategy is implemented;
3. **Policy making and design of programme strategies;**
4. **Policy and strategy implementation;**
5. **Youth Policy Interactive Stakeholders Mapping** and their role to the eight fields of action within the EU youth strategy;
6. **Strengthening of interactive inter-institutional capacity of the CCYI** and communication channels with stakeholders under here the open method of coordination used as a tool;
7. **Financial management and fundraising strategies;**
8. **Grant schemes management** in the context of EU youth programmes and pre-accession funds;
9. **Advocacy and lobbying;**
10. **Council of Europe and Youth policies implementation:** main findings and good practices. Lessons learned from study visits in selected EU Countries.

By the end of the reporting period 6 seminars have been carried out

Three **training** programmes, targeting the officers for youth issues at municipal and cantonal level and NGOs, on the following topics:

1. General issues concerning **developing projects and project proposals** in the context of the EU youth strategy;

2. **Fundraising opportunities**, general issues in projects financial management and log frame design;
3. **Development of Municipal Youth strategy**: drafting and implementation tool

By the end of the reporting period, module I and II had been completed and module III started up. Module III will be completed in June, which means that this subcomponent with 30 two day trainings will have been completed.

As far as the **study visits** are concerned, it was agreed on the extraordinary PSCM that they will relate to one new and one old Member State (MS). Slovenia was visited in November 2012 as a representative from the new MS and Germany will be visited in September 2013 as a representative of the old MS.

For Component 2 the prototype of the M&E platform and manual has been submitted and will be continued with a workshop in June 2013.

The first two analyses in Component 3 have been submitted in the reporting period and will be completed in September 2013 with a proposal for three possible models of structures.

Component 4 will, due to delays on appointing a new CCYI, be started up in September 2013 and will be one of the main activities in the last half year of the project.

In Component 5 two promotional activities have until now been carried out. This will be followed by the remaining 4 promotional activities and a youth strategy fair in the last half year of the project.

2.3 Project activities

In the reporting period, 1st of March 2013 – 31st of May 2013, focus has been given on Component 1: Capacity building, Component 2 Monitoring and Evaluation and Component 3, Community programmes for youth.

2.3.1 Component 1: Capacity building

During the reporting period further progress has been made towards achieving the objectives of the project as the two day module II trainings in 10 different training spots were completed. At each training session 25-30 had signed up for the training. The topic of the training was "**Fundraising opportunities**, general issues in projects financial management and log frame design" and was carried out by two local training experts, Ms Emina Pasic and Mr. Ilija Trninic. On average, 19 participated on the trainings.

The evaluation of the module II trainings is attached as annex 4.

The last training module, **Development of Municipal Youth strategy**, was started up in April with 2 trainings, continued in May with 3 trainings and will be completed in June with the last 5 trainings. These trainings are also carried out by the two local training experts, Ms Emina Pasic and Mr. Ilija Trninic. The product delivered from the participants on local municipal youth strategy will afterwards be an important input to the upcoming youth strategy fair.

Two seminars were carried out in Sarajevo 20th and 21st of May 2013. The topics were **Financial management and fundraising strategies** and **Grant schemes management** in the context of EU youth programmes and pre-accession funds. Both seminars were carried out by local training experts, Ms Emina Pasic.

2.3.2 Component 2: Monitoring and evaluation

On the basis of the description of a functional monitoring and evaluation system delivered in December 2012, the prototype of the M&E Platform and a manual for future maintenance and utilisation of the system have been developed and submitted in the reporting period.

2.3.3 Component 3: Community programmes for youth

The main aim of this component is to identify, link and relate the role of the CCYI with the coordination of all the EU Community Programmes that affect directly or indirectly the young people. The first step in this process will be to closely examine the structures that function within BiH, as well as all the EU Programmes that have been implemented or are currently under implementation in BiH in order to examine and identify their impact on the young population in the country.

The analysis of existing structures for community programme for youth has been submitted in the reporting period. The analysis is attached as annex 5.

The second analysis in Component 3, Analysis of the models of Community Programmes has been submitted in May 2013. The analysis is attached as annex 6.

2.3.4 Component 4: Plan for future activities

No activities in the reporting period. A presentation for a discussion on how this component should be implemented will be made on the PSCM 10th of June 2013.

2.3.5 Component 5: Awareness raising and visibility issues

No activities in the reporting period. A presentation for a discussion on the contents and the logistic of the youth strategy fair will be made on the PSCM 10th of June 2013.

2.3.6 Project Steering Committee

An extraordinary PSCM took place in Banja Luka 30th of April 2013. The EU Delegation here especially underlined that the project no longer should wait for new members of the CCYI before the project go on with the rest of the activities.

The 6th ordinary steering committee meeting will take place in Sarajevo 10th of June 2013.

2.4 Management issues

None

3. Work plan for next reporting period

3.1 Results to be delivered

This work plan covers the period from 1st June 2013 to 31st August 2013. A detailed description of the activities to be performed and results to be delivered in the next reporting period follows in section 3.2 and in annex 2. As this period covers the summer holiday season the activities will mainly take place in June 2013. The main activities will be:

Component 1:

- **Delivery of 5 trainings (module 3).**

The 10 trainings on module III were started up in April-May 2013 and the last 5 trainings will be carried out in June 2013.

The training topic of module 3 is: **Development of Municipal Youth strategy**: drafting and implementation tool.

Component 2:

- A workshop on prototype and a manual for the M&E Platform will be carried out 27th of June 2013.

Component 3:

- The preparation of new models will be started up in June 2013. This includes three possible models of structures required for Community Programmes, resting on current elements in BiH, where each model will elaborate on its advantages and disadvantages.

Component 4:

- Will be started up in September 2013.

Component 5:

- One visibility event will be carried out in August 2013 in connection with the International Youth day on the 12th of August 2013.
- The project will continue to support the CCYI in developing the communication strategy.

3.2 Activity schedule

Component/ activity	Activities	Output/milestones	Planned period
0. Inception phase			
0.1	Project kick off meeting	Kick off meeting performed	January 2012
0.2	Establishment of project office	Project office established	January 2012
0.3	Establishment of relations with all parties involved in the project	Meetings performed	January 2012
0.4	Preparation and submission of inception report	Inception report submitted	January 2012
1. Component 1: Capacity building of the CCYI BiH and other beneficiaries			
1.1.	Needs assessment for capacity building for defined target groups	Needs assessment Analysis submitted	Feb-July 2012
1.2	Tailored seminars and trainings covering essential topics held for the target group	Educational standards model submitted	May-July 2012
1.3		30 trainings carried out	Oct 2012-June 2013
		10 seminars carried out	Sep 2012-November 2013
1.3	Tailored study tours in countries with appropriate and useful experiences for BiH	2 study tours carried out	Study tour to Slovenia November 2012. Second study tour to Germany planned for September 2013.
1.3	The best practices of the multi-sectoral approach represented to the wider audience (at least two municipalities in BiH)	Best practises presented	Oct – Nov 2013
2. Component 2: Monitoring and evaluation			
2.1	Collection of data	Data collected	June-Sept. 2012
2.2	Develop an effective monitoring system	A functional monitoring and evaluation system developed and adopted	Sep-Nov 2012
2.3	Develop M&E Platform	M&E Platform developed and submitted	Dec 2012 – March 2013
		Manual for future maintenance and utilisation of the system developed and submitted	Dec 2012 – May 2013
2.4	Implement a pilot project dealing with the "soft" component, i.e. scanning the legislation related to the youth issues	A soft component for monitoring implemented	Jun - Sep 2013
3. Component 3: Community programme for youth			
3.1	Three possible models of structures required for Community	Analysis of existing structures submitted	Oct 2012 – Mar 2013

3.2	Programmes, resting on current elements in BiH, where each model will elaborate on its advantages and disadvantages	Analysis of the models of Community programmes submitted	Apr – Jun 2013
3.3		Preparation of new models delivered	Jun – Sep 2013
4. Component 4: Plan for future activities			
4.1	Establishment of Strategic Planning Team	Planning team established	Jun – Jul 2013
4.2	Methodological guidance to CCYI	Guidance delivered	Sep 2013 – Nov 2013
4.3	Plan for future activities of CCYI	Plan for future activities developed	Oct – Nov 2013
5. Component 5: Development of communication strategy			
5.1	Communication strategy for the CCYI prepared	Development of Communication Strategy	July - September 2012
5.2	Awareness raising and visibility Events	1 large youth strategy fair for all potential participants organized with the goal of youth promotion	October 2013
5.2		Awareness raising and visibility Events delivered	March 2012 – Dec 2013

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The reporting period corresponding to the 5th quarterly report, 1st of March 2012 – 31st of May 2013, has had the following **major achievements**.

The second training module was completed and the first five training sessions on the third training module was carried out in April – May 2013.

Besides that, in component 1 two seminars were carried out in May 2013.

In component 2 the prototype and manual was submitted and in component 3 the two analysis, which can be seen as annex 5 and 6, were submitted.

In the next reporting period, 1st of June – 31st of August 2013, the main focus will be on finishing the trainings in **Component 1**.

The planning of the study visit to Germany will also take place in the next reporting period.

For **Component 2**, delivering workshop on the prototype of the M&E platform and the manual for the use of the system will take place.

For **Component 3**, the preparation for new models will be started up.

For **Component 4**, it is still recommended that it should be started up in the second half of the 2013.

For **Component 5**, next visibility event will take place in August 2013 and the planning of the youth strategy fair will start up.

An adjusted time schedule for the whole project is drafted due the delay in appointment of the new members of the CCYI can be seen in section 3.2, Activity schedule.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Adjusted Log frame as per 31th of May 2013

LOG FRAME			
Overall objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	
To improve the position of youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina	A reinforced general youth policy system based on an agreed reform policy framework, adapted legislation and enhanced capacities of sector experts of all stakeholders leading to improvements in the position of youth in BiH by the end of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final report at the end of the execution of the project. ▪ Reports from the Project Steering Committee (PSC) ▪ EC monitoring and evaluation reporting ▪ Independent Audit and Evaluation report 	
Project purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
1. To create conditions for better and more efficient dialogue and more functional coordination among stakeholders responsible for youth issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The initiative for harmonisation of legal framework for monitoring and data collection related to youth issues is endorsed by the CCYI ▪ Analysis of legislative framework in BiH, related to the monitoring and statistical data collection is endorsed by the CCYI ▪ Increased and greater integration of youth policy planning and management; ▪ Implementation of youth policy; ▪ Increased co-operation between CCYI, and other relevant stakeholders in the use of resources to support the BiH's youth policy 	Reports, studies, policy papers on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased and greater integration of youth policy planning and management ▪ Implementation of youth policy Increased co-operation between CCYI and other relevant stakeholders in the use of resources to support the BiH's youth policy	<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of an interest from the civil society organisations representing the youth sector to participate in capacity building programmes and to apply new knowledge gained ▪ CCYI supports activities related to the establishment of the M&E system ▪ Current data relevant to youth accessible and usable. <u>Additional Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The stakeholders are willing to participate in the Community Programmes in the structures proposed; ▪ Comprehensive synergy with other relevant projects in the field of youth is established, with particular emphasis on the proactive co-ordination of the related measures and specific activities.

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Component 1 Result: Capacities of the CCYI BiH for efficient and effective implementation of its mandate as well as of other beneficiaries of the project enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs assessment conducted of the identified target groups; ▪ 10 seminars conducted covering essential topics identified in the needs assessment of the target groups (maximally 20-25 participants on each seminar); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs assessment report of the identified target groups ; ▪ Reports including evaluation forms, attendance lists; ▪ Evaluation of the professional development programme implemented by 	<p><u>Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth issues are not a priority issue in BiH; ▪ Lack of political stability -; ▪ Non existence of adequate structures for resolution of youth issues; ▪ Some of the ministries in charge of youth issues do not possess sufficient capacities and resources; ▪ Insufficient communication between key stakeholders involved in this project; ▪ Possible over-burdening of the Project Partner and other stakeholders (including Project SC members) due to the large number of related and current projects; ▪ Insufficient allocation of budget to implement youth policies at various levels; ▪ Limited budget for CCYI and bureaucratic approval procedures for its activities and preparations of CCYI; ▪ Lack of administrative capacity in CCYI; ▪ Insufficient supply of competent experts due to the significant number of projects being implemented at this time in South Eastern Europe <p>Presence of an interest from civil society organisation representing the youth sector to participate in capacity building programmes and to apply knowledge gained;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient communication between -

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 trainings conducted in 10 training spots covering essential topics identified in the needs assessment of the target groups (maximally 20-25 participants on each training); ▪ 2 study tours conducted in relevant regional and/or EU countries (max 2x10 participants), subject of budget boundaries; ▪ Number of civil servants dealing with youth issues that attended trainings; ▪ Number of civil servants fully qualified to deal with their responsibilities defined by the BiH's and/ or other existing youth policy after their participation in a training event; ▪ Number of civil servants and youth committee members 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 canton level public officials from Youth Councils that actively participate in youth policy making processes; 	<p>the Consultant.</p>	<p>the key stakeholders involved in this project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possible over-burdening of the Project Partner and other stakeholders (including Project SC members) due to the large number of related and current projects; ▪ Lack of qualified trainers with sufficient know how of local conditions in certain topics; ▪ Local elections interrupt the training programme;
<p>Component 2 Result: A platform for monitoring and evaluation and for collection of statistical data related to the youth issues developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation system introduced included capacity building of CCYI BiH and other relevant staff in management and use; ▪ Database is fully operational; ▪ Piloting a soft component: testing, adapting and completion; ▪ Number of Stakeholders that support and participate in new pilot data collection and monitoring system; ▪ Number of responsible staff trained for maintenance of the database; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on data collection ▪ Report on M&E Specifications ▪ Training performed (Report including evaluation forms, attendance lists) ▪ Implementation report ▪ Progress reports ▪ Manual for (future) maintenance and utilisation of the system ▪ Full report on the Pilot ▪ Action plans for testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CCYI supports activities related to the establishment of the M&E system; ▪ Current data relevant to youth accessible and useable.

<p>Component 3 Result: Structures/ models required for full participation in Community Programmes related to youth designed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of the existing structure ▪ Analysis of the models of Community Programmes ▪ Presentation of three possible new models for the implementation of Community Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation analysis of existing structures ▪ Situation analysis of models of Community Programmes ▪ Situation analyses reflected in a full report and presented in a workshop ▪ Progress Reports ▪ Three models elaborated in report based on the outcomes of the workshop ▪ Three models described with advantages and disadvantages in an analytical report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The stakeholders are willing to participate in the Community Programmes in the structures proposed; ▪ Insufficient communication between stakeholders involved in this project. ▪ Lack of co-financing funds for participation in EU programmes addressing youth issues ▪ Lack of compliance with formal requirements of Community programmes by BiH
<p>Component 4 Result: Recommendations for future activities developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic Planning Team established ▪ Support to the CCYI BiH given to develop its Strategic plan ▪ In consultation with CCYI its three year work plan developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objectives, agenda and minutes of meetings ▪ Adopted three year strategic plan by stakeholders (BiH institutions) ▪ Progress Reports ▪ Final report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The BiH legal framework embraces the strategic plan ▪ The BiH budget restrictions affect the CCYI budget;
<p>Component 5 Result: Awareness raising and visibility activities carried out</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication strategy developed and submitted; ▪ Awareness raising campaign implemented; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication Strategy approved and implemented ▪ Progress Reports ▪ 6 cycles of media promotion activities delivered throughout the project duration ▪ Ideas fair organised and executed ▪ Two best practice workshops in two municipalities delivered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of an interest from the civil society organisations representing the youth sector to participate in capacity building programmes and to apply new knowledge gained; ▪ Youth Policy and its budgeting might be not a priority issue for the society; ▪ Possible over-burdening of the Project Partner and other stakeholders (including Project SC members) due to the large number of related and current projects.

Annex 2: Updated list of activities as per 31st of May 2013²

Activity Number	Activity	Description of updated activities	Results/ Milestones	Time
0	Inception phase			
0.1	Project kick off meeting	The project was officially launched on the 9th of January 2012.	Kick off meeting performed	January 2012
0.2	Establishment of project office	The project office is established and equipped at the following address: Hasana Kikica, No. 13, 1st floor, 71000 Sarajevo	Project office established	January 2012
0.3	Establishment of relations with all parties involved in the project	The Team of Experts undertook a series of meetings with the beneficiary of the project, as well as other stakeholders that are directly or indirectly involved in the project, in order to assess the current state of affairs in the sector and the progress made since the ToR and, subsequently the Technical Proposal, were written.	Meetings performed	January 2012
0.4	Preparation and submission of inception report	During the first three months of the project the Inception report was drafted and completed in the third week of February 2012 and approved the 30 th of March 2012. During the first three months of the project the Inception report was drafted and completed in the third week of February 2012 and approved the 30 th of March 2012.	Inception report submitted	Feb 2012
1	Component 1: Capacity building of the CCYI BiH and other beneficiaries			
1.1	Needs assessment for capacity building for defined target groups	The needs assessment for capacity building (TNA) was submitted 16 th of May 2012. Contents for 10 seminars and 30 trainings were proposed in the TNA.	TNA submitted and approved	July 2012
1.2	Educational standards model developed	The educational standards model will include the objectives of the trainings and seminars, the expected outcome of the trainings and seminars, the topics to be covered and the methods to be used.	Educational standards model submitted and approved	July 2012
1.3	Tailored seminars and	10 seminars, which target the CCYI members and other officials in charge for youth in line ministries and entities to	Seminars delivered	Seminar 1, Sep 19, 2012, Sarajevo Seminar 2, Sep 20, 2012, Sarajevo

² Finished activities marked in gray.

Activity Number	Activity	Description of updated activities	Results/ Milestones	Time
	trainings covering essential topics held for the target group	be delivered.		Seminar 3, 14. Nov 2012, Banja Luka Seminar 4, 15. Nov 2012, Banja Luka Seminar 5, 20. May 2013, Sarajevo Seminar 6, 21. May 2013, Sarajevo Seminar 7, 2013 Seminar 8, 2013 Seminar 9, 2013 Seminar 10, 2013
		30 trainings in 10 identified training spots - targeting officers for youth issues at municipal level and NGOs active in the youth sector to be delivered.	Trainings delivered	Module 1 Trebinje, Oct 8-9, 2012 Mostar, Oct 10-11, 2012 Istocno Sarajevo, Oct 12-13, 2012 Livno, Oct 15-16, 2012 Travnik, Oct 17-18, 2012 Tuzla, Oct 19-20, 2012 Brcko, Nov 5-6, 2012 Doboje, Nov 7-8, 2012 Banja Luka, Nov 9-10, 2012 Bihac, Nov 12-13, 2012 Module 2 Trebinje, Feb 01-02, 2013 Mostar, Feb 06-07, 2013 Istocno Sarajevo, Feb 08-09, 2013 Glamoc, Feb 18-19, 2013 Zenica, Feb 22-23, 2013 Brcko, Mar 06-07, 2013

Activity Number	Activity	Description of updated activities	Results/ Milestones	Time
				Tuzla, Mar 08-09, 2013 Dobož, Mar 15-16, 2013 Banja Luka, Mar 20-21, 2013 Bihać, Mar 22-23, 2013 Module 3 Trebinje, April 22-23, 2013 Mostar, April 29-30, 2013 Istočno Sarajevo, May 10-11, 2013 Banja Luka I, May 16-17, 2013 Zenica, May 23-24, 2013 Tuzla, June 03-04, 2013 Brčko, June 10-11, 2013 Dobož, June 17-18, 2013 Banja Luka, June 24-25, 2013 Bihać, June 26-27, 2013
1.3	Tailored study tours in countries with appropriate and useful experiences for BiH	A small paper will be submitted including analysis of youth policies in potential countries for study visits seen in relation to the strategy and youth policy of EU. On basis of the paper two countries will be selected for study visits.	2 study tours delivered	Study tour to Slovenia November 2012 carried out. Second study tour planned for September 2013 for Germany.
1.4	The best practices of the multi-sectoral approach represented to the wider audience (at least two municipalities in BiH)	On basis of the experiences gained on best practices through, seminars, trainings and study tours at least two municipalities in BiH will be chosen.	Best practices presented in at least two municipalities	Oct – Nov 2013
2	Component 2: Monitoring and evaluation			
2.1	Collection of data	The Consultant will be available for guidance on data collection.	Data collected	June – Sep 2012
2.2	Develop an effective monitoring system	Four or five modules will be included in the M&E system. In the order of priority, those are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a module which describes developments in the situation 	A functional monitoring and evaluation system developed and adopted	Sep – Nov 2012

Activity Number	Activity	Description of updated activities	Results/ Milestones	Time
		<p>of youth in BiH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a module describing and monitoring key targets of youth policy in various sectors (see above) • a module describing the civil society infrastructure (NGOs oriented on youth) and its development • a module describing youth (oriented) projects and programmes • a module describing developments in youth legislation and the implementation mechanisms 		
2.3	Develop M&E Platform	The system will be user-friendly, in the first place for the members of the CCYI. It will be decided in consultation with the CCYI to what extent M&E data will ultimately be available to which range of stakeholders or to the wider public (through the CCYI website).	M&E Platform and manual for future maintenance and utilisation of the system developed and submitted	Dec 2012 – Mar 2013
2.4	Implement a pilot project dealing with the "soft" component, i.e. scanning the legislation related to the youth issues	Some modules and areas will be chosen to pilot a monitoring system. The aim will be to demonstrate to the CCYI how the system can effectively be used on a permanent basis to monitor and evaluate developments in the youth situation and in achieving of youth policy targets	A soft component for monitoring implemented	Jun – Sep 2013
3	Component 3: Community programme for youth			
3.1	Analysis of existing structures	Three possible models of structures required for Community Programmes, resting on current elements in BiH, where each model will elaborate on its advantages and disadvantages	Analysis of existing structures submitted	Oct 2012 – Mar 2013
3.2	Analysis of the models of Community programmes		Analysis of the models of Community programmes submitted	Apr – Jun 2013
3.3	Preparation of new models		Preparation of new models delivered	Jun – Sep 2013
4	Component 4: Plan for future activities			
4.1	Establishment of Strategic Planning Team	Providing support to establishment of Strategic Planning team.	Planning team established	Jun-Jul 2013

Activity Number	Activity	Description of updated activities	Results/ Milestones	Time
4.2	Methodological guidance to CCYI	Providing support to the CCYI in their drafting of the document "Coordinated Youth Policy 2011 - 2015" on Youth. This support will be of methodological, logistic and professional nature. It is assumed that the CCYI will take ownership of drafting this document itself, and that it will involve strongly other key stakeholders in the youth area.	Guidance delivered	Sep 2013 – Nov 2013
4.3	Plan for future activities of CCYI	Providing support to the development of a three year work plan to the CCYI.	Plan for future activities developed	Oct – Nov 2013
5	Component 5: Development of communication strategy			
5.1	Communication strategy for the CCYI prepared	The development of a Communication Strategy of the CCYI, in close consultation with the beneficiary. The 3 elements mentioned in the TP will be included: definition of the target audience, the message and the selection of Communication tools. The role of the website of the CCYI will be given specific attention.	Development of Communication Strategy	July- September 2012
5.2	Awareness raising and visibility Events	A youth strategy fair, having as principle objective youth promotion for civil society organisations. Invitations will be sent out to all key civil society organisations and possibly other stakeholders (such as donors) and will be linked to either the finalization of the document "Coordinated Youth Policy 2011 - 2015" by the CCYI or finalisation of Component 3, from which the models will be prepared and presented. The ideas fair is planned to last for one whole working day. Six cycles of promotional activities for the project that will follow the EuropeAid guidelines will be delivered throughout the duration of the project.	1 large youth strategy fair for all potential participants organized with the goal of youth promotion and other awareness raising and visibility events delivered	Mar 2012 – Dec 2013
Reporting and project steering committee meetings				
	Quarterly reports	1 st quarterly report submitted 4 th of June 2012 2 nd quarterly report submitted 3 rd of September 2012 3 rd quarterly report submitted 4 th of December 2012 4 th quarterly report submitted 11 th of March 2013 5 th quarterly report submitted 31 st of May 2013	Reports to be submitted every quarter	June 2012 – Dec 2013

Activity Number	Activity	Description of updated activities	Results/ Milestones	Time
	Final report	Final report to be submitted by the end of the project	Report to be submitted	Dec 2013
	Steering committee meetings	1 st PSCM took place 6 th of March 2012 2 nd PSCM took place 12 th of June 2012. Extraordinary PSCM took place 9 th of July 2012. 3 rd PSCM took place the 21 st of September 2012. 4 th PSCM planned for the 13 th of December 2012 cancelled 5 th PSCM planned for the 20 th of March 2013 cancelled Extraordinary PSCM took place 30 th of April 2013. 6 th PSCM planned for 10 th of June 2013	PSCM to take place at least every quarter	Mar 2012 – Dec 2013

Annex 3: Updated Timetable of Activities as per 31th of May 2013

Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		01-12	03-12	03-12	04-12	05-12	06-12	07-12	08-12	09-12	10-12	11-12	12-12	01-13	02-13	03-13	04-13	05-13	06-13	07-13	08-13	09-13	10-13	11-13	12-13
0.1.	Project Kick-off Meeting																								
0.2.	Establishment of the Project Office	M 0																							
0.3.	Establishment of relations with all the parties involved in the Project																								
0.4.	Preparation & submission of the Inception Report	M 1																							
1.1.	Needs Assessment Analysis		M 2					M 3																	
1.2.	Development of an Educational Standards Model							M 5																	
1.3.	Delivery of Professional Development Programme in the framework of the Capacity Building Plan																								M1 4
1.3.1	<i>Trainings and Seminars</i>																								
1.3.2	<i>Study visits</i>																								
1.3.3	<i>Mentoring and on-the-job coaching</i>																								
2.1.	Collection of data																								
2.2.	Develop an effective monitoring system for CCYI BiH												M 6												
2.3.	Develop M&E Platform															M 7									

2.4	Pilot a soft component for monitoring															M 8	M 9													
3.1.	Analysis of the existing structures											M 10																		
3.2.	Analysis of the models of Community Programmes																													
3.3	Preparation of new models																				M 12									
4.1.	Establishment of the Strategic Planning Team																					M 11								
4.2.	Strategic Plan for CCYI BiH																						M1 3							
5.1.	Development of Communication Strategy							M 4																						
5.2.	Awareness raising and visibility Events																						M1 5							
	Project Management, participation in PSCM & reporting				M 16			M 17			M 18				M 19					M 20			M21			M22				M2 3

Annex 4: Evaluation of Training Module II

Background

The purpose of the EUNYP is to create conditions for better and more efficient dialogue and more functional coordination among stakeholders responsible for youth issues in BiH. In this regard, the project is mandated to invest in building capacities of the CCYI BiH and other relevant beneficiaries, among others NGO representatives involved in the youth sector as well as officers for youth issues at municipal and cantonal level.

Based on identified needs, resulting from an intense analysis, and in combination with the goals of the project, a set of 3 Training Modules were proposed, targeting the above mentioned group, on the following topics:

Module 1: General issues concerning **developing projects and project proposals** in the context of the EU youth strategy;

Module 2: **Fundraising opportunities**, general issues in projects financial management and log frame design;

Module 3: **Development of Municipal Youth strategy:** drafting and implementation tool

This report aims at providing a short and concise evaluation of the second module.

Objectives and expected results of the Module II:

The main objective of the training module(s) is to pave the way towards the better cooperation of the target group with the main project beneficiaries on BiH, entity and Brcko District levels. As a result of the module II it was expected that participants (Officers for youth issues at municipal and cantonal level, as well as NGOs) gain knowledge and skills on general issues concerning fundraising and LFA development in the process of project development in the field of youth.

General technical information

In total Ten x 2 – day training programmes were delivered in ten different locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 01 February – 23 March 2013.

In order to guaranty and maintain quality of trainers' work, it was necessary to ease a bit the heavy schedule chosen for the first module. Therefore it was decided to hold max. 5x 2-day trainings per month (approx. 3x trainings every two week) during the second module phase. This helped the trainers to be more relaxed and better prepared before conducting training in each location.

Febr. 2013: 01.+02.->Trebinje; 06.+07.->Mostar; 08.+09.->Pale; 18.+19.->Glamoc; 22.+23.->Zenica

March 2013: 06.+07.->Tuzla; 08.+09.->Brcko; 15.+16.->Doboj; 20.+21.->Banja Luka; 22.+23.->Bihac

In total 650 individuals (approx. 400 female and 250 male) applied online to participate in the second training module. As suggested in the previous report (Module I) the group of those applicants who had already attended the first module were given higher priority during the selection phase comparing to other applicants. The rest was selected according to 1) affiliation with a local NGO or municipal institution, 2) the level of experience in project development and implementation and 3) Gender. Due to the experience gained from previous module (no-show of selected participants at some locations) this time 250 participants were selected, out of which finally 193 have fully attended the trainings.

On an average 20 people participated in each training, while the confirmed number of participants was approx. 25 and more for each training. However in Glamoc only 12 participants attended the

training course. Majority of the participants were in their early 20s, mostly university students or university absolvents (especially in Trebinje, Banjaluka and Tuzla).

With around 95% the vast majority of participants were NGO members or independent individuals while the rest represented municipal institutions.

The STEs prepared the training schedule and presentations in cooperation with the EUNYP project staff. The STEs assigned for conducting all 3 training modules are: Ms. Emina Pasic and Mr. Ilija Trinic.

Mr. Behrooz Motamed-Afshari, SSTE in charge of capacity building and other relevant activities in the EUNYP project, attended together with the project assistant Ms. Maja Cvoro, one of the trainings between 20.-21.03.2013 in Banja Luka for evaluation reasons.

Content and Methodology

The second module of the training programme focused on the provision of detailed information about fundraising techniques, approaches and available funding in the country as well as methods on how to present an organization or initiative to potential donors. Moreover, the training module elaborated on some elements of a project proposal as well as allocation of sufficient amount of time for development of LFA as a mandatory step in the project preparation phase (both for national and international funds).

The training was designed as combination of presentations, lecturing approach and practical group exercises, aiming to equip the participants with sufficient theoretical knowledge and practical tools for its implementation. Working groups were performing under careful guidance of the trainers and presentations of working groups were discussed in plenary sessions.

Each training lasted two days, starting with a session that was a sort of wrapping – up module I, as there was noticeable need for this type of introduction, due to the fact that there would be at least several new participants who did not take part in Module I (PCM training). Working examples used during the training were related to imaginary projects aiming at strengthening and increasing youth participation in decision – making processes at local level, with particular focus on youth employment issues. This focus was chosen due to strong interest demonstrated by the participants during module I phase.

During the first training day, trainees were provided with information on main elements of “Logical Framework Approach” (LFA) in a step-by-step manner, using the LFA Matrix as a guiding tool for identifying the hierarchy of objectives, key external factors and project’s achievement indicators in a logical way. Through simple examples and practical activities the participants were guided through the process of entire LFA during the first day.

On the second day, various information on donor approach and fundraising types were presented. Through a simulation activity, the participants could experience different stages of decision making and reasons why some projects may get more attention than the other in spite of seemingly same qualities and conditions. This was followed by information on independent and non-donor based fundraising methods, where participants shared variety of practical experiences on how to raise funds for own activities besides “usual” ways.

At the end of the training a useful funding guideline was presented and participants were introduced to a newly published “donor directory in BiH”. At the end of the training they have received a CD including the presentations as well as a number of selected manuals about fundraising (in the field of youth) and LFA.

Observations

The training programme was done in accordance with the methodology that was agreed ahead with the project key expert, with expected on-the-job modification to the specific demands of each of the groups, pending upon their previous background and ability to follow the programme.

The groups were again **quite heterogeneous**, composed of participants of different backgrounds, level of familiarity with the topic but the fact that majority of the participants in the module 2 were also attending module 1 of the training programme facilitated the process a great deal. Main challenge for the trainers was hence to deliver relevant level of training programme that would be beneficial for all of them, without losing on quality of the programme. At few locations the trainers faced some **difficulty to keep a balance** between groups with very different experience and background, especially in Trebinje and in Istocno Sarajevo.

The participants were **especially interested to learn more about the donor community** in the country, national funds available, as well as about tools and techniques for establishing bilateral communication with donors.

Bearing in mind that some of them are active in the NGO sector for quite some time, it was somewhat surprising to find out that their **knowledge about funding opportunities or fundraising techniques was quite limited** or none. Most of them are familiar only with the main or most visible donors in the country. In addition, most of them had no sufficient information about available national funds at different levels, apart from those available on the level of local communities (municipal funds).

With regard to the methodology, it should be mentioned that unfortunately there was **not much time available for a more detailed and in-depth look into LFA**. Hence the selected methodology, in spite the use of complementary and activities, was rather dry and probably too theoretical especially for participants with less experience in project identification and management and particularly for those who did not participate in the first module.

Several participants reported that through their participation in the first module they received a **big "push" in applying for future projects** or are now in the process of establishing a new youth association. The trainers hence faced the situation that next to the task in delivering the actual training they also had to answer the participant's "new" questions related to the previous module and difficulties/issues they faced since then. However, it was not possible to estimate the success rate of the applicants as most of the proposals were just in the evaluation phase during the Module 2 execution.

The decision to **move the training location** from Travnik to Zenica proved to be excellent due to logistical reasons and motivation of participants to attend Module II.

Evaluation

All in all trainings were rated as excellent and participants indicate in the questionnaires, no matter from which location, and in a very "bloomy" language that both the performance of the trainers as well as the chosen methodology were highly satisfactory and appreciated. The content of the trainings to the further strengthening of organizations engaged in improving the status of youth in BiH was predominantly rated as very relevant and almost 100% of the participants note that they can make best use of what they learned in the training. The organisation of the trainings were also rated as highly satisfactory.

From the managerial point of view, there were no major or serious disruption to operational tasks during the implementation of the module II.

Conclusions

General impression was that participants' knowledge about available funding and fundraising techniques that could be applied to improve financial ability of their organizations and for more visible actions is quite limited. On several occasions, it was not quite clear whether the participants don't possess sufficient and relevant information or they simply **lack belief that the funds may be**

accessed in a transparent and open manner (especially when discussing available national funds).

Generally they are still **not very keen to discuss potential politically or socially sensitive topics**, preferring to remain on the shallow level of socially and politically acceptable discourse or even being defensive towards specific donor programmes because “they are financed by politically driven initiatives aiming to change or damage the traditional values we cherish as a society”. On occasions, they are **inclined to present preconceived statements** (even reciting president Putin and the new Foreign Agents law against recipients of foreign funds as proof) without actual thinking about their actual verification or rationale.

They **lack information** and knowledge about institutional solutions, youth policies and availability of donor programmes both in terms of financing and in terms of possibility to take part in the existing initiatives.

Visible **improvement in motivation after the first training module** resulted in the increased number of submitted project proposals and stronger motivation of the youth activists to continue with their engagement.

The **level of information and experience between the regions varies strongly** while in some locations one observes very high skilled participants in some other especially the level of experience in project implementation is very low.

Recommendations

Training schedule

The training schedule was proved to be a more appropriate and hence shall be kept also for the module III.

Location

In Glamoc only 12 participants out of 20 selected attended the training course. Although they all demonstrated strong interest for the training topics, it was obvious that not all of them would be able or interested to use the gained knowledge in the future. Therefore it was decided for the third module to replace the training spot with Drvar where larger group of participants are expected to attend the course.

Continuity

There were less re-applications (Module I) for the second module than expected. Nevertheless it turned out as a great deal that majority of the participants in the module 2 were also attending module 1. This has increased the chances of establishing a well skilled core group which can support activities envisaged under the framework of Components 3 and 4. Therefore the same selection approach should be applied for module III.

Role and visibility of CCYI

In the previous report, it was recommended that for the sake of better visibility the CCYI representatives shall take a more active role in the framework of the trainings. Unfortunately only one training (out of 10) was visited by – at the same time – three members of the CCYI, namely the one which took place in Banja Luka. It is recommended to take this as a good example and be more visible during the module III but at more locations!

Regional focus

As mentioned in the previous report (module I) the level of knowledge and ability to follow the training programme is very divers between the regions/locations. This is both due to different profiles of the participants as well as the “regional knowledge” and “experience” about CSO/youth relevant themes. During the implementation of Module III the regional focus will play a crucial role since all content as well as the expected outcome of the training courses shall have a clear linkage with the key priority issue at local level.

Annex 5 and 6: Analysis of the existing EU Community Support programs and structures & Analysis of the models of Community Programmes

Background

As identified in the TOR, there is a **lack of programmatically approached support at all governmental levels to the improvement of the condition of youth** in BiH.

In this regard, while taking into account the budgetary limitations at all levels in BiH, the **EU Community programs** are considered as one of the effective tools in financing projects which directly contribute to **improvement of life of youth and adequately treat youth issues in the society**.

The TOR, written at some time back in 2009, indicates that BiH **has not perceived direct benefit of Community Programmes yet** in general, including those projects dealing with youth **directly or indirectly**, due to very **limited implementation of Community Programmes** in BiH. Reason for this, as identified in the TOR, reposes mainly in **unrecognised benefits** that may arise from participation in such programmes, as well as in **lack of appropriate BiH structures**.

For this reason the Component 3 of the EUNYP project envisions to **identify, link and relate** the role of the CCYI and other actors in the youth field in BiH with the coordination of **EU Community Programmes that affect directly or indirectly the young people**. Aim will be to demonstrate from a technical point of view **how local communities can best participate in existing and forthcoming EU programmes** accessible for BiH as well as **to increase the recognition of the benefits for young people in this regard**.

The EUNYP project aims to achieve the above through **3 major steps**:

1. Analysis of the existing EU Community Support programs and structures

Examination of all **relevant actors**, their **synergies and overlaps**, the level of **communication and cooperation** in order to map their **activities and interconnections**. This will enable us to draft and propose models in a far more effective way, by taking into account the **way of operation of each structure and/or actor**, their objectives as well as potential.

2. Analysis of the models of Community Programmes

Comprehensive analysis of the Community Programmes that are already in implementation in the EU and in the Region. By doing so, the most effective models for implementing Community Programmes will be highlighted, both in terms of design, but also implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The main aims of the analysis will be to:

- benchmark the **current Community Programmes in the EU** and in the Region (list of most prominent Community Programmes focusing directly or indirectly on youth, activities supported, results achieved, etc);
- benchmark **current Community Programmes in the country** (list of Community Programmes and sectors tackled by them in the country);
- identify **potential areas to be targeted by Community Programmes** in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. Preparation of new models

Based on the outputs from the aforementioned activities, the TA team will develop and elaborate at least **three possible Community Programme** models including the **result framework and risk analysis** of each of the models in close liaison with the CCYI BiH.

The present document summarizes the outcomes of the first and the second step: **I) Analysis of the existing structures** and **II) Analysis of the models of Community Programmes**.

1) Analysis of existing EU Community Support programs and structures - Bosnia and Herzegovina

Existing Structures in the youth field

Stakeholder environment in the sphere of youth

The stakeholder environment and relationship in the sphere of youth within entire BiH can be summarized in one word: "It's complicated!"

So, Who is here?

1. Young people at a glance!

With an estimated population of 950,000 between the age of 15 and 29, young people represent about a quarter of the total population in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

Three out of four young people are unemployed! With a **youth unemployment** rate above 57%, BiH maintains one of the highest rates of unemployment for young people in whole Europe, meaning that this group in society continues to face incredible economic and social barriers as they try to integrate into the BiH's job markets. The education system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not fully adjusted to meet market needs. Less than half of all employed people below the age of 29 manage to find work in a field in which they were educated – leading to a high rate of youth migration out of the country.

Young people in Bosnia and Herzegovina are suffering a **crisis of confidence** while apparently losing faith that the society can provide them any opportunity for success. In this regard, the question of "identity" in a BiH structure that, as a result of the Dayton peace agreement, supports parallel lives with very low level of possibilities for interaction under the same "roof", plays a highly confusing role in a young person's citizenship development process.³ Apparently this issue is one that is paid least attention when it comes to prioritization and social programming at all levels due to the political situation and the involved lack of howsoever degenerated unity.

Civic involvement among young people is extremely low. According to an UN survey⁴ an alarming 97% of youth believe they have **no or little influence on important decisions** in the local community while 99% believes the same regarding their influence in political organizations or NGOs. Especially youth in rural areas, without access to the opportunities found in more urban areas, face considerable problems of isolation and marginalization from meaningful participation in their communities.

Poor formal education qualifications or the lack of any qualifications leads a.o. to **social exclusion and poverty** of young people along with all the other risks accompanying these problems, and closes the circle of underdevelopment in the community. When they leave school, youth find that they are not able to find jobs, leading to discouragement, apathy and social exclusion. In a very specific way, this also pertains to vulnerable parts of the population such as the Roma, persons with disabilities or young people from poor families. A fourth of young people between 16 and 24 lives in households where total average monthly income is far below the average income of the overall population. Only 7% of young people living in households with low incomes receive a certain amount of social aid.

These are of course not the only problems young people are facing today in BiH. The GIS baseline study report dating from 2008 on the Youth situation⁵ followed by an UN survey⁶ released in 2012

³ The Center for Social and Cultural Repair, Banja Luka: "Construction of National and Ethnic Identities Among Youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (etnički i drzavni identitet kod mladih u Bosni i Hercegovini), Banja Luka 2011 – for more information click [HERE](#).

⁴ UN Youth Employability and Retention Programme (YERP): "Voices of Youth – Survey on Youth in BiH", BiH 2012 - for more information click [HERE](#).

⁵ GTZ, Young People Need a Youth Policy!, Final report prepared for the drafting of the BiH Youth Policy, 2008

aiming at updating the baseline study, both emphasize the fact that **young people in BiH are faced with different challenges that affect various aspects of their lives**, starting from education and a lack of employment opportunities within the labour market through to insufficient social protection and living standards. However, the major problem is **unemployment** and this is compounded by the issue of **housing** and **social and economic dependence**.

It appears that the biggest problem pertaining to the practical implementation of the above mentioned survey's recommendations is the fact that **when it comes to young people so many things need to be changed in BiH**. This requires intervention on many levels, beginning with legislation and moving down to the lower levels that would implement the necessary and desired changes and address the multifaceted (civil, political, economic, social and cultural) needs of young people.

One of the most important issues is the question of the financial resources required to introduce significant changes into the lives of young people in BiH, namely how to ensure funding to implement these changes.

2. Actors and Structures with competencies in the youth field

2.1. Public authorities

The organisational structure of government institutions directly or indirectly in charge of youth issues at all levels in BiH is relatively complex and often not much interrelated. Most of the competencies regarding youth issues are at the entity levels of Republic of Srpska (RS) and Federation of BiH (FBiH) as well as the Brcko district, while the majority of institutions dealing with youth directly or indirectly at BiH level have an advisory function. Currently there is no coordinated or harmonized general development, at least officially, at the BiH level in the field of youth.

The general political culture reflects a legacy of the top-down and hence with a restricted nature of policymaking. While patterns vary across the entities, it remains the case that young people in general, and NGOs working in the sphere in particular, are not strategically involved in the policy making process and programming, thus having inadequate means for accessing official information or influencing and engaging with the process.⁷

The two entities of the country, Federation (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS) are on different levels when it comes to youth policy development and strategy. RS has a youth ministry, a youth law, a youth action plan (and a budget!) and a national youth council. FBiH has adopted the Law on Youth in 2010 and FBiH Ministry of Culture and Sports has formally given jurisdiction for the coordination of youth issues in FBiH. The law in regards to the process of renaming the FBiH Ministry, into FBiH Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth, is in the procedure.

FBiH has a very fragmented and internally divided youth sector with almost no existing institutions at the entity level and no holistic and inclusive policy for youth. Since the adoption of law on youth the process of forming municipal youth councils has started, which will by using pyramidal merging approach, across cantons, reach federal level as well, i.e. FBiH Youth Council.

The information provided below includes mainly key institutions at BiH, entity and district level which, on the basis of the needs described in part 1.1., **have /or could have in principal direct/indirect competencies in the area of community support and programmes in the sphere of youth**.

⁶UN MDG Achievement Fund, Survey on youth in BiH, 2012 -http://www.undp.ba/upload/publications/VoY%20ENG_web.pdf

⁷<http://www.cespi.it/COMPART/Toward%20a%20new%20partnership.pdf>

2.1.1. Authorities at BiH level:

Ministry of Civil Affairs

CCYI under supervision of the division for Science and Culture

At the BiH level, within the structures of BiH Council of Ministers, the *Commission for Coordination of the Youth issues in BiH* (CCYI), as a standing body within the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, is the only significant body in charge of the coordination of youth issues within the BiH. The CCYI is comprised of a governmental representative from each entity and Brčko district as well as elected representatives of NGOs.

The CCYI is faced with a number of factors which make it difficult to fulfil its mission. These refer a.o. to the fact that so far all efforts to implement a cross-sectoral approach and hence link governmental organizations responsible for sectoral youth policies were not successful. The FBiH Ministry of Culture and Sports (FMCS) which is formally in charge of dealing with youth issues has *real* inability to execute assigned duties, keeping in mind that the FMCS Guidelines for systematization, which incorporated new positions for newly established department for youth, is still pending. This hinders seriously the communication with the CCYI.

Main tasks of the CCYI BiH

The CCYI BiH is in principle in charge of defining the fundamentals of the national youth policy and coordinating activities of all actors which are significant for the promotion and protection of young people role and position in BiH. Their focus hence is on improving youth life conditions and international representation of the youth-related issues in BiH.

The CCYI BiH proposes to the BiH Council of Ministers its annual work plan and program for adoption and provides also a semi-annual performance report.

Involvement in national and/or EU community programmes:

So far the CCYI was not directly involved in the implementation of national or EU funded community programmes dealing with youth directly or indirectly. In some few cases, not at EU level so far, the members were involved as advisors in the process of identification of new programme or funding decisions in this area.

Other institutions at the level of the BiH Council of Ministers

There are few more institutions at the level of the BiH Council of Ministers which have mostly indirect competencies in youth related fields:

Agency for Labour and Employment of BiH

Sector for Labour, Employment, Social Protection and Pensions, Ministry of Social Affairs

Web: <http://arz.gov.ba>

The agency was established in 2003 as an independent administrative organization in the framework of the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has a **consulting and advising competence** in the field of labour and employment both at domestic and international level.

The Agency conducts various analyses in the employment sector and co-ordinates activities both at domestic and international level in the field of employment which are to the interest of Bosnia and Herzegovina and cooperates with entity employment services and the Employment Service of the Brčko District in their implementation; also in the field of youth. However, there is no specific department within the Agency solely in charge of youth as such.

Directorate for Economic Planning of BiH

Division for coordination of preparation, M&E development documents and analysis of social exclusion

Web: <http://www.dep.gov.ba>

The Council of Ministers has formed in 2006 the Directorate for Economic Planning as a permanent body responsible for planning development policies. DEP is an **advisory body in the field of socio-economic development planning**, and has among other areas an indirect competency in youth

related spheres and is in charge of monitoring and preparation of long and short term plans in the socio-economic field.

Directorate for European Integrations of BiH

EU Assistance Coordination Division

Web: www.dei.gov.ba

The Directorate for European Integration (DEI) is a permanent, independent and **expert body** of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The Directorate is responsible for the overall BiH coordination of the EU integration process. As such the Directorate has been overseeing and supporting BiH's participation in EU programmes, working closely with and providing support to responsible line institutions. The support provided so far included provision of technical advice, preparation of information materials, and capacity building activities for institutions and potential applicants.

Furthermore DEI is the BiH Coordinator for Community Programmes. It facilitates information gathering and contacts with various Commission services that are responsible for Community programmes, depending on area/sector. The Unit under the DEI Sector for Coordination of EU Assistance deals with Community programmes.

In support of BiH's participation in selected EU policies, in accordance with the Lisbon Strategy, the Stabilization and Association Agreement, and the Europe 2020 Strategy DEI is currently (April 2013) in the process of improving its performance by providing tailored trainings/workshops to institutions and potential applicants in various EU programmes (EUPs) such as MEDIA and Creative Europe (former CULTURE), Life Long Learning, Youth in Action and PROGRESS. Principally, each of the above mentioned EU community programmes addresses youth either directly or indirectly as a specific target group.

Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH

Division for Diaspora

The ministry was established in April 2000, and among other things, it is responsible for: the promotion and protection of individual and collective human rights and freedoms; the development and implementation of activities to meet obligations in respect of accession of BiH to Euro-Atlantic integrations, in particular the activities enabling implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and protocols thereto, and the establishment of the Gender Equality Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Some of youth relevant activities of the ministry are related to the problem of **housing** with specific focus on returnees as well as displaced persons.

2.1.2. Public authorities with competencies in the youth field at entity level

Most of the constitutional competencies in the field of youth and youth issues are at the entity level Republic of Srpska (RS) and Federation of BiH (FBiH), as well as Brcko District. A government representative from each entity is a member of the CCYI BiH at national level. Brcko District is represented by a NGO member.

Republic of Srpska

Ministry for Family, Sport and Youth of RS

Division for youth

The division for youth at the ministry is so far the only governmental authority in RS with a direct competence in the field of youth. It exists since 1998 and covers the following areas:

- a. Youth policy development, monitoring and youth research ;
- b. Participation in the creation of laws, regulations and other youth-related bylaws
- c. Cooperation with NGOs in the field of youth;
- d. Supporting youth mobility and international cooperation;

- e. Improvement of social status of youth in RS.

National Grants at the level of RS addressing directly or indirectly youth:

For the year 2013 the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport has allocated 1.380.000 KM for different types of activities. The grants include areas such as support of general youth projects at public and educational institutions, International cooperation and youth mobility, promotion and development of youth organizations in general and in rural areas in particular. With 1.000.000 KM the biggest portion of the total sum however is reserved for the housing programme.

A small portion of the remaining part is used for own activities of the division while the rest is offered as grant through a public call. The call, which has now improved comparing to past, clearly requires that proposed activities shall be in compliance with the priorities set in the RS "Youth Policy Action Plan". Last call (published in 2012) has a set of general criteria for all applicants and specific criteria for those applying over 20.000 KM which are mostly reserved for so called traditional and recurring youth activities such as yearly youth summer camps.

The ministry tries, where possible, to improve transparency and the communication with the NGO and youth sector, e.g. the creation of a facebook site and a mailing list. But limited possibilities and to some extent strict bureaucratic rules do not always allow much flexibility. At the end of the line it all depends strongly on individual efforts and motivation of staff instead of a systematic and institutionalized approach. The selection procedure of grant projects however is reported as not very clear and probably too complex for less experienced NGOs, what negatively influences the communication as such. Participation of RS Youth council (Youth NGO umbrella) members in the decision making is considered as a measure to involve the beneficiaries in the process.

As it is defined by Law on Youth Organizing, the youth organizations that are beneficiaries of the Budget of the Republic of Srpska for the implementation of the programs defined by Youth Policy of Republic of Srpska are required to submit their programs to the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport not later than 1 October each year. Based on these annual plans delivered for the next year, Ministry is creating its own Annual plan and budget in line with proposed programs and youth policy priorities which needs to be approved by the Government. These organisations are co-financed by the Ministry and organizing activities in partnership with the Ministry.

In addition to the above funds, there are several further grants and funds reported addressing directly and indirectly youth through 15 other ministries who are involved in the implementation of "Youth Policy Action Plan". This includes among many different areas e.g. general and specific scholarships through the Ministry of Education and Culture or the Ministry of Science and Technology but also investments in young farmers (e.g. training and re-training) in rural areas through the means of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management. Especially in the area of youth employment and employability several large projects (and funds) were conducted in 2012 (or still running) through the means of the Ministry of Labour and War Veterans.

EU community programmes:

The division of Youth at the ministry has so far not received or managed any EU Grant directly, but is e.g. partnering with the NGO Youth Communication Centre (OKC) first time in the framework of an EU funded (EIDHR) project aiming at support and development of sustainable mechanisms for implementation of Law on Volunteering in Republic Srpska at local and entity level. In this regard they are strongly involved in all activities, and as result discussing now further funding of voluntary activities. Furthermore the ministry is open to collaboration and association with NGOs in the framework of larger grant projects which address youth directly. In certain cases they also offer the option to cover fully or partly the beneficiary's mandatory co-financing contribution.

Federation of BiH:
Federation Ministry of Culture and Sport
“Center for Youth”

The main governmental body with direct competencies in the youth field at FBiH level is the “Youth Center” which functions as an administrative unit within the Federation Ministry of Culture and Sport.

It is established to carry out activities which relate to working with young people in the field of culture and sports: a.o. monitoring of ongoing programs and proposing new forms of cultural (and sporting) engagement of young people; specific measures that aim at preventing and fighting against alcoholism and drug abuse; caring and motivating young people to stay in their homeland and the repatriation of young people.

In this regard the “youth center” is supposed to work with other federal ministries, non-governmental organizations and institutions dealing with youth issues, cooperating with competent cantonal authorities and bodies, and perform other tasks in order to protect the interests of young people. The work of the center, however is often seen as not very competent, not least because of lack of man power and relevant capacities. This is also the reason why general communication with NGOs and other stakeholders is rather drawn-out and less efficient.

The Federation Ministry of Culture and Sports has reserved since about two years a yearly budget (approx. 300.000 KM) to support youth projects and specific measures in the areas of youth and policy development. Due to absence of a clear strategy and policy plan at Federal level, this is done on the basis of some formal criteria and a number of broadly described priorities. However, it is reported that from a bottom up perspective the procedure for the allocation of the funds seem not to be clear and well communicated with the potential beneficiaries.

Other public bodies directly involved in the youth policy are:

Like in RS, there are in addition to the above funds, further grants and funds reported addressing directly and indirectly youth through other ministries. The scope of this research does not allow further elaboration of each available grant and fund. Next to available scholarships and grants through FBiH Ministry of Education and Science, the FBiH Ministry of Development, Entrepreneurship and Crafts supports among others, the following: a) Competition for the best business plan made by students of the Faculty of Economics, b) Scholarships for students who have entrepreneurship interest c) Grant for encouraging youth entrepreneurship. Due to the lack of a holistic policy strategy and a cross sectoral approach, the funds are mainly based on internal decisions and priorities.

At cantonal level:

So far there are some few specific bodies (advisory, administrative) at the cantonal levels, such as the Youth Advisory Board of the Prime Minister of the Zenica-Doboj Canton or the Cantonal Ministry of Education, Science and Youth, which have specific programs to help young people.

Offices of the prime ministers of the Sarajevo Canton and the Una-Sana Canton have a job position of advisor for the youth issues; some BiH Presidency members have such advisors. These advisors may often be a link with young people and the youth organizations and thereby lobbyists for the youth in official counselling.

Brcko District

Department for professional and administrative issues

Sub-department for support to Local Communities and Citizens associations

The main authority with some competencies in the youth field in Brcko district is the “Sub-department for support to Local Communities and Citizens associations” within the “Department for professional and administrative issues”. In this sub-department a Youth officer is in charge of youth issues. He/She works closely with the Brcko District assembly which has authority over legislative issues such as youth relevant laws and policies as well the Mayor office which has a general interest in youth issues.

The above mentioned sub-department manages an annual grant for NGOs and youth (2013 approx. 50.000 BAM) which is distributed through a public call to which NGOs can apply with project ideas. But when it comes to planning, priorities, decision making, monitoring and reporting on this grant the communication with youth focused NGOs and youth organizations is reported as dissatisfactory and weak. In addition to that, since 2007, the department provides annual grant funds for “Youth Club Network” (a PRONI Brcko project) where 26 youth clubs are granted from 3.000 to 5.000 BAM annually.

2.1.3. Local/Municipal public authorities with competencies in the youth field

Municipal youth officers, boards and advisors

In general and at municipal level there are 3 different approaches deployed to enable participation of young people in decision making:

With the growing number (around 90) of **Youth Officers** (public servants in charge of youth issues among other things, who passed a specific curriculum) a considerable link could be established between the municipality administration and local youth associations. The establishment of this position had allegedly a positive effect towards changes in the local community and for creation of the local youth strategies.

In some other 100-130 municipalities (around 80% of all municipalities in BiH) there are special bodies called ‘**commission**’ or ‘**youth board**’ that work within the municipality council/parliament and have some competences in the youth sector. In some cases this task is conducted by local NGOs. Although this seems to be a positive approach for establishing a minimum basis for participation the “bodies” lack necessary competencies and are hence in need of clear guidelines and appropriate training to increase their efficiency.

In few smaller municipalities and towns there is another form of enabled participation, namely through the so-called “**advisors of decision-makers**” – a form implemented through the establishment of youth advisory boards. While its actions are regulated by strict rules of performance they have the task to transfer advice and views of youth to the authorities. However, it is often criticized that as this group is not much experienced in lobbying and advocacy the level of participation they present may border to tokenism instead of real participation.

Youth strategies and relevant funds/grants at municipal level

At municipal level, there is now a growing tendency in **adopting municipal youth strategies**, which are supported by the local parliaments through, small and medium scale, budgetary funds. Currently around 71 municipalities out of 150 have managed to develop their strategic plans, in many cases on the basis of a standard format and process provided by the NGO KULT, and around 66 have allocated a specified budget to support the plan.⁸

⁸ mladi.org/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=41%3Avijea-mladih&download=215%3Apolitika-prema-mladima-bih-april-2012&lang=ba

The budget available for youth and youth related activities differ very much from city to city ranging from 20.000 to 200.000 KM yearly. This depends strongly on 1) the wealth of the city, 2) how strong youth lobby is in that city. Grants offered to youth NGOs or those addressing youth is usually conceived on the basis of the strategy but cases prove that also here the process for the allocation of funds is not always as clear as it should be!

Nevertheless, still a large number of local governments in BiH do not have their youth strategies, let alone a budget. This apparently makes local communities strongly depend on the reforms to be implemented at higher levels of government in almost all significant fields relevant to youth.

So far, the strategic developments on local/municipal level are very promising and could serve as good examples for further development of the policies at other levels in BiH. But this of course would require higher willingness to commitment and cooperation, which obviously is one of the major obstacles, when it comes to policy development at higher levels in BiH.

Based on a research made by the RS Ministry for Family, Sport and Youth, on "The perception of the position of youth at local level" from May 2013...

- 26 municipalities (out of 63) adopted Youth Policy document (obliged by Law)
- 41 municipalities have a Commission for youth (obliged by Law)
- 28 municipalities have Officer for Youth
- 26 municipalities have Youth Register (obliged by Law)
- 16 municipalities have local youth council
- 32 municipalities have space designed for young people and youth activities (obliged by Law)
- 47 municipalities adopted strategy/policy on volunteering

2.2. Youth focused NGOs and Youth organisations in BiH

The civil society landscape in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to expand with thousands of NGOs and non-profit organisations now registered. These represent a wide array of interests including service provision, culture and recreation, self-help groups, human rights and public advocacy as well as youth organisations. While many of them are rather informal, often one-off community-based groups, there are also a growing number of highly competent NGOs dedicated to facilitating community development and providing capacity building at grassroots level.

According to the law on youth NGOs both in RS and FBiH, a youth NGO need to prove that 2/3 of its members as well as the governing body are between 15 and 30 years old. An organisation that does not fulfil these formal criteria but clearly addressing youth (as a defined priority target group) is called "Organisation for Youth" or in other words a youth focused NGO. For the latter the general "law on NGOs" apply with higher requirements and liabilities. The two large organisations OKC and KULT both have the status of "Organisation for Youth" at BiH level. Brcko district has neither a law or a strategy on youth nor a defined age group.

According to KULT, on the basis of self-reporting, the estimated number of active youth (and youth focused) organizations today is around 250 - 300. The largest database of youth organizations in BiH can be found at www.mladi.info, which records approx. 310 (but a large majority did not finalized their profile) youth organizations, out of which it is not clear how "active" they actually are.

RS Ministry for youth reports at RS level 87 youth organizations and 66 organizations for youth since new registration documents in line with Book of regulation (adopted in 2012) were requested from the organisations. As the process is not finalized yet, more registrations are expected until the end of this year.

Majority of youth and youth focused organisations apparently dealing with cultural issues, human rights, leisure time (incl. mobility projects), health, measures related to prevention of substance abuse through a varied understanding of youth work. Although a large number of these NGOs report dealing with e.g. youth employment issues, in fact there is very little proof that they do so as a priority theme.

Beside a very small number of NGOs which are active at all BiH levels, the majority of the youth organisations have a local character, meaning that they act in one or several neighbouring municipalities. Most of them are based on volunteer work and a significant number of them have been developed through the support and activities of the international organizations working in BiH, while many of them, too, are strongly donor driven what has its own downsides when it comes to sustainability, efficiency and persistence. Only very few organizations are financially self-sustainable, such as SHL which has its own innovative mechanism of funding.

Communication and partnership between youth NGOs as well as with governmental authorities

While there are a considerable number of different stakeholders and actors involved in the youth sector, the **interconnection and communication** between them is mostly based on random actions, apparently not on a specific and sustaining strategy. This is relevant to both the NGO sector as well as the governmental institutions.

The larger type of youth focused NGOs seemingly do not seek direct cooperation and support within the sector itself but function with a growing tendency as matchmakers for smaller organisations. There are several youth networks established with the help of e.g. OiA, hCa, OKC, KULT or PRONI Brcko, with different levels of activeness and thematic focus at local, entity and BiH level, which serve generally as good channels for internal and external communication within the youth sector itself and towards the public and authorities. RS Youth Council, an umbrella youth organisation, is one of the main cooperation partners of RS Ministry of Youth with whom they have signed a MoC.

Increased demand from the donor communities in creating networks and consortia has definitely a positive effect on improved cooperation at different levels within BiH. However, the tendency shows that often one large NGO (often an experienced organisation for youth) takes the role of applicant and organizer, while smaller grassroots serve as "trainees" in their status as partners. In many cases a real partnership is neither very visible nor satisfactory. It should be noted that the strong dependency on international grants plays a very existential role in this regard, which makes equal "sharing" unattractive.

Funding and resources

According to the information gathered during an organized stakeholder analysis seminar/workshop in Banja Luka the coordination of financial resources as well as youth relevant actions inside and among public institutions were rated as relatively poor, mainly resulting from problems with different and complicated procedures. Furthermore public spending for Programmes/projects in the youth field was considered as partly inefficient, while lacking continuation and strategic follow-up.

Due its limited nature, which is far from providing a sustainable basis, especially large NGOs rarely ask for national funds and support for implementation of their projects, while only few stay. In this regard they mostly address international donor agencies and also look for opportunities provided through relevant EUPs.

Although there are different calls at entity and local levels and a tendency (not yet a fact!) to harmonise those calls, the general process of acquiring a project grant is reported as complicated, somewhat obscure and especially for "new comers" far too difficult. In other words, for an approximate of 1.000 – 5.000 KM per project there is too much effort for too little return. Lack of experience in identification of project ideas and a strategic development to address needs in the framework of a project is definitely one of the key obstacles Youth NGOs face in BiH in this regard.

The local funds however could be in principal seen as a good opportunity to gain experience in project development and management but they do not offer much perspective on a long term, while the disappointment caused, when not receiving a grant may negatively influence the motivation of new comers to continue in this field.

As a result there are very few organisations or organisations for youth in BiH who have in fact enough experience but also the capacities to apply and implement larger projects at local, entity or BiH level addressing youth directly or indirectly.

The majority of youth NGOs as well as youth focused NGOs in BiH do not have enough experience and the necessary skills in project development and hence are far from being potential applicants in the frame of larger grant programmes such as IPA or EIDHR. A quick look on the list of EU supported projects in the youth field in BiH (Annex 1) clearly shows that often the same organisation are the recipients of such grants with low diversity between the organisations.

Therefore it is important that the EU programmes offered to NGOs in BiH have a clear connection to identified youth problems, are complementary to efforts, programmes and developments at all BiH levels, are easy to manage and can potentially involve as many young people and those involved in this field as possible in the activities.

II) Analysis of the models of EU Community Programmes

Introduction

This analysis will examine the EU community Programmes that have been implemented or are currently under implementation in BiH in order to identify their impact on the young population in the country.

The inception meetings reveal that more effort can be made to make BiH fully benefit from the EU Community Programmes for improving the situation of youth.

The overall knowledge of EU Programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina is low, both within institutions and among potential applicants. Obviously local organizations are not fully aware of the possibilities, benefits and requirements of various EU Community Programmes that can directly or indirectly address youth.

In this regard EUPs like **Youth in Action, Lifelong Learning, Media, Culture, Science & Research** are in the focus of this analysis. It will be investigated what will be the likely impact of the forthcoming restructuring of these types of EU programmes in the near future. After finalization of this analysis the criteria for selecting at least three models will be drafted and presented for approval to the Beneficiary. The analysis will result in a report which presents the three selected models with its advantages and disadvantages.

EU (ex. Community) programmes (EUP)

The purpose of Community programmes is to support EU' internal policies and strengthen the cooperation among the member states in this regard. They are multi-annual series of integrated measures, designed primarily as a means of achieving objectives set by the EU and its Member States, based on internal budget headings. The current period is 2007-2013, however, the next round of programs for 2014-2020 will be announced in 2012/2013.

EUPs can be tied to almost every EU policy and cover various sectors: culture, media, education, science and research, social policy, environment protection, transport, energy, competitiveness and innovation, justice, fiscal and customs policy, etc. The EU decides on the type of programmes, their budgets and their durations. Any eligible legal entity (sometimes individuals, too) can submit a project proposal. The submission, evaluation and settlement of the accounts along with the full administration belong to the Administration of the relevant Executive Agency or Directorate General (DG) of the European Commission. Exceptions are activities that are managed in a decentralised way by national agencies. Each participating country usually establishes a contact point for the programme whose task is the dissemination of information on the programme within the country and provision of assistance to the applicants.

Participation of Bosnia and Hercegovina in EUPs

The candidate and potential candidate countries cannot participate in Community programmes unless they pay into the Community budget a financial contribution to cover the estimated costs of participation by their citizens, the so-called, 'entry ticket'. In this regard candidate and potential candidate countries can use the EC financial pre-accession instrument (IPA) for participation in Community programmes, i.e., in paying the major part of the 'entry ticket' for a particular Community programme.

The Thessaloniki Agenda (June 2003) invited the Western Balkan countries to participate in Community programmes and agencies in line with the principles laid down for candidate countries, with the aim of familiarising the countries concerned and their people with the policies and working methods of the European Union, thus encouraging them on their path towards European integration. Further to this agenda a Framework Agreement was adopted in 2004 between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the general principles for the participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in EUPs and entered into force on January 2007. Twenty four European Union Programmes were hence open by then for Bosnia and Herzegovina's participation. For each Community programme, the Commission needs to conclude a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

with each country wishing to take part. The MoU lays down the rules governing participation, in particular the administrative capacities required, the planned financial contribution, the mechanisms for taking part in the management of the programme and the financial-control provisions.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) have committed to participate in EUPs in the overall context of its European integration agenda. Currently BiH participates in three EUPs:

- i. Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development – FP7 (as of January 2009)
- ii. Culture 2007-2013 (as of January 2011)
- iii. Europe for Citizens (as of July 2012)

Interest has also been expressed to join other programmes, such as MEDIA 2007, Safer Internet, Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme, and in the newly introduced partial participation in the Lifelong Learning Programme (centralised actions).

Bosnia and Herzegovina has also been participating in the Tempus and Erasmus Mundus programmes. Furthermore, although not a member, Bosnia and Herzegovina has been participating in the two actions (Actions 2 and 3.1.) under the Youth in Action programme that are open to neighbouring partner countries. Within the Lifelong Learning Programme participation in some programme activities is also open to Bosnia and Herzegovina, such as participation in the Jean Monnet programme and, from 2010, in the centralised actions of multilateral projects and network as a third country project partner.

Culture 2007-2013

The Culture Programme has been established to enhance the cultural area shared by Europeans, which is based on a common cultural heritage, through the development of cooperation activities among cultural operators from eligible countries, with a view to encouraging the emergence of European citizenship.

The aim of the multi-annual Programme is to encourage and support cultural cooperation within Europe in order to bring the European common cultural heritage to the fore. The Programme proposes funding opportunities to all cultural sections and all categories of cultural operators contributing to the development of cultural cooperation at European level, with a view to encouraging the emergence of European citizenship.

The programme mainly promotes transnational mobility of cultural players; transnational circulation of artistic and cultural works and products and intercultural dialogue and exchanges.

The Programme supports projects (Strand 1 – around 77% of the total available budget), organisations (Strand 2 – around 10% of the total available budget), promotional activities and research (Strand 3 – around 5% of the total available budget) in all branches of culture, except the audio-visual branch for which there is a separate programme named MEDIA. Cultural operators, including cultural enterprises, can participate in the Programme as long as they are acting in a non-profit-making cultural capacity.

Usually grants will be awarded to legal persons, but in certain cases, individuals may receive grants too. The Commission may also award prizes to natural or legal persons for actions or projects that are carried out under the program.

Depending on the Action and the nature of the project two types of funding are eligible: Lump sums and/or the application of unit costs. Important factors for selection are professional background and necessary competences for the implementation of the projects.

The total amount of a grant usually cannot exceed 50%-60% of the total project cost. In this case the applicant has to provide proof of co-financing. Depending on the Strand grants are given up to maximum 500.000 EUR and projects can last up to 12 and 60 months. With a total budget of 400 million EUR for 2007 – 2013 the Programme allows to co-finance around 300 different cultural actions per year.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has been participating in the Culture 2007-2013 programme since 2011 with the establishment of contact points at BiH and entity levels. According to the available data, so far applicants from BiH participated in 9 projects as co-organisers and have been awarded only one project for literary translations.

The future of the programme in 2014-2020 – Creative Europe

The budget proposed by Creative Europe is €1.8 million are for the 2014-2020 period, of which €900 million would help cinema and audiovisual sector and around €500 million are attributed to culture. It will be an overall 34% rising compared to current expenses. Moreover, and it's a Creative Europe novelty, €210 million will be used as guarantee funds in order to allow small operators to have new facilities in financing.

However, as all the above is still under discussion, while member countries try to cut the budget in favour of other policies, not much can be said yet from a practical point of view, and how far the new programme will be beneficiary for the BiH reality, especially in the field of youth.

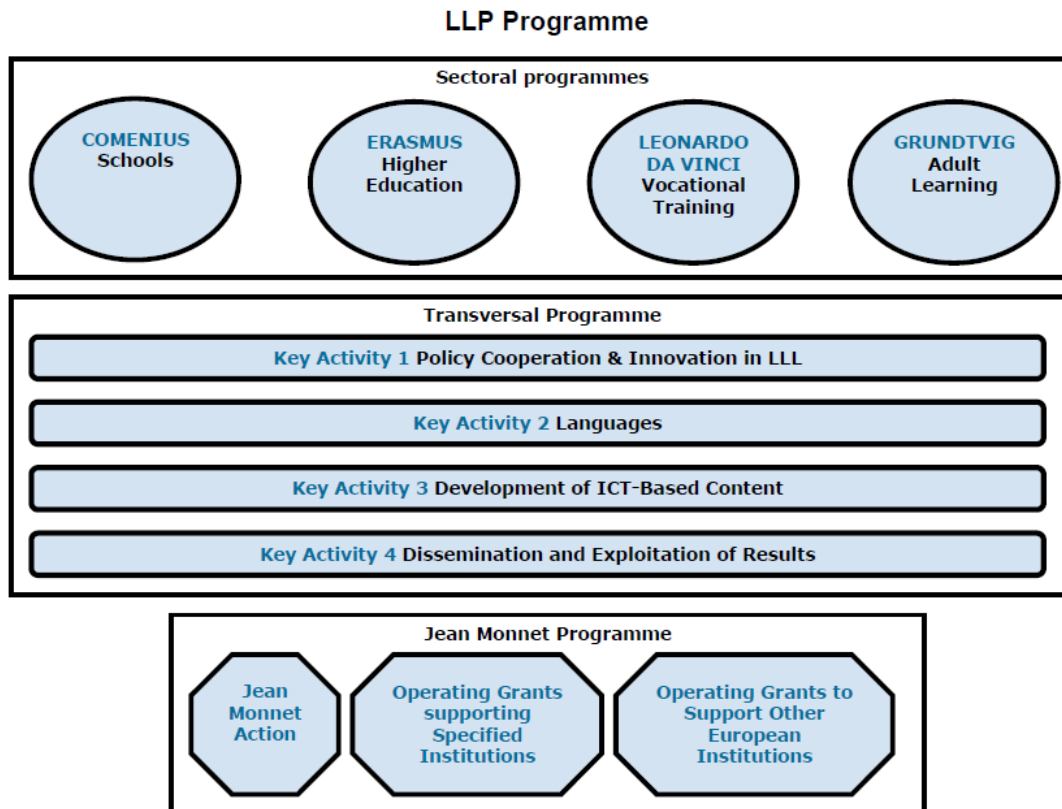
Relevance of the programme for youth in BiH:

Generally speaking, the programme CULTURE is in principal relevant to youth as an age group but it directly addresses a.o. those young people professionally active in the field of culture. In this regard the direct outreach of the programme is highly limited and hence the programme can ideally be seen as an opportunity to indirectly addressing young people's problems and policy issues through the medium of culture.

Furthermore, taking into account the limited capacities of BiH organisations and cultural institutions, the financial terms as well as the procedure of acquiring funds through this programme seem to be much too difficult and complex. The mandatory requirement to cover the co-financing up to 40%-50% of the total budget would become an almost insurmountable hurdle.

Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP)

LLP, *the* European Funding programme in the field of education and training enables individuals at all stages of their lives to pursue stimulating learning opportunities across Europe. It integrates various educational and training initiatives and is divided in four **sectorial sub programmes** and four so called '**transversal**' programmes.



Sectorial programmes	sub	Target group (s)
Comenius		school children and teachers and others involved in the first phase of education
Erasmus		students and teachers and other involved in higher education
Leonardo da Vinci		trainees, teachers and trainers as well as others involved in for vocational education and training
Grundtvig		learners, teachers and others involved in for adult education

The **transversal programmes** aim to complement the sectorial sub programmes and to ensure that they achieve the best results possible. They aim to promote European cooperation in fields covering two or more of the sub-programmes. In addition they seek to promote quality and transparency of Member States' education and training systems. Four key activities focus on Policy cooperation and innovation, Languages, Information and communication technologies – ICT, Dissemination and exploitation of results.

The [Jean Monnet programme](#) also falls under the LLP umbrella, in addition to the sectorial and transversal programmes, The Jean Monnet programme stimulates teaching, reflection and debate on the European integration process at higher education institutions.

[Eurydice](#) is an institutional network for gathering, monitoring, processing and circulating reliable and readily comparable information on education systems and policies throughout Europe. Although it

forms part of the LLP transversal programmes, Eurydice does not provide financial support or fund projects. Eurydice is a Network consisting of a [European Unit](#) and [National Units](#). The European Units are funded by the European Commission, while the National Units are funded by the governments that establish them. They may also receive financial support from the European Commission.

The granting structure related to this umbrella program is rather complex and very much depending on the sub program under which a grant is requested for. The details can be found in the LLP programme guidelines⁹. In general EU support may take the form of a lump sum, a flat-rate grant based on a scale of unit costs, or the reimbursement of a percentage of eligible costs. Depending on the grant type, a combination of all or some of these types of grant support is possible.

Bosnia and Herzegovina targets to participate as of 2013 in the programme activities and has confirmed their interest in partial participation in centralised programme¹⁰ actions as of 2014, under the new programme Erasmus for All. The partial participation in the programme also includes possibility of participation in European education networks: Eurydice, Europass and Euroguidance.

In preparation to the above, a contract forecast notice has been published (April 2013) for TA services aiming at contributing to comparability of Bosnia and Herzegovina's education systems with education systems in EU, based on EU Strategy 2020, through further developed qualification frameworks for lifelong learning in BiH. The project shall contribute to the development of a system of informal and non-formal education in VET and for adults. It should contribute to the development of skills matching needs of labour market and assess economic efficiency of vocational education and training system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the available information, so far no participation in centralised activities projects of BiH participants has been noted under the Lifelong Learning Programme, hence awareness and knowledge of the programme is very limited.

Relevance of the programme for youth in BiH

The programme LLP, and in this regard all **sectorial sub programmes** would have a great relevance for improving the situation of youth in BiH. Unemployment and in this regard the lack of quality in formal and vocational education (both formal and non-formal) will be the key areas the programme can efficiently address. The LLP and in this regard the programmes **Leonardo Da Vinci** and **Grundtvig** are highly relevant and beneficial to vocational education and training, education in general and adult education in particular and complement and add value to existing BiH policies and initiatives in the youth field.

The European experience shows that the programme would have significant and measureable impact both on **learners** at all age levels and on **teachers and trainers** across all disciplines and stages of education and training provision but also on the **providers** of all forms of education and on the Vocational Education and Training system and on the general education system as a whole.

More over LLP has the possibility to attract to European programmes both institutions and not only young people who had never previously been involved in such activities. At the same time it can sustain commitment and support of those who participate in the programme.

Last but not least the LLP assessment, funding, reporting and evaluating mechanisms, which are in fact relatively easy and highly "user friendly" can also encourage efficiency, effectiveness and lean management practice across a wide range of institutions, including youth and youth focused organisations in BiH.

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/education/llp/doc/call13/part1_en.pdf

¹⁰ Only the following Actions under each sub programme: Multilateral projects and networks, observation and analysis, operating grants and accompanying measures as well as unilateral and National projects under the 'transversal' and Jean Monnet programmes.

Citizenship Programme 2007-2013

This programme supports a wide range of activities and organisations promoting “active European citizenship”, especially the involvement of citizens and civil society organisations in the process of European integration.

The program contributes to the following general objectives:

- giving citizens the opportunity to interact and participate in constructing an ever closer Europe, which is democratic and world-oriented, united in and enriched through its cultural diversity, thus developing citizenship of the European Union;
- developing a sense of European identity, based on common values, history and culture;
- fostering a sense of ownership of the European Union among its citizens;
- enhancing tolerance and mutual understanding between European citizens respecting and promoting cultural and linguistic diversity, while contributing to intercultural dialogue.

In this regard the programme puts a specific emphasis on bringing together people from local communities across Europe to share and exchange experiences, opinions and values and to learn from history. This should raise vivid debate and reflection related to European citizenship and democracy and foster action by citizens and through cooperation within civil society organisations at European level. This interaction between citizens and civil society organisations from all participating countries, shall also contribute to intercultural dialogue and bringing to the fore both Europe's diversity and unity, with particular attention to activities aimed at developing closer ties between citizens from old and new Member States of the European Union as well as the candidate and potential candidate countries.

The program is divided into **four actions** with various measures proposed in order to achieve the objectives based on a set of annual and permanent priorities.

Action 1 Active citizens for Europe	Action 2 Active civil society in Europe	Action 3 Together for Europe (Only for commission!)	Action 4 Active European Remembrance
<i>“Bringing People together”</i>	<i>“Reflection on Europe”</i>	<i>“Visible Europe”</i>	<i>“Learning from History”</i>
1. Town-twinning (meetings and Networking)	1. Structural support for think-tanks	1. High visibility events	General
2. Citizens' projects and support measures	2. Structural support for civil society organisations at European level	2. Studies	
	3. Support to projects initiated by civil society organisations	3. Information tools	

The program is open to all actors openly wishing to promote active European citizenship. These include for example local authorities and organizations, Research institutions dealing with European public policy (think-tanks), Citizen groups, CSOs, NGOs or Educational institutions.

The funding procedures strongly depend on the action under which an application is submitted. In general support may take the form of a lump sum, but mostly a flat-rate grant based on a scale of unit costs, or the reimbursement of a percentage of eligible costs. An important criterion of the programme is in fact to reach as many people as possible through the programme. This requires, e.g. under Action 2.2., to provide the opportunity of participation to a maximum possible number of

individuals in the planned activities. Only between 2007-2009 an estimated 2.8 million citizens took part in funded activities.

Bosnia and Hercegovina can as of July 2012 fully participate in the programme. Since then two projects were approved under Actions 1 (town twinning) and Action 2 (Active civil society in Europe) – two applications were rejected.

Relevance of the programme for youth in BiH

In practical terms, next to the programme Youth in Action, this programme is known as one of the easiest EUPs that can be used to address different areas relevant to youth. The terms of financing and application are well structured and easy to understand at least for those who have already some experience in application and project development. The funds usually offered under this programme are not very large, hence can be effectively managed even by less experienced organisations. The programme offers a good balance and achieves good cost effectiveness, by combining actions which reach out to small scale operators and newcomers and those which support capacity building.

Another important advantage of the programme is that it is open to all actors, which means e.g. that also municipalities can apply and receive grants under this programme. It can provide a degree of impetus to the town twinning movement, encouraging potential beneficiaries to think more in terms of developing links with other themes or policy areas, such as youth, remembrance (!) or the environment.

With regard to general situation of young people in BiH, the programme provides a great opportunity for them (too) to engage in a European Dialogue which will have an indirect positive effect on the two identified problems of “Crisis of Identity” and “Civic involvement”. The programme, which has a specific focus on improving the understanding of a value based society, has indeed all potential to create a new understanding of community action and cooperation and help young people in BiH think over BiH borders and interests. Another evidence that the programme is needed in BiH is supported by on-going disillusionment and disinterest amongst citizens towards politics in general and particularly the need to support the development of EU citizenship in view of BiH accession to the EU.

The promotion of activities around mutual understanding, diversity, dialogue and respect for others can help to develop positive impacts for citizens such as an increased sense of belonging and European identity, based on a shared understanding of European values, culture, history and heritage. This in turn has the potential to create changes in the attitudes of participants towards other citizens, and also boost their involvement in democratic processes.

Europe for Citizens is relevant (directly or indirectly) to a number of different policy areas, especially: 1) justice, freedom and security; 2) employment and social policy; and 3) education, training and youth. The nature of the programme and the types of projects and organisations supported confirm that the program can make a contribution to aspects of all three of these areas.

Youth in Action 2007-2013

The programme supports projects that offer non-formal learning opportunities internationally or locally for and with young people, and the people working with them.

The EU Youth in Action Programme supports different actions and projects organized by youth (individually) and youth organizations as well as other actors involved in the youth field. These are in short:

- youth exchanges
- youth initiatives
- youth democracy projects
- European Voluntary Service (EVS) projects
- training and networking projects for those working with young people
- meetings of young people and those responsible for youth policy

The Programme aims to respond at European level to the needs of young people from adolescence to adulthood. It makes an important contribution to the acquisition of competences and is therefore a key instrument in providing young people with opportunities for non-formal and informal learning with a European dimension.

It is divided into **five actions** (incl. several sub actions) through which a set of needs of young people shall be addressed and requirements full field, such as Education, employment, equal chances and solidarity, Active European Citizenship as well as General Cooperation in the youth field in EU and with its neighbouring regions/countries.

Taking the above, it is therefore an important and integral instrument to support the EU Youth Strategy – Investing and Empowering, which will last till 2018.

In addition to the grants provided through the programme, the Youth in Action National Agencies and SALTO Resource Centres organise training and partnership-building activities to enhance the skills and competencies of those working with young people.

The support is predominantly based on a calculation of lump sums and flat rates. The promoter must only justify the cost occurred for travelling, "exceptional cost" (if previously accepted by the NA) and "Costs for additional dissemination and exploitation of results" through original receipts and tickets. These forms of grant help applicants to easily calculate the expected grant amount and facilitate the realistic planning of the project. Although the grants under this programme are based on the principle of co-financing, the amount received through the programme often can cover the total cost of the project with the exception of 30% mandatory co-funding for travelling.

This makes the process of funding extremely user friendly and attractive. In the last years, the application forms went through a radical process of rationalizations and simplification, which again allows even not so experienced organisations to successfully apply for funding. The Guidelines available in several languages allow a very wide and clear overview of all available opportunities the programme offers.

Since 2007, participants from BiH have been regularly participating in the two actions of the Youth in Action programme that are open to Bosnia and Herzegovina. For example, in the period from 2007 to 2009 organisations from BiH were awarded 1.054.564 euro for 54 projects. In 2010 and 2011, organisations from BiH were awarded further 470.800 euro for 25 projects. In BiH, the organization IPAK from Tuzla acts a contact point for the programme for BiH established under the auspices of the SALTO-YOUTH South East Europe Resource Centre, performing limited activities of support to potential applicants in BiH.

Contradictory to the decrease of projects granted within the territories of BiH, the number of young people participating in projects outside of BiH has doubled e.g. from 52 projects under Action 3.1. in 2011 to 102 projects in 2012. Out of 40 applications submitted in 2011 by BiH NGOs, around 13%

were ineligible (the lowest rate in the western Balkans) and 35% (14 Projects) were granted (the highest rate after Serbia).

Relevance of the programme for youth in BiH

Among all EU community programmes (EUPs) the programme Youth in Action is probably by far one of the most relevant EUPs when it comes to the situation of youth in BiH as well as further development of youth policy areas in the country. The scope of activities as well as thematic areas which the programme covers is highly relevant to the general and specific needs and problems of youth in BiH. The increased number of participation of BiH youth NGOs in the programme clearly proves the demand for the programme.

However, a short look on the list of granted projects in 2010-2011 (Annex 1) shows, that there are very few if not often the same organizations, which apply and successfully receive the requested grant. This shows that either there is not enough information available about the programme or organisations strongly lack of capacities and /or motivation to take on the responsibility.

Another important issue regarding the programme is the fact that youth from BiH can only participate in two (Youth Exchanges/Trainings, EVS) out of five actions which strongly limits the possibilities the programme offers to young people and youth NGOs . The Action 1.2. – Youth Initiatives, to which young people from BiH are not eligible, could have an important effect on increasing involvement of those NGOs and individuals, who otherwise would most likely be excluded from participation. In BiH there is definitely a need to focus on more disadvantaged youth and for more funding to be aimed at the grassroots level, with seedcorn or other small grant schemes, rather than through larger grants.

Annex I: List of EU supported projects under different programmes which “obviously” address young people directly.

The list does not include the Tempus programme, which is mainly implemented through the university.

Programme	Applicant Organisation	Title	Grant amount in Euros
2013			
Europe for Citizens, Action 2 (annual grants)	SEEYN, SARAJEVO	European network, annual support	76.895,02
2012			
Europe for Citizens, Town Twinning	Municipality of Mostar	Be-loved Cities of Europe	11.000,00
2011			
IPA	KULT, ILIDZA	"Institutional Dialogue between Youth and Governmental authorities through the Establishment of Youth Councils"	268.513,20
IPA	UDRUZENJE HUMANITARNA ORGANIZACIJA ZA ZASTITU I OSTVARIVANJE PRAVA DJETETA NASA DJECA, SARAJEVO	Stronger voice for children	236.676,00
IPA	YOUTH CENTRE VERMONT, BRCKO	"Establishment of Resource Centre for NGOs youth network in the Brcko District"	205.700,00

EIDHR	OKC YOUTH COMMUNICATION CENTER, BANJA LUKA	With volunteering legislative towards development of local communities	150.000,00
EIDHR	KULT, ILIDZA	Youth friendly municipalities in partnership between youth and local authorities	149.174,47
IPA	OKC YOUTH COMMUNICATION CENTER, BANJA LUKA	Volunteering for Cross - Border Local Community Development	48.238,57
IPA	YOUTH INFORMATION AGENCY OIA, SARAJEVO	Better Opportunities for Youth Employment	42.922,78
Youth in Action	SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN YOUTH NETWORK SEEYN, SARAJEVO	Action 4.1 - Support for bodies active at European level in the field of youth	32.414,40
Youth in Action	ROMA YOUTH INITIATIVE BE MY FRIEND, VISOKO	Don` t risk - Human trafficking exists	21.642,62
Youth in Action	DINARA FORUM, KLJUC	Sharing common understanding	20.107,00
IPA - YiA	LOCAL DEMOCRACY AGENCY MOSTAR, MOSTAR	VOLUNTEERING IN HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION	19.296,00
IPA - YiA	YOUTH CENTER COSMOS, KLJUC	REMINDING OUR RESPONSIBILITY	18.836,00
IPA - YiA	KODRI, ZVORNIK	WILDERNESS VENTURES - CHALLENGING YOUTH AT RISK	18.580,00
Youth in Action	YOUTH CENTER COSMOS, KLJUC	Motivated - Activated - Fit for the future!	18.552,00
IPA - YiA	KOBE, PRIJEDOR	INTERCULTURAL LEARNING REVISITED - IT'S DIVERSITY THAT COUNTS!	18.244,00
Youth in Action	YOUTH CENTER COSMOS, KLJUC	Bargain for the Earth	18.168,00
IPA- YiA	YOUTH CENTER KASTEL ZDS, BANJA LUKA	YOUTH CENTRES TO EMPOWER YOUTH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	18.120,00
IPA - YiA	KODRI, ZVORNIK	"EUFUTOUR-READING STREET MESSAGES AS PROMOTIONS OF COMMON AND INTERCULTURAL EUROPE	17.516,00
Youth in Action	ASOCIATION OF CITIZENS MREZA, GRADISKA	Sharing & Learning & Improving: Youth peers	15.537,00
IPA - YiA	OMLADINSKI KLUB DIJAMANT, JAJCE	WHY NOT-WHAT MATTERS!	14.192,00

2010			
IPA	KULT, <i>ILIDZA</i>	Equal opportunities for all young people!	224.686,08
EIDHR	ACED, Banja Luka	Student Council Network	145.700,00
IPA	FOUNDATION OF INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY ITF, TUZLA	"Support to Entrepreneurial Activities of Young People" CfP Cross-border co-operation BIH/Serbia	129.107,75
EIDHR	HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE TUZLA	Repairing the Harm of Youth Crime	125.559,79
EIDHR	YOUTH CENTER KASTEL, BANJA LUKA	School - a safe place for development and education	118.169,30
IPA	SOUTH EUROPEAN NETWORK SEEYN, SARAJEVO	Volunteering values and practice in service of people with disabilities in Albania	80.587,00
IPA	FONDATION FOR CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT, <i>ILIDZA</i>	"Youth Leadership for Social Cohesion and Cross Border Cooperation "	49.993,00
IPA	ASSOCIATION FOR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, <i>SARAJEVO</i>	Young people in joint action	36.113,62
Youth in Action	SOUTH EUROPEAN NETWORK SEEYN, SARAJEVO	Support for bodies active at European level in the field of youth	35.000,00
IPA	UDRUZENJA PRIJATELJI SREBRENICE	Introduction of sustainable youth entrepreneurship models as support to economic development in the Western Serbia and Eastern BiH	27.999,07
Youth in Action	ASOCIJACIJA GRADITELJI MIRA, <i>MOSTAR</i>	LOST IN TRANSITION: RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES FOR MINORITY YOUTH	22.969,00
Youth in Action	KOBE, <i>PRIJEDOR</i>	IT'S DIVERSITY THAT COUNTS!	20.621,00
Youth in Action	DINARA FORUM, <i>KLJUC</i>	Tear down this wall! Youth for a common future in Europe	19.070,00
Youth in Action	KODRI, <i>ZVORNIK</i>	DIVERSITY BEYOND TRAPPED BARRIERS	18.927,00
Youth in Action	YOUTH ORGANIZATION CREACTIVE UDRUZENJA GRADJANA, <i>BANJA LUKA</i>	CREATIVE LEADERS IN MODERN LEADERSHIP	18.895,00

Youth in Action	CENTAR ZA MAJKU I DIJETE I SOCIJALNI PAKET ZA STARE, BOLESNE I IZNEMOGLE FENIX UG, <i>SAVSK/MOST</i>	Opportunities for all? Mainstreaming gender equality in European youth projects	18.830,00
Youth in Action	SOUTH EUROPEAN NETWORK SARAJEVO EAST YOUTH SEEYN,	LEADER'S TRAINING - SEMINAR FOR YOUTH LEADERS OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE	18.640,00
Youth in Action	ASOCIATION OF CITIZENS MREZA; <i>GRADISKA</i>	Small steps, big impact! Youth multipliers for human rights education in action	17.585,00
Youth in Action	YOUTH CENTER COSMOS, <i>KLJUC</i>	SHARING-LEARNING-PROTECTING: VOLUNTEERING AS THE TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	17.323,00
Youth in Action	ASOCIATION OF CITIZENS MREZA, <i>GRADISKA</i>	JUMP AT THE OPPORTUNITY : EMPOWERING AND IMPROVING VOLONTEERING IN YOUTH WORK ON LOCAL AND EUROPEAN LEVEL	17.028,00
Youth in Action	YOUTH CENTER COSMOS, <i>KLJUC</i>	STARTING AT ONES' S STEP - ACTIVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	16.810,00

Annex II:

Organisational structure of government institutions responsible for youth issues in BiH

	BiH		RS		FBIH		Brčko Distrikt BiH	
			Opštine			Kantoni	Općine	
Formal and Nonformal Education, Lifelong Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Civil Affairs - Sector for education Conference of Education Ministers in BiH and Council for general, secondary vocational and higher education Agency for the Development of Higher Education and Quality Assurance BiH Information and Recognition Centre for higher education Agency for Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education Directorate for EU integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education and Culture Pedagogical Institute Agency for standardisation and evaluation Universities Primary and secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local self-governance (co-financing of expenses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education and Science Coordination of ministries of education Pedagogical Institute Agency for standardisation and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Education, Science, Culture and Sport Pedagogical Institutes Universities Primary and secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local self-governance (co-financing of expenses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for education 	
Employment and Unemployment Measures, Youth Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Civil Affairs - Sector for work, employment, health, social protection, and pension fund Agency for work and employment Directorate for economic planning Commission for coordination of youth issues in BiH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Work and Protection of Veterans and Invalids (Department for work and employment) Agency for employment and Centre for Employment Support and Active Employment Measures Inspection Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Work and Social Policies (Department for work and employment, Unit for implementation of projects for socio-economic support, training and re-employment) Federal Agency for Employment Inspection Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Work Agencies for employment Services for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for economic development Employment bureau Board for employment Sub-department for human resources and employment 	
Healthcare, Prevention and Protection, Youth Reproductive Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Civil Affairs - Sector for health Medicines Regulatory Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health and Social Protection Health Insurance Fund Agency for health protection Medicines Regulatory Agency Clinical centres, hospitals, health centres, pharmacies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for health Health Insurance Fund Agency for public health Medicines Regulatory Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Health Health Insurance Agencies Agencies for public health Clinical centres, hospitals, health centres, pharmacies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for health Health Insurance Fund Clinical centres, hospitals, health centres, pharmacies Counselling centre for reproductive health Centre for mental health 	
Social Protection of Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Civil Affairs Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees Ministry of Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health and Social Protection Centres for social work or social protection Ministry of spatial planning (housing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centres for social work or social protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for work and social policies Ministry of spatial planning (housing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries for Social Policies Centres for social work or social protection Ministry of Spatial Planning (housing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centres for social work or social protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for health Centre for social protection Sub-department for refugees, displaced persons, and housing policy 	
Active Participation of Young People in Public Life, Development of Civil Society and Volunteer Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Justice Ministry of Civil Affairs Commission for coordination of youth issues in BiH Board of civil society Advisory board for youth of BiH Presidency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Family, Sports and Youth Board for youth issues in RS Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissions or boards for youth issues Youth Referents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for culture and sport - Centre for youth Commission for youth issues in FBIH Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory boards for youth (Canton 4 and Canton 1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissions or boards for youth issues Advisory boards for youth Youth Referents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-department for tourism, culture and sport Youth Referent 	
Information, Youth Counselling and Working with Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Civil Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs Commission for coordination of youth issues in BiH Directorate for EU integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Family, Sports and Youth Ministry of Health and Social Protection Ministry of Education and Culture Primary and secondary schools Board for youth issues in RS Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Referents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of work and social policies Ministry for health Ministry of education and science Ministry for culture and sport - Centre for youth Commission for youth issues in FBIH Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries for social Policies Ministries of Health Ministries of Education, Science, Culture and Sport Primary and secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Referents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for health Department for education Youth Referent Primary and secondary schools Counselling centre for reproductive health 	
Youth Culture, Sports and Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Civil Affairs Commission for coordination of youth issues in BiH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education and Culture Ministry of Family, Sports and Youth Board for youth issues in RS Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for social affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for Culture and Sport Commission for youth issues in FBIH Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departments for education, culture and sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Službe za obrazovanje, kulturu i sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for economic development / Sub-department for tourism, sport and culture 	