Standard Summary Project Fiche for the Transition Facility

1. Basic Information
   1.1 CRIS Number: 2007/019-303.01.01
   1.2 Title: Civil Society Development in the area of anti-corruption fighting
   1.3 Sector: Political Criteria
   1.4 Location: Republic of Bulgaria
      Beneficiaries: Bulgarian Civil Society Organisations - NGOs

2. Objectives

   2.1 Overall Objective:
      Increased civil society role in eliminating corruption in Bulgaria.

   2.2 Project purpose:
      Establishing of civil control and active cooperation of civil society and administration in the process of devising and implementation of effective anti-corruption policies and instruments.

   2.3 Justification
      On 1 January 2007, Bulgaria became a member of the European Union. In its Monitoring Reports of May and September 2006 the European Commission noted the considerable efforts Bulgaria to prepare for membership, but also identified remaining issues, including in the area of countering corruption, where further progress is still necessary to ensure the capacity to implement and apply the measures adopted to establish the internal market and the area of freedom, security and justice.

      In the September 2006 Monitoring Report it is pointed out that "The legislative framework for the fight against corruption has been improved with the adoption of amendments to the laws on political parties and on publicity of property owned by high level officials. All ministers have published their asset declarations on the internet. However, there have been few concrete examples of investigations or prosecution or charges of high level corruption. Corruption remains a problem. The public administration, including tax collecting agencies at the border and local government remain particularly vulnerable." Based on the report findings it is recognised that Bulgaria has continued to make progress in the fight against corruption but it is also stated that Bulgaria must "take further measures to prevent and fight corruption, in particular at the borders and within local government".

      Undoubtedly, the active involvement of civil society in the elaboration and coordination of public policies related to countering corruption will ensures a substantially higher degree of transparency and will raise the effectiveness of all measures undertaken in this area. This is also reflected in the Bulgarian National Anti-Corruption Strategy, which places due emphasis on developing "the capacity for setting up of mechanisms and successful practice of partnership among the State institutions, non-governmental organizations and the media in the area of public control on the activities of the administration, protection of the rights of the citizens, self-regulation through the introduction of efficient codes of conduct, initiating of independent monitoring, further reinforcement of anti-corruption information and educational activities".

      The project will be implemented by a grant scheme, which will provide support for civil society actions contributing to the process of countering corruption.

3. Description

   3.1 Background and justification:

      The issue of corruption has attracted widespread attention in Bulgaria in recent years particularly in view of the country’s membership of the EU. The pre-amble to the Bulgarian National Anti-
corruption Strategy states that “Efforts to introduce up to date international standards of transparency and publicity...are a significant prerequisite for guaranteeing membership in the EU and NATO, and for the improvement of co-operation with the international financial institutions.” New member states must abide by the Acquis Communautaire and make widespread reforms in their legislation. Needless to say, corruption threatens the democracy process and the wider processes of socio-economic development.

Field research conducted for the purposes of the Phare Civil Society Development Programme has shown that there are relatively few NGOs in Bulgaria working in the area of anti-corruption. Those that are, tend to be organisations created specifically for this purpose and receive funding and technical assistance from foreign donors. In general NGOs working in this field have focussed their anti-corruption efforts on certain specific areas such as in the SME sector, the reform of legislation, monitoring of public bodies and research.

The overall resolve to improve the situation regarding corruption has resulted in efforts to combat corruption gaining increasing political priority in recent years. This is especially true in the light of Bulgaria’s accession to the EU and the findings of the latest EC Monitoring reports. However many NGOs especially smaller, community-based ones fear possible repercussions or feel that they lack the appropriate capacity to tackle issues of corruption.

Nevertheless a factor that favours an autonomous civil society working as a counter-force to corruption is the fact that it operates primarily on the basis of ideas and issues rather than for financial return or power. By establishing a good reputation and earning the public’s trust, civil society organisations can acquire a strong moral appeal that is essential for NGOs active in anti-corruption work.

There are several reasons why the civil society sector is a suitable partner for the state in defeating corruption. First, civil society organisations are usually independent and therefore are perceived as being relatively objective. Furthermore, NGOs can fill gaps between government and the public, advancing anti-corruption proposals that may not be supported by political parties. Another potential role for NGOs is that of a public watchdog assessing the consequences of measures proposed by other political actors.

The workshop on Civil Control and Mechanisms for Counteracting Corruption conducted under the Phare project BG 0204.02 Civil Society Development provided forum for discussion among NGOs engaged in this area. Questions raised by the participants were related mostly to accessing public information, drawing a line between lobbying and corruption, the need to emphasise the fact that corruption is not only restrained within state administration, but also in the civic sector, considering the possibilities for lobbying to win projects and reducing corruption issues when applying for donor funding. Professional ethics has not yet become a mechanism to fight corruption, was the general opinion. Gaps in training in professional ethics in state administration on regional level were noted. Practical opportunities for the citizens to fight the unprofessional behaviour of their local administration were also discussed. Good practices for effective counteracting corruption through the mechanisms of interaction between the civic sector, the media and administration were put forward, outlining the main priorities for future work. The interrelation of the processes linked with corruption and state administration restructuring was paid high attention. The general opinion of participants is related to the fact that government structures are not entirely sufficient to withstand this serious society phenomenon. Result-oriented efforts mainly in the field of pre-emptive civil control – by local NGOs and business associations – are necessary. The most serious problem on regional level turned out to be conflict of interests in the process of making decisions in regional and local administrations, as well as control functions.

Further, the Seventh Annual Corruption Assessment Report, presented by the Centre for Study of Democracy at the Eighth Annual Anti-Corruption Forum in Bulgaria, in March 2006, also considers public-private partnership and the active involvement of civil society and business as a key resource of anti-corruption policy on both national and international level.
3.2 Linked activities:

**Phare support**

The Phare Project BG 0204.02 Civil Society Development was the first Phare CSD project to place a more serious emphasis on civil society involvement in curbing corruption. Out of 545 proposals under the Grant Scheme - 49 included activities associated with fight against corruption (9%) and of the 140 funded actions - 16 were anti-corruption actions (11%). Upon completion of the programme, 6 of these actions were noted among the success stories and best practices under the programme. 

The ongoing 2004 - 2006 Multi-annual Phare Civil Society Development Project also includes enhancement of transparency and prevention of corruption among its priority areas. The project is in its early stage of implementation and the same tendency can be observed in its first phase - although there is a number of quality anti-corruption actions proposed they compete for funding with a much larger amount of proposals in numerous other thematic areas, which at the end is reflected in a small proportion of anti-corruption actions receiving funding (9 out of 89).

There are numerous projects funded under Phare that include components related to combating corruption, but mainly from the perspective of developing the capacity of public administration to deal with the issue. One of the most recent examples is the Multi-annual Phare Project Strengthening the Capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission to Counteract Corruption in Public Administration and Judiciary targeted towards strengthening of the specialised central structure for combating corruption - inter-ministerial body in the framework of the Council of Ministers and its Secretariat.

A positive example of establishing synergy between the Phare support to civil society and public administration in the area of countering corruption was the participation of NGO representatives implementing anti-corruption actions under Project Phare BG 0204.02 Civil Society Development in a training program under Phare Project BG0203.05 Technical assistance to implement key measures of the Program for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

**Support by other parties**

One of the most important framework actions in the area of countering corruption is the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, which outlines the overall efforts of the Bulgarian Government to address the issue of corruption, formulating the main national objectives and means for their achievement. An important event within this framework is the National Annual Forum of public institutions and organisations working in the area of anti-corruption.

The USAID has supported anti-corruption efforts in Bulgaria through its funding for the activities of NGOs, such as the Coalition 2000 group, acting as a focus for anti-corruption practices in collaboration with other stakeholders. Notably the Coalition 2000 and USAID Open Government Initiative Project "Civil Society Against Corruption" Small Grants Program has provided support to various small-scale local NGO projects around Bulgaria and which funded 10 projects in 2002-2003 and another 13 from January 2003 – Feb 2004.

Transparency International (TI) Bulgaria is the local counterpart of the international anti-corruption NGO TI, and has implemented specifically-targeted projects aimed at increasing transparency, promoting stricter compliance with rules and regulations and assessing proposed legislation. It has been funded by various donors including USAID, Open Society Institute Budapest and the UK embassy.

There has been advice and technical assistance provided on a bilateral basis from EU countries to public administration officials in specific areas such as redrafting legislation to more effectively target organised crime.

3.3 Results:
The stated results are expected to derive from the accumulated final outcome of successfully implemented activities of civil society organizations funded within the framework of the proposed project:

- Increased civil society contribution to the processes of countering corruption.
- Enhanced participation of civil society in consultation and monitoring procedures in the area of corruption prevention.
- Widening the core of civil society organizations working in the field of anti-corruption.
- Attracting further public recognition and trust in the ability of NGOS to be a key participant in the process of prevention of corruption.

It is expected that the actions will especially contribute to:
- undertaking of objective and impartial monitoring of anti-corruption processes allowing to obtain an accurate overview of corruption in Bulgaria;
- impact assessment of anti-corruption measures at all levels, allowing proposals for enhanced policy response;
- raising of public awareness with regards to anti-corruption;
- empowerment of civil society organisations to act as public watchdog in the field of anti-corruption at different levels of government;
- creation of coalitions of NGOs, institutions and private sector for applying a cooperative effort in curbing corruption;
- increased effort for countering corruption at local level.

The indicators include the number and type of successfully implemented actions, documented instances of consultation procedures, practices or bodies initiated as result of implemented actions and relevant partnerships established as result of implemented actions.

More specifically the results can be measured by the number of corruption cases reported by NGOs, number of identified risk areas prone to corruption, number of investigations provoked by NGO reporting, number of people informed on identifying and responding to corrupt practices, increase of options to report and prevent corruption, changes in the perception of corruption among the employees of the public, private and third sector.

3.4 Activities and means:

- Implementation of NGO actions contributing to the processes of countering corruption. NGO actions will be supported in the area of developing and applying civil control mechanisms for prevention and countering corruption at national, regional and local level. Such activities may include: raising public awareness and fostering an attitude of intolerance to corruption, networking for prevention and countering of corruption, monitoring of public services, independent assessment of corruption levels, dissemination of information, encouragement of public debates, training programmes aimed at identification and prevention of corruption, identification and promotion of good national and international practices, establishment of effective public-private partnerships.

- Implementation of NGO actions ensuring participation of civil society in consultation and monitoring in the area of corruption prevention. NGO actions will be supported in the area of institutionalizing civil society participation in consultation and monitoring in the area of corruption prevention. Such activities may include: coalition- and consensus building within the Bulgarian civil society and its constituent sectors, with a view on advocating policies towards the government and on the civil society’s role in the implementation of anti-corruption policies; actions aimed at increasing the transparency of the process of planning and implementation of policies and instruments for countering corruption; joint civil and governmental initiatives in the preparation and implementation of effective anti-corruption policies and instruments.

While the main target is public sector corruption – both at central and local level irrespective of its theoretical classification as public office-centered, market-centered or public interest-
centered, it should be noted that its elimination warrants interventions in all sectors and levels by application of a variety of approaches.

The activities will be implemented by means of a grant scheme for projects proposed by Bulgarian NGOs addressing the objectives of the project.

Grant size will be minimum 10 000 euro and maximum 25 000 euro. It is expected that ca. 50 actions with average grant size of ca. 20 000 euro will be funded under the project.

Potential grantees under the grant schemes would be NGOs registered under the Non-Profit Legal Persons Act. The proposals should clearly contribute to the achievement of the project objectives in the priority area of civil society participation in the process of countering corruption.

Organisations and proposal eligibility will be elaborated in the Guidelines for Applicants, which will be prepared in observance of the relevant rules and regulations, ensuring fairness and transparency of the selection process.

Three sets of eligibility criteria will be applied relating to:
- organisations which may request a grant and their partners;
- actions for which a grant may be awarded;
- types of cost which may be taken into account in setting the amount of the grant.

The evaluation of the quality of the proposals, including the proposed budget, and of the capacity of the applicant and his partners, will be carried out in accordance with two types of evaluation criteria: selection and award criteria.

The selection criteria are intended to help evaluate the applicants' financial and operational capacity to ensure that they:
- have stable and sufficient sources of finance to maintain their activity throughout the period during which the action is being carried out and, where appropriate, to participate in its funding;
- have the management capacity, professional competencies and qualifications required to successfully complete the proposed action. This also applies to any partners of the applicant.

The award criteria allow the quality of the proposals submitted to be evaluated in relation to the objectives and priorities of the programme, and grants to be awarded to actions which maximise the overall effectiveness of the call for proposals. They will enable the selection of proposals which the Contracting Authority can be confident will comply with its objectives and priorities and guarantee the visibility of the Community financing. They cover aspects such as the relevance of the action, its consistency with the objectives of the call for proposals, quality, expected impact, sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

More specifically the actions will be considered in view of the:
- impact of proposed measures;
- innovativeness of measures in corruption fighting;
- type and size of target groups;
- long term sustainability of activities in corruption fighting;
- coordination with existing anti-corruption activities;
- value added of the proposed activities;
- visibility and awareness raising impact of actions.

A co-financing of at least 10% (of the total grant projects' cost) should be provided by the grant recipients.

A service contractor will provide technical assistance to the Implementing Agency for the management of the Grant Scheme. The main tasks with regards to the Grant scheme.
management will include assistance for the assessment of grant proposals, on-going support to grant beneficiaries and monitoring of granted projects.

3.5 Lessons learned:

Results from the implementation of previous CSD programmes establish that in Grant Schemes with multiple priority areas, although the majority of proposals in the area of countering corruption are of solid quality, the vast number of good quality proposals from NGOs with very good expertise in the integration of vulnerable groups and social services inevitably sway the amount of support towards this area. It is therefore feasible to expect that a Civil Society Development grant scheme focused primarily on anti-corruption will attract a number of good proposals and will produce a more tangible effect from the actions.

Civil society organisations are recognising the need to focus more on networking with other interested parties and especially the media that is after all one of civil society’s most important partners. NGOs considering activities in the field of anti-corruption need to examine how they can design and implement projects which are complementary to the National Strategy on fighting corruption. Despite the fact that the Strategy postulates systematic cooperation between the administration and the civil society organisations, this cooperation is still rather sporadic and realised by request and on-case by case basis. Even now, as early as several months after EU accession, some old deficiencies seem to re-emerge, such as limited transparency in the design, implementation and reporting of the National annual anti-corruption action plans. The fight against corruption at all levels requires the mobilisation of the civil society sector in collaboration with the government to pursue a co-ordinated strategy. NGOs are presently seeking to improve their identification of target groups with which they can work and in collaboration with the state in monitoring the citizen/government interface. Some progress has been made on “one-stop” desk services in public institutions, the establishment of services to deal with complaints and the dissemination of information on citizens’ rights. Training in, and the encouragement of, good practices in public services like the police and the civil service form another plank in anti-corruption strategies. The media has an important role in this strategy not only in highlighting abuses of the system and reporting on the successful detection of corruption, but in reinforcing an environment that is intolerant of corruption.

Ever since the constitution of the organised civil society sector in Bulgaria, NGOs have also been subject to some public criticism with regards to the transparency of their operations and financing. A step towards improving this was made with the introduction of the Central Register of Non-profit Organisations at the Ministry of Justice, where NGOs can voluntary register as organisations operating in public benefit and can regularly publish their annual reports and data on their activities. Inspired by the European Transparency Initiative, some local authorities have also initiated the establishment of such voluntary registers and drafted ethic codes of conduct for NGOs operating in a respective municipality. Undoubtedly, NGOs who have focused on anti-corruption should be especially aware of the utmost importance of transparency in their activities and should be ready to commit to the same level of public scrutiny as is expected for those in public office.

4. Institutional Framework

4.1. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will oversee the project as a whole and advise on the strategy in relation to its implementation.

The PSC should be composed of representatives from relevant state agencies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of State Administration and Administrative Reform, National Aid Coordinator Services, National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues, Parliamentary Commission on Civil Society and Media, Anti-Corruption Consultative and Coordination bodies, Civil Society Organisations). All members will participate in the PSC based on declared lack of potential conflict of interest regarding actions proposed under or supported by the project. In order to ensure full transparency, civil servants sitting on the PSC should declare that they are not
directly or indirectly involved in the activities or ownership of NGOs applying for funding
Contracting Authority (CFCU) will participate in the PSC in observer capacity.

The PSC will aim to ensure a broad consensus between all relevant stakeholders on the actions for assistance under the project, as well as provide guidance to the PIU on issues that arise. It will review and approve technical progress reports prepared by the PIU.

The PSC will be chaired by a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and will consist of an uneven number of voting members, who while aiming to reach decisions by consensus will also be able to take decisions by majority vote. The PSC will adopt the appropriate procedures for convening and voting at its first meeting.

4.2. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be set up to implement the activities of the project and will be responsible to the CFCU. The PIU will be contracted under a technical assistance contract with the CFCU and it will provide assistance for the assessment of grant proposals, on-going support to grant beneficiaries and monitoring of granted projects. The responsibilities of the contractor will be elaborated in the Terms of Reference.

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>€M</th>
<th>Transition Facility Support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment Building</td>
<td>Total Transition Facility (=I+IB)</td>
<td>National Public Funds (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA Service Contract (7% of GS amount)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.075600</td>
<td>0.075600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Scheme (ca. 50 grant contracts)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.080000</td>
<td>1.080000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.155600</td>
<td>1.155600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) contributions from National, Regional, Local, Municipal authorities, FIs loans to public entities, funds from public enterprises. All the co-financing is joint co-financing and will be provided from the state budget. In the case where the final overall cost is lower than foreseen in the project fiche, the national public and Transition Facility co-financing shall be reduced proportionally so as to maintain the agreed rate of co-financing.

(**) private funds, FIs loans to private entities

Note:
- Co-financing of at least 10% (of the total grant projects’ cost) will be requested from grant recipients.
- Up to 10% co-financing from the state budget is envisaged.
- No co-financing by IFIs is envisaged

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The Implementing Agency will be the CFCU in the Ministry of Finance and the PAO is the State Treasurer in the same Ministry.

Programme Authorising Officer
Ms. Gergana Berenska
State Treasurer
Ministry of Finance
102 “G. S. Rakovski” Str., 1040 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel.: (+359 2) 9859 2495
E-mail: g.beremska@minfin.bg

Implementing Agency
Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU)
Ministry of Finance
102 “G. S. Rakovski” Str., 1040 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel.: (+359 2) 9859 2772; 9859 2777
Fax: (+359 2) 9859 2773
E-mail: cfcu@minfin.bg

Senior Programme Officer
Ms. Evgenia Koldanova
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2, Al. Zhendov St., Sofia 1113
Tel.: (+359 2) 948 2101
Fax: (+359 2) 870 3208
E-mail: ekoldanova@mfa.gov.bg

A service contractor will provide technical assistance to the Implementing Agency for the management of the Grant Scheme. The main tasks with regards to the Grant Scheme management will include assistance for the assessment of grant proposals, on-going support to grant beneficiaries and monitoring of granted projects. The TA contractor will also report to the PSC on the technical implementation of the project.

The common responsibilities and division of specific tasks between the Implementing Agency (CFCU at the Ministry of Finance) and the institution chairing the PSC (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) will be defined in Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two institutions.

6.2 Twinning: N.A.
6.3 Non-standard aspects: N.A.
6.4 Contracts
   1 TA Service Contract – up to € 84,000.00
   1 Grant Scheme – up to € 1,200,000.00

7. Implementation Schedule
Implementation will be undertaken in compliance with National Public Procurement Law.
7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals
   TA Contract: 2nd quarter 2008
   Call Grant Scheme: 1st quarter 2009

7.2 Start of project activity:
   TA Contract: January 2009
   Grant Scheme: July 2009

7.3 Project Completion
   TA Contract: November 2010
   Grant Scheme: November 2010

8. Sustainability
There is a strong need to maximise the potential for sustainability of NGOs interventions in the field of corruption. Up to now most anti-corruption projects supported by external grants and were of limited lifetime. There is evidence however, that projects are now being designed to help the Government implement their anti-corruption programmes. These types of initiatives are more easily replicated and can even be taken over in the longer term by the beneficiaries such as local government or even the staff of educational institutions. Interventions that are inherently more sustainable are likely to be in partnership with the State and the media for instance - monitoring of municipal delivery of services in collaboration with local authorities, dissemination of information, encouragement of public debate on local and national issues relevant to the fight against corruption, educating the citizen in practical steps to identify and prevent corruption in daily life, advocate the setting of good examples through media campaigns at local, regional and national levels.

9. **Conditionality and sequencing**

The TA service provider should be contracted prior to the start of Grant Scheme evaluation in order to provide assistance to the Implementing Agency in the proposal evaluation process. Evaluations of previous grant schemes to be considered in better targeted guidelines.

**ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE**

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)
4. List of relevant Laws and Regulations (optional)
## LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Society Development</th>
<th>Total Budget: 1.284 MEUR</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
<th>Expiry date of Contracting: 15 December, 2009</th>
<th>Expiry date of execution of contracts: 15 December, 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Objective</strong></td>
<td><strong>Objectively verifiable indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sources and means of verification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Increased civil society role in eliminating corruption in Bulgaria. | • Recognition of progress in the area of combating corruption.  
• Improved rating with regards to corruption indices.  
• Positive shift in public perception of corruption levels. | • EC monitoring reports.  
• Public Administration reports.  
• Independent surveys and reports.  
• Media Monitoring.  
• Public opinion polls. |                                    |                                    |
| **Project Purpose**       | **Objectively verifiable indicators** | **Sources and means of verification** |                                    | **Assumptions**                                    |
| Establishing of civil control and active cooperation of civil society and administration in the process of devising and implementation of effective anti-corruption policies and instruments. | • Increased number of NGOs operating in the field of anti-corruption;  
• Number of successfully implemented actions on anti-corruption;  
• Number of multiplied models for combating corruption;  
• Increased number of experts in monitoring and evaluation throughout the country;  
• Increased systematic consultation of public authorities with civil society contributing to transparency and prevention of corruption. | • Surveys and analysis of the third sector;  
• Project reports and created data bases;  
• Policy papers elaborated or consulted by civil society organisations;  
• Media monitoring;  
• NGO annual reports. | • Active public stance on combating corruption.  
• Increasing civic participation in formulation of national and regional policy.  
• Development of new models for efficient public-private cooperation.  
• Introducing of EU standards for transparency on different levels of socio-economic activities.  
• Good practices of partnership and networking on different levels. |
| **Results**               | **Objectively verifiable indicators** | **Sources and means of verification** |                                     | **Assumptions**                                     |
|                           |                                           |                                           |                                    |                                    |
1. Increased civil society contribution to the processes of countering corruption.
2. Enhanced participation of civil society in consultation and monitoring procedures in the area of corruption prevention.
3. Widening the core of civil society organizations working in the field of anti-corruption.
4. Attracting further public recognition and trust in the ability of NGOs to be a key participant in the process of prevention of corruption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and quality of proposed actions;</td>
<td>Project proposals for the grant scheme;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ca. 50 successfully implemented NGO actions in the field of anti-corruption;</td>
<td>List of approved proposals;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ca. 100 NGOs actively working in the field of anti-corruption;</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation data; technical and financial reports of PIU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Instances of consultation procedures, practices or bodies initiated as result of implemented actions;</td>
<td>Technical and financial reports of beneficiaries;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relevant partnerships established as result of implemented actions;</td>
<td>Publications and products developed under the projects;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of corruption cases reported by NGOs;</td>
<td>Media monitoring;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of identified risk areas prone to corruption</td>
<td>Independent surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of investigations provoked by NGO reporting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of people informed on identifying and responding to corrupt practices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase of options to report and prevent corruption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changes in the perception of corruption among the employees of the public, private and third sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sufficient number of NGOs assuring civic participation in formulation and implementation of national and regional policy on anti-corruption;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuing commitment of administration to maintaining a high level of transparency and consultation with civil society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Implementation of NGO actions contributing to the processes of countering corruption.

   - 1 TA Service Contract
   - Grant Scheme:
     - ca. 50 NGO actions targeted at curbing corruption
     - ca. 100 NGOs actively participating in anti-corruption activities.

2. Implementation of NGO actions ensuring participation of civil society in consultation and monitoring in the area of corruption prevention.

   - Public awareness and support attracted;
   - Availability of national and international models for multiplication;
   - Interested stakeholders and experts willing to engage in the process of analysis and formulation of national and regional policy on anti-corruption

   **Preconditions**
   - Support of different stakeholders on national and regional level;
   - Resolve of NGOs to uphold its position on anti-corruption
## Detailed Implementation Schedule for the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Society Development - Transitional Facility</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01. Draft and circulate ToR for TA</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02. Tender TA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03. Contract TA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04. Grant Scheme</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Call for proposals</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Proposals evaluation/selection</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Projects Implementation</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05. Monitoring</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06. Reporting</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07. Evaluation</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE FOR THE PROJECT (IN MEUR)

### Annex 3

#### Cumulative Quarterly Contracting Schedule (MEURO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>1Q/08</th>
<th>2Q/08</th>
<th>3Q/08</th>
<th>4Q/08</th>
<th>1Q/09</th>
<th>2Q/09</th>
<th>3Q/09</th>
<th>4Q/09</th>
<th>1Q/10</th>
<th>2Q/10</th>
<th>3Q/10</th>
<th>4Q/10</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA Contract (grant scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cumulative Quarterly Disbursement Schedule (MEURO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>1Q/08</th>
<th>2Q/08</th>
<th>3Q/08</th>
<th>4Q/08</th>
<th>1Q/09</th>
<th>2Q/09</th>
<th>3Q/09</th>
<th>4Q/09</th>
<th>1Q/10</th>
<th>2Q/10</th>
<th>3Q/10</th>
<th>4Q/10</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA Contract (grant scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>1.027</td>
<td>1.027</td>
<td>1.027</td>
<td>1.027</td>
<td>1.027</td>
<td>1.027</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of relevant Laws and Regulations
