Standard Summary Project Fiche for the Transition Facility

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2007/19343.01.11

1.2 Title: Build civil society support against corruption

1.3 Sector: Justice and Home Affairs

1.4 Location: Romania

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective:

Enforce the durability and irreversibility of the positive development in the field of corruption by active involvement of civil society efforts

2.2 Project purpose:

To increase the involvement of civil society organizations in preventing and fighting corruption at national, regional and local level and in promoting integrity and ethics, transparency, accountability and good governance

2.3 Justification

According to the Monitoring Report from September 2006, even if significant progress have been made there is still need to continue the efforts and demonstrate further results in the fight against corruption. “There needs to be a clear political willingness of all political actors to demonstrate the sustainability and irreversibility of the recent positive progress in the fight against corruption. Corruption remains a concern in particular within the local government” Based on the findings of the Country monitoring report, one of the benchmarks to be addressed is as follows: “Take further measures to prevent and fight against corruption, in particular within the local government.”

By their flexibility and impartiality, NGOs can better monitor and detect any deviation from the principles of democracy, rule of law, independence of justice or respect of human rights and can be effective agents in guaranteeing that these principles are adequately enforced.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

The Country monitoring report (September 2006) acknowledges the progress accomplished in fighting against corruption and points at several issues that need further attention. The durability and irreversibility of the positive developments in the field of corruption needs to be enforced. All political actors need to demonstrate their commitment to a serious and effective fight against corruption and ensure that no one is perceived to be above the law.

The recent positive progress in the fight against corruption noted also by the monitoring report from September need to be further developed and sustained taking into con...
the fact that one of the 11 conditions upon which the “Justice and Internal Affairs” negotiation chapters was closed was to “considerably step up the fight against corruption and in particular against high-level corruption”.

The Anti-corruption National Strategy establishes three priority areas: prevention, transparency, education; fight against corruption and internal and international cooperation. In the same time the Action Plan for implementing the Anti-corruption National Strategy 2005 – 2007 indicates NGOs as partners of public institutions in fulfilling specific measures related to the transparency and integrity in public administration, information campaigns and educational measures.

The National Anti-corruption Strategy establishes as one of the principles the transparency, the civil society consultation and social dialogue, which requires on one hand the transparency of the decision making process and on the other hand the consultation of the civil society members within this process. The Strategy establishes as principle the public-private partnership and acknowledges the importance of the concrete initiatives to implement the prevention measures against corruption.

Also the independent audit of the SNA I recommends the development of information campaigns with the involvement of the non-governmental organizations. This is based on the fact that during 2001 – 2004 too little efforts were made as regards informing different categories of citizens on the causes, mechanisms and consequences of corruption.

In The Public Policies Barometer (December 2006) corruption is the first discontents mentioned by the persons interviewed. In the EU Accession Barometer (March 2007) corruption appears as a main problem according to 16% of the respondents, coming after money, poverty and standard of living (20%). In the same time NGOs are situated above Justice on a scale of appreciation with 45% respondents having a good and very good opinion regarding the activity of NGOs compared to 35% the cote of appreciation for Justice.

According to the White Paper on European Governance, “civil society plays an important role in giving voice to the concerns of the citizens and delivering services that meet people’s needs”. By their flexibility and impartiality, by the set of values they share, NGOs are set to monitor and reveal the deviations from the principles of democracy, rule of law, independence of justice or human rights respect and are an important actors in guaranteeing that these principles are adequately enforced. By forming a number of coalitions and informal networks to monitor transparency in decision making as well as the implementation of policies, the NGOs have enjoyed media and public attention. They have focused on cases related to corruption, electoral processes and legislation, parliamentary practice, conflict if interest in politics, etc.

Changing mentalities and educating people in connection to the rights and obligations they have as citizens, through a variety of means which are specific to NGOs, from public campaigns to innovative narrowed-down methods, will help the efforts in fighting corruption at all levels.

Substantial support was channeled through Phare funds to strengthen the involvement of the NGOs in view of pressing forward the needed reforms on the path to the EU accession combining direct and complementary roles to those of the state institutions. The NGOs were able to answer and come up with valid interventions in a number of areas which were considered problematic within EU agenda and were signaled as such in the Regular Reports throughout the years, i.e. freedom of expression and independence of media, access to information, independence of justice and fighting against corruption, the rights of institutionalized persons, children rights, disabled, victims of trafficking, the rights of minorities.
Given the specificity of the NGO sector, the number of applications has been constantly high over the years (more than 1,000 applications per programme), the competition rate was also high (varying from 7 - 10 projects that enter into competition for a grant) and even if the eligibility and compliance conditions have been toughened the number of good projects is higher than the initially envisaged (taking into consideration that in the latest programmes reallocations of funds were made to cover the reserve lists of projects recommended for financing). The absorption rate is situated at the top level for all the programmes for civil society (ranging from 89 – 95%).

The current project fiche is the result of the experience and lessons learned from the previous EU programmes and of the constant consultation and dialogue with the civil society organizations. Input from representatives of national and local authorities, civil society organizations, individual citizens were considered when designing the programme.

3.2 Linked Activities

Within Phare support there are several programmes addressing the fight against corruption through grant schemes for civil society organisations:

- The Civil Society Programme RO-0104.03 had one component dedicated to support the NGOs acting in the field of Democracy, Human Rights and Rule of Law that were strengthened through support for: civic education activities, independent professional media. The projects under this component could address also the fight against corruption and there was one very good example of a national campaign against to promote civic behavior of rejecting small corruption.

- Strengthening the Civil Society in Romania programme PHARE 2003/005-551.01.05 had five components (total budget allocation 7,836,110 €) and one component was designed to enable NGOs to play an important role in maintaining and supporting the democracy, rule of law, human rights, including minorities’ protection, independence of justice, and fight against corruption.

- The Civil Society Programme PHARE 2004/016-772.01.02 has three components and one of them aims to further strengthen the advocacy role of NGOs in supporting democracy, rule of law, protecting basic human rights, including minorities rights and children’s rights, access to information, freedom of expression and related independence of Media, independence of justice and fight against corruption.

- Strengthening the Democracy in Romania Programme PHARE/2005/017-553.01.02 has one component aiming at further strengthening the advocacy role of NGOs in supporting democracy, rule of law, protecting basic human rights, access to information, freedom of expression and related independence of media, independence of justice and fight against corruption.

- Increasing the role of civil society in Romania’s integration process programme PHARE 2006/018-147.01.02 has a component dedicated to support civil society specific initiatives meant to ensure effective representation of citizens’ interests by civil society in monitoring the Government actions, ensuring more transparency in the government decision making in several fields such as:
  - democracy, especially in the area of fighting against corruption and human rights;
  - environment protection, energy;
  - consumer protection;
  - social dialog;
  - work and employment;
  - gender issues in social and economical sphere.
The Phare support under the previous programmes was tackling also the fight against corruption but through the form of opening one call for proposals for a component dedicated generally to democracy, rule of law, human rights and independence of justice. There was not a dedicated component or programme for this area under the programmes dedicated to civil society organisations. The professionalism, good approach and results obtained by the projects implemented by NGOs were and continue to be demonstrated within these programmes. There is clear need to involve the NGOs in all the actions related to fighting and preventing corruption and the National Anti-corruption Strategy acknowledges this starting from the principles governing the strategy:

- the principle of transparency, consultation with civil society and social dialogue
- the principle of public-private partnership

Taking into consideration that under the previous programmes the support was not exclusively channeled to the fight against corruption but to a quite wide range of areas and the resources available for financing were also limited, the current grant scheme is seen as a necessary initiative aimed at supporting NGOs involvement in anti-corruption related efforts.

The current programme fiché objectives and activities do not overlap with other EU initiatives (structural funds or other post accession funds) and are strictly answering to the existent need in the Romanian society according to the Monitoring Report and the national Strategy against Corruption. In 2007 the traditional donors are in the process of finalizing the implementation of their exit strategies, therefore it cannot be acknowledged an overlap with other donors’ initiatives.

3.3 Results

3.3.1 Grant scheme functioning and up to 10 projects within a grant scheme are implemented by the end of 2008. Measures are developed for civil control mechanisms at national, regional and local level, public consultations, awareness campaign, public – private partnerships in fighting corruption, coordination networks etc.

Indicators of achievement include:

1. civil control mechanisms operational at national, regional and local level
2. public participation instruments implemented
3. good practices, materials, networks regarding corruption elaborated and disseminated
4. minimum 12 public consultation and public debates on public decision organised
5. networks at national and local level for prevention and countering corruption set up
6. minimum 10 education and public awareness campaigns and initiatives organised
7. minimum 12 public – private partnerships in fighting corruption
8. Minimum 8 assessments, studies regarding corruption level and/or areas sensitive to corruption realised.
9. minimum 20 NGOs enforced and able to act as “watch dogs” in various area of activity

3.3.2 Beneficiaries assisted and the grant scheme managed, developed and evaluated by The end of 2008

3.4 Activities (including Means)

Component 1 - Grant scheme
The results 3.3.1. will be achieved by the projects financed following the launch of Call(s) for proposals. Grants will be awarded for projects implemented by NGOs in areas such as:

- developing and applying civil control mechanisms for prevention and countering corruption at national, regional and local level.
- contributing to raising public awareness and fostering an attitude of intolerance to corruption,
- promoting the co-operation of public and civil society actors in anti-corruption efforts;
- networking for prevention and countering of corruption,
- establishment of effective public-private partnerships in anticorruption efforts
- developing monitoring mechanisms of public services and anti-corruption measures
- independent assessment of corruption levels,
- education of citizens towards exercising their rights (special focus to right to information)
- 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
- promoting transparency and accountability of political institutions and public administration
- documenting and assessing the performance and ethics of public institutions

The call for proposals will be open to non-governmental non-profit organisations from Romania.

The applicant and/or partners will have to bring their own in-cash contribution of at least 10% of the total eligible costs of the action.

The minimum amount per grant will be 10,000 Euro, while the maximum will be of 100,000 Euro.

Grantee organisations are required to provide co-financing from other sources in the amount of 10% of project costs.

The maximum project duration is 14 months.

The grant cannot be used for the following:

- actions concerned only or mainly with individual sponsorships for participation in workshops, seminars, conferences, congresses;
- actions concerned only or mainly with individual scholarships for studies or training courses;
- emergency support actions, except if they form an indispensable part of an actions;
- actions ideologically biased or partisan in nature;
- one-off conferences, academic research, feasibility studies and other one-off events with no direct impact on the target group, except if they form an indispensable part of an actions;
- infrastructure actions, essentially focused on the purchase of equipment, buildings or offices, except if they form an indispensable part of an actions;
- re-granting activities (i.e. the use of Phare funds to make grants or loans to other organisations or natural/legal persons);
- an annual programme of activities (the application must be for a specific action i.e. a set of defined & related activities with identifiable outcomes within a definite time-frame)

as the focus of the present programme is on concrete activities and actions in the proposed field.
Component 2 – Technical assistance for the Grant Scheme implementation

The Technical assistance contract (open tender procedure) will be signed in order to support the project management that will include:
- preparation and evaluation of the Call(s) for proposals
- preparation of contract dossiers and signature of grant contracts,
- monitoring the implementation of the projects under Grant scheme
- reporting on the technical implementation of the programme to relevant authorities
- providing support for the publicity of programme results.

A team of experts will be employed in undertaking the TA specific tasks. The team consists in a team leader (250 man days), at least two senior experts (one programme officer – 300 man days and one financial officer – 100 man days) and a pool of experts (independent evaluators - minim 3 and other local experts depending on the programme challenges) totalling 170 man days.

See annex 8 for the detailed budget related to the programme.

The required key qualifications for the team leader are:
- university degree;
- fluency in Romanian and English;
- good understanding of Romanian civil society;
- co-ordination of team of experts skills;
- communication and interpersonal skills/abilities
- at least 4 years experience in project management;
- at least 3 years experience in design and management of grant-schemes;

The required key qualifications for the Programme officer are:
- university degree;
- fluency in Romanian and English;
- good understanding of Romanian civil society;
- co-ordination of team of experts skills;
- communication and interpersonal skills/abilities.
- at least 2 years experience in project management

The required key qualifications for the Financial officer are:
- university degree in economics/accounting;
- fluency in Romanian and English;
- good knowledge of financial, fiscal and taxation regulations;
- communication and interpersonal skills/abilities;
- at least 3 years in experience in accounting and/or financial management;
- specific experience in accounting with NGOs.

The required key qualifications for evaluators are:
- specific expertise in the envisaged fields;
- good knowledge and understanding of Romanian civil society;
- previous experience in evaluation and/or implementation of programme and projects, preferably involving NGOs;
- fluency in Romanian and English;
- analitical skills
3.5 Lessons learned:

See the annex 7

4. Institutional Framework

The Contractor is to operate under the joint supervision of the National Aid Co-ordinator (Ministry of Economy and Finance, Authority for Coordination of Structural Instruments) as Implementing Authority and Central Finance and Contracts Unit, Ministry of Economy and Finance as Implementing Agency.

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>€M</th>
<th>Transition Facility support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>National Public Funds (*)</td>
<td>Other Sources (***)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant scheme (Grant contracts)</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA contract</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* In cases of co-financing only.

Note. There is no national co-financing, but local co-financing only which will be provided by the applicants and/or their partners. The co-financing limits will be established in the guidelines for applicants based on experience from previous programmes.

A minimum compulsory co-financing limit of 10%, of total budget that will be ensured by GS beneficiaries will be established in the guidelines for applicants.

VAT is not an eligible expenditure under both the Transition Facility and national co-financing funds indicated in the above budget table. Where contracts are subject to VAT due to provisions of national legislation, these funds have to be provided from national resource outside and in addition to the amounts indicated in the budget table.

Detailed budget for the TA contract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated number of working days</th>
<th>Fee rate (€ per working day)</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEES (including overheads):</td>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term experts</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Senior experts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Team Leader</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Officer 1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial officer</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other experts</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fees (including overheads)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROVISION FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE:**
- **6,000**

**PROVISIONS FOR EXPENDITURE VERIFICATION**
- **1,500**

**MAXIMUM CONTRACT VALUE**
- **220,000**

**Grants**
- **2,280,000**

**TOTAL**
- **2,500,000**

### 6. Implementation Arrangements

#### 6.1 Implementing Agency

The CFCU will be the Implementing Agency, and will be responsible for overseeing the procedures applied, as well as for contracting, payments and financial reporting (Programme Authorising Officer).

Contact details of CFCU:
- **Title:** Programme Authorising Officer
- **PAO name:** Mrs. Carmen Rosu
- **Address:** 44 Mircea Voda Blvd, Bucharest-3, Romania
- **Telephone:** +4021 326 55 55
- **Fax:** +4021 326 87 09 / 326 87 30

**Implementing Authority**

The Ministry of Economy and Finance will be the Implementing Authority, Authority for Coordination of Structural Instruments, responsible for the approval of call for proposals, guidelines for applicants, evaluation reports, and with the overall monitoring of the implementation process (Senior Programme Officer and Deputy Senior Programme Officer).

Contact details of Ministry of Economy and Finance:
- **Title:** Senior Programme Officer
- **SPO name:** Mrs. Daniela Balan
- **Address:** 44 Mircea Voda Blvd., Sector 5, Bucharest
- **Tel.:** +4021 3025 200
- **Fax:** +4021 3025 264

**Technical Assistance**

Will be selected through open tender procedure.

A Steering Committee will be set up in order to supervise the implementation of the project with the involvement of: Ministry of Economy and Finance, EC Representation and the Contractor.
6.2 Twinning
N/A

6.3 Non-standard aspects
The National Procurement Rules will be strictly followed.
This contract will not be used to cover costs for public servants.

6.4 Contracts
A contract based on the procedure of, open tender as foreseen by the Romanian public procurement legislation, will be concluded by the CFCU with Contractor in Romania (technical assistance service contract for grant management).

Grant scheme: A number of financing agreements between CFCU and the beneficiaries selected through competitive selection procedures managed by CFCU. CFCU will be supported by Contractor for the preparation and evaluation of call(s) for project proposals.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals
January 2008

7.2 Start of project activity
February 2008

7.3 Project completion
July 2010

8. Sustainability
Project management will include the elaboration of the criteria for call(s) for proposals, organisation of evaluation/selection of projects, monitoring the implementation of the projects. The project management costs will not exceed 8.25% of the Phare support.
Following the conclusion of this contract the main activities of the project will be implemented through a number of financing agreements between the CFCU and the beneficiaries selected through a competitive selection process managed by the CFCU. The CFCU will be supported by Contractor for the preparation and evaluation of call(s) for project proposals.
The ACSI, the CFCU will participate as observers in selection/evaluation processes and will supervise the activities of Contractor.
The Contractor will not be an eligible beneficiary of the project, other than through payments under the contract specified above

9. Conditionality and sequencing
Conditionality:
Grantee organizations are required to provide co-financing from other sources in the amount of 10% of project costs.

Sequencing:
Most important milestones of the project:
Project fiche approval: 4th Q 2007
Start of TA contract implementation: 1st Q 2008
Call for proposals: 1st Q 2008
Start of grant contracts implementation: 1st Q 2009
End of project implementation: 3rd Q 2010

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 (compulsory)
5. Lessons learnt from previous years (compulsory)
### ANNEX 1

**Log frame**

**Transition Facility programme for Romania**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the project</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Build civil society support against corruption</strong></td>
<td>2007/I.9/43.01.11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracting period expires</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.12.2009</td>
<td>15.12.2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Relates to Copenahen criterion and acquis chapter¹</th>
<th>List of other projects with same objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Enforce the durability and irreversibility of the positive development in the field of corruption by active involvement of civil society efforts | Monitoring report (September 2006)
"Progress has continued in the fight against corruption...However, there needs to be a clear political willingness of all political actors to demonstrate the sustainability and irreversibility of the recent progress in the fight against corruption" | PHARE 2004/016-772.01.02 Phare Civil Society Programme
PHARE 2006/017-853.01.02 Phare Civil Society Programme |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objective verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| To increase the involvement of civil society organizations in preventing and fighting corruption at national, regional and local level and in promoting integrity and ethics, transparency, accounting and good governance | No and type of initiatives supporting the durability and irreversibility of the positive development in the field of corruption
Improved perception of public on corruption
Number of created structures able to monitor the local and central institutions actions in fighting corruption
No of NGOs initiatives to promote integrity and ethics, transparency | Statistics
Evaluations conducted within projects / feed back from the beneficiaries
Reports of various institutions
Public opinion polls
Independent assessment of corruption levels
Evaluation reports
Monitoring reports
Impact assessment reports
Press and media coverage in the areas in which the project is expected to have impact
Qualitative and quantitative social investigation
Official data from local and central authorities | Political and economically stability
Support from relevant institutions
Co-operation and co-ordination between actors involved in the implementation of the programme
Availability of local resources for co-financing |

¹ Please specify here the recommendation made in Comprehensive Monitoring Report or other relevant documents (SIGMA (financial control, procurement, Peer Reviews, Evaluation reports, Final reports of TW projects)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1 – Grant Scheme</td>
<td>- No of civil control mechanisms at national and local level</td>
<td>Monitoring reports of the projects implemented under the programme</td>
<td>Support from relevant institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant scheme functioning and up to 10 projects within a grant scheme are implemented by the end of 2008. Measures are developed for civil control mechanisms at national, regional and local level, public consultations, awareness campaign, public – private partnerships in fighting corruption, coordination networks etc</td>
<td>- No of initiatives to promote good governance and participatory practices</td>
<td>Interim and final reports</td>
<td>Efficient programme management (implementation, monitoring and assessment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No of networks at national, regional and local level</td>
<td>Press and media coverage</td>
<td>Effective co-ordination between the Implementing Agency, Implementing Authority, Contracting</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No and types of events</td>
<td>Public opinion polls</td>
<td>Organizations, Implementing Body and the beneficiaries</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No and types of partnerships</td>
<td>Lists of participants to training, events etc.</td>
<td>Time lines and co-financing resources</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No and type of activities conducted to reach sustainability</td>
<td>Ad hoc reports</td>
<td>Commitment to the objective of the program</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Level of civil society organisations' involvement in fighting against corruption</td>
<td>Interim and final reports of previous programmes</td>
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<td>- Level of visibility of the initiatives</td>
<td>Assessment report</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Level of participation from the beneficiaries</td>
<td>Qualitative and quantitative social investigation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No and quality of studies and assessment on corruption</td>
<td>Official data from local and central authorities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No of education and awareness raising campaigns</td>
<td>Press and media coverage</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- No of NGOs benefiting of support in their capacity of watch dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 2</td>
<td>- Quality of information and communication during the informative sessions;</td>
<td>Technical Assistance implementation reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries assisted and the grant scheme managed, developed and evaluated by the end of 2008</td>
<td>- Quality and timelines of the Guidelines for Applicants;</td>
<td>Project implementation reports (SMSC)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Quality of assistance of the Evaluation Committees;</td>
<td>Regular Technical Progress Reports</td>
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<td>Informational packages for the Call for proposal</td>
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<td>Media coverage</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Written correspondence with beneficiaries and relevant authorities</td>
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<td>Evaluation reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Means</td>
<td>Assumptions</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Technical assistance contract will include:</td>
<td>Technical Assistance contract</td>
<td>Effective Involvement of NGOs and relevant institutions in project implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- elaboration of the criteria for calls for proposals,</td>
<td>Grant contracts</td>
<td>Support from other relevant institutions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- organisation of evaluation/selection of projects,</td>
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<td>- monitoring the implementation of the projects,</td>
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<td>- reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Call for proposals (grants) for:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Projects in the area of developing and applying civil control mechanisms for prevention and countering corruption at national, regional and local level,</td>
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<td>- Projects contributing to raising public awareness and fostering an attitude of intolerance to corruption,</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Projects to promote the cooperation of public and civil society actors in anti-corruption efforts,</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Quality of contracting;</td>
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<td>- No and quality of technical monitoring reports;</td>
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<td>- No and quality of financial monitoring reports;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- No and quality of monitoring visits;</td>
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<td>- Quality of communication with programme beneficiaries;</td>
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<td>- Quality of communication with programme authorities;</td>
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<td>- Quality of activity reports;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Quality of dissemination</td>
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</table>
- Initiatives of networking for prevention and countering of corruption,
- Projects for establishment of effective public-private partnerships in anticorruption efforts
- Projects to develop monitoring mechanisms of public services and anti-corruption measures
- Projects for independent assessment of corruption levels,
- Education of citizens towards exercising their rights (special focus to right to information)
- 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
- Projects promoting transparency and accountability of political institutions and public administration
- Projects for documenting and assessing the performance and ethics of public institutions
Annex 2 - Detailed time implementation chart

*Build civil society support against corruption*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>calendar months</th>
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<td>D</td>
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D = Design  
C = Contracting  
I = Implementation
Grant scheme

Annex 3a - Cumulative contracting schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31/03/08</th>
<th>30/06/08</th>
<th>30/09/08</th>
<th>31/12/08</th>
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NB: *All contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and must be completed within 24 months of signature of the FA.*

Annex 3b - Cumulative disbursement schedule

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NB: *All disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of the FA.*
Technical assistance

**Annex 3a - Cumulative contracting schedule**

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**NB:** All contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and must be completed within 24 months of signature of the FA.

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**Annex 3b - Cumulative disbursement schedule**

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<td>0.22</td>
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</table>

**NB:** All disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of the FA.
Annex 5 - Reference list of relevant laws and regulations


Law 161/2001 on some measures to ensure the transparency

Law 147/2002 to ratify the Civil Convention on corruption adopted at Strasbourg November 4, 1999

Law 27/2002 to ratify the Penal Convention on corruption adopted at Strasbourg January 27, 1999

Law 365/2004 to ratify the UN Convention against corruption adopted at New York October 31, 2003

Government Decision (HG) 1211/2006 to modify the annex to HG 793/2005 regarding the approval of the National Strategy of fighting fraud to protect the financial interest of the EU in Romania


OG 26/2000 – regarding associations and foundations


Legea 350/2005 regarding the regime of non-reimbursable funds from public funds allotted to nonprofit activities of general interest

Law 34/1998 – regarding the subsidies given to associations and foundations with legal person, which set up and run units of social assistance

Law 52/2003 regarding the decisional transparency in public administration

Law 544/2001 regarding the free access to public interest information

L32/1994 – regarding sponsorship (modified and completed)
L571/2003 – The Fiscal Code modified and completed

OMFP 1880/2005 for the approval of the Norms regarding the application of the value added tax for delivery of goods and performing of services financed through nonreimbursable assistance from the foreign governments, international organisms, and international charities form within the county or outside, including donations of individuals, stipulated at the art. 143 alin. (1) lit. l) of the Law no. 571/2003 regarding the Fiscal Code

OG 59/2003 – regarding some categories of good excepted from the duty tax

OMFP 1654/2004 – regarding the application of OG 59/2003

Order no. 1829 from 22 December 2003 regarding the approval of the Accountancy Regulations for the legal persons without a patrimonial aim

OMFP no. 330 from 14 March 2003 regarding the approval of the excerpt model of the financial statements for the associations and foundations which are recognised as having a public utility status, according to the law

Government Emergency Ordinance No. 34/2006 regarding the awarding of public procurement contracts, of public works concession contracts and of service concession contracts, with subsequent amendments

Government Resolution No. 925/2006 regarding the approval of the norms for the implementation of the provisions referring to the awarding of public procurement contracts in Government Emergency Ordinance No. 34/2006 regarding the awarding of public procurement contracts, of public works concession contracts and of service concession contracts, with subsequent amendments,

METHODOLOGICAL NORMS of 16 January 2003 regarding the criteria of granting subsidies for associations and foundations with legal persons, as well as other organisations
### Annex 7 - Lessons learnt from previous years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identified Gaps or Recommended courses of intervention</th>
<th>Action for covering the Gap or implement the recommended intervention</th>
<th>Phare Programming (Project Reference) 2004-2006</th>
<th>Transition Facility</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| - the lack of rigorous enforcement of existing legislation  
- measures contained in the National Corruption Strategy and Action Plan had a limited impact  
- fight against corruption is hampered by integrity problems even within institutions that are involved in law enforcement and the fight against corruption. | - objective and equidistant monitoring of anti-corruption fight process  
- impact assessment of anti-corruption measures at the level of state institutions  
- public awareness campaigns targeting also the state institutions that are involved in law enforcement and anti-corruption. Citizens participation in intimation and combating of corruption cases  
- empowerment of civil society organisations to act as watchdogs in the fields such as fight against corruption at different levels of government, creation of coalitions of the NGOs, etc.;  
- studies, evaluation of corruption phenomenon  
- supporting CSOs to effectively propose amendments on strategies and laws regarding anti-corruption or proposing new ones | **PHARE 2004/016-772.01.02**  
Phare Civil Society Programme 2004— TA Grants Schemes  
Component: Democracy, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Access to Information, Independence of Media, Independence of Justice and fight against corruption  
Disbursement November 2007 | Title: Build civil society support against corruption  
TA contract, Grant schemes |

