



EU TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS  
IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

# Mapping and Needs Assessment

of the Regional Networks and  
Regional Projects Funded within  
Civil Society Facility in  
the Western Balkans and Turkey





**Authors:**

Emina Nuredinoska and Simona Oggenovska

**Editors:**

Tanja Hafner Ademi and Tanja Bjelanovic



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## List of abbreviations

<b>BCSDN</b>	Balkan Civil Society Development Network
<b>BDTF</b>	Biodiversity Task Force
<b>BNLD</b>	Balkan Network for Local Democracy
<b>CAT</b>	Civicus Capacity Assessment Tool
<b>CNVOS</b>	Centre for Information Service, Co-operation and Development of NGOs
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DG NEAR</b>	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
<b>ENEMO</b>	European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations
<b>EPRA</b>	European Platform of Regulatory Authorities
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EU-CSF</b>	EU Civil Society Facility
<b>FEBA</b>	European Food Banks Federation
<b>FPA</b>	Framework Partnership Agreement
<b>IDM</b>	Institute for Democracy and Mediation
<b>IPA</b>	Instrument for Pre-accession
<b>IPARD</b>	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance for Rural Development
<b>LGBTI</b>	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisations
<b>NRC</b>	National Resource Centres
<b>SDC</b>	Swiss Development Cooperation
<b>SEE</b>	Southeast Europe
<b>SEENET</b>	South East Europe Network for Energy and Transport
<b>SEENPM</b>	South East European Network for Professionalization of Media
<b>SELDI</b>	Southeast Europe Leadership for Development and Integrity
<b>SGL</b>	Structure, governance, leadership
<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Agency
<b>SIGN</b>	Southeast European Indigenous Grantmakers Network
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and medium-sized enterprises
<b>TACSO</b>	Technical Assistance for Civil Society Organisations in the Western Balkans and Turkey
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UNCAC</b>	United Nations Convention against Corruption
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VMG</b>	Vision, mission and goals
<b>WB</b>	Western Balkans
<b>WBT</b>	Western Balkans and Turkey



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## Executive summary

The common past and similarity of the socio-economic and political situation across the Western Balkans and Turkey (WBT), as well as long-term determination and given perspective to become members of the European Union (EU), unites and provides for an incentive for civil society organisations (CSOs) from this area to join forces through regional platforms and networks. Thus, **regional networking provides an added value to the role of civil society** in the democratisation process and supports increased civic participation in the decision-making process. There are a number of factors that contribute to the gathering of organisations and networks in the region including; the desire to advocate for the interests of marginalised groups, advocate for better economic and social policies, promote the development of democracy and the rule of law and strengthen civic society as a whole. Hence, **civil society networking in the WBT is well developed**. In total, **119 active networks** have been identified that operate in many different sectors.

This research is focused on two main aspects of networking: 1) mapping of CSO networking, i.e., regional networks and regional Civil Society Facility (EU-CSF)<sup>1</sup> projects; 2) assessment of networks' actual capacities and their capacity building needs and those of CSOs' for networking, including specific issues such as EU accession and gender equality. The **mapping of regional networks** was based on both a desk research and a survey. **The assessment of the capacities and capacity building needs** was based on a questionnaire filled-in by 53 networks and networks' members representing 31 networks. Additionally, 12 interviews were conducted. The total sample utilised for capacity building assessment and needs included **35 regional networks**, which is 29% of all 119 identified networks in the region.

The assessment found that the EU support disbursed through the **regional EU-CSF projects plays an important role in the establishment and operation of CSO networks**. From 2012 to 2020, **71 regional projects** were supported through five different EU-CSF calls that encouraged cooperation and networking of organisations at a regional level. The areas, in which networks operate are numerous. Most of the networks are focused on issues such as **human rights, environment, socio-economic development, democratisation, rule of law, and civil society development**. However, the most common role of CSO networks is to implement joint projects and programmes, followed by the implementation of joint advocacy activities. In terms of networks' capacities, the general conclusion is that they are soundly developed, but still **dependent on external financial support**. Furthermore, high fluctuation within civil society requires continuous support to capacity building and development of networks, such as it is the case with individual CSOs.

There are various reasons for CSOs to come together in a network. The majority do so for **advocacy**, raising professional standards of work and solicitation of funding for their area of work. Network members are the key actors in defining the vision, mission and goals. **Members are very active** in the work of networks.

Most of the networks have **established a clear organisational structure** and written internal documents that regulate a network's/ network relations and work, but they rarely have a Code of Conduct, gender equality policies or mechanisms to resolve conflicts of interest. Networks base their work on pre-defined strategic plans. The majority of networks **have secretariats or executive offices**, although practices differ. Regional networks are **not financially sustainable in the long run**. Less than one-fifth of regional networks have secured funding sources for the next three years underlining the fact that the majority of networks are dependent on one or two donors which also indicates limited sustainability. **Networks declared that they are open and transparent in their**

<sup>1</sup> Regional EU-CSF (funded) projects refer to the partnership projects of CSOs which have been financially supported by the EU through the Civil Society Facility, either Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA), Operating Grants, or Action Grants.



**work.** However, on further examination it can be noted that financial reports are rarely published on their websites.

While networks express the need to **strengthen their fundraising capacities and strategic long-term organisational planning** and advocacy capacities, they show less interest in building capacity for accountability and transparency. **Training, networking and mentoring** are considered most useful methods of support for networks. In terms of **areas** to increase knowledge, socio-economic development (e.g., supporting start-ups, access to finance by SMEs, research and innovation, employment and social reforms), digitalisation (e.g., eGovernment, eProcurement, eHealth and digital skills), rule of law, good governance, anti-corruption, justice, support for the social sector, in particular education and health, are at the forefront of their needs.

Overall, the **organisations in the region are well linked** and the cooperation takes place at all levels. Cooperation is strongest at national level, followed by links with regional organisations and networks, and with the organisations and networks based in the EU. The greatest benefit of networking is in sharing information and access to training, knowledge, mentoring, etc. **European accession perspective** is an important focus of networks, especially in monitoring policies and state institutions and their compliance with EU standards in different fields and chapters. **Gender mainstreaming** is integrated through written policies and practice, and equal representation of men and women in the work of networks. Networks working on gender issues are well represented and influential among the regional networks identified.

Based on the above findings, the report recommends that both **networks and CSOs** should continue cooperation, but find ways to **discover new perspectives, topics and tools for networking**. Networks and CSOs need to continue to **learn from each other** and provide each other **with sources of knowledge and inspiration**. Cooperation is necessary to take place at all levels, but is particularly essential for smaller grass-roots organisations to have access to necessary information and obtain any missing knowledge and skills.

It is important that networks and CSOs **remain in solidarity with each other** to be evidenced through cross-border cooperation, especially on issues related to fundamental freedoms and basic rights, civic space, democracy and the rule of law, as well as EU accession as a common aspiration of the whole region. Evidence-based advocacy is an important advantage of networks, especially in terms of CSOs' improved inclusion in policy-making. To this end, further development of their **research capacities and monitoring tools** is needed. Attention should also be given to the improvement of **active membership**, and **internal relations within networks**, particularly distinguishing between governance and executive bodies, funding, **transparency and accountability**.

**The EU** undoubtedly plays a **main role in supporting regional networks**, and thus it needs to remain their primary supporter in the future. Having in mind the risk of CSOs' donor dependence, the role of the EU should be considered as inevitable in the given situation with the aim that this helps keep the voice of the public and contributes to raising and addressing the issues of common concern for citizens throughout the region. The EU have to consider **long-term partnership relations** with regional networks and provide **regular financial support** through operating grants. For specific areas, thematic support is still needed, and especially sub-granting as an important tool to reach out to small-size local organisations.

**EU TACSO 3** should remain the **key stakeholder in providing non-financial support** to networks and CSOs in the region as regional networks require a **tailored capacity development approach**, different from that of individual national CSOs. Overall, EU TACSO 3 should serve as a **facilitator of stronger networking among CSOs**, and **one of the main sources of capacity development opportunities** for CSO networks and regional EU-CSF projects in the Western Balkans and Turkey.



# 1. Introduction

An overall approach to this analysis is grounded in the fact that the EU TACSO 3 project **recognises the benefits of CSOs' regional networking and creating linkages**. Also, the project has taken into account the **specific issues that regional networks face** in comparison to an individual CSO<sup>2</sup>. EU TACSO 3 has, therefore, planned a specific aspect of its Capacity Development and People to People (P2P) Programme that tends to support Civil Society Facility (EU-CSF) regional projects<sup>3</sup> and regional networks in the Western Balkans and Turkey (WBT), as well as the overall wider regional networking of CSOs. The approach is based on the assumption that **regional networking brings an added value to the work of civil society, increases their outreach and impact as well as contributes to the growth of individual organizations and networks**. It has also been taken into consideration that most organisations in the region share a common past and a similar socio-political background. Since the seven Instruments for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) Beneficiaries that belong to the **WBT region are currently part of the EU pre-accession process**, the linkages among organisations from this region could contribute to strengthening the role of civil society in this process, making it more legitimate, transparent and efficient. Following this reasoning, the analysis had several **purposes**:

- To identify and collect information of the existing regional networks in the WBT region;
- To assess the current legal environment and capacities of regional networks;
- To assess and understand the needs of regional networks for their organisational capacity development;
- To explore the state of CSOs regional networking, the benefit of networking and the opportunities for creating new or enhancing existing regional linkages among CSOs.

The important **terms used in this analysis** include: civil society and civil society organisations (CSOs); networking, networks and regional networks, region, legal status of the networks and CSOs, degree of formality of networks, etc. For all these terms, several definitions have been taken into account<sup>4</sup>.

#### The main definitions used in this document:

**CSOs regional networks:** For the purpose of this research the regional CSO networks are defined as either legal entities or non-registered, formal or informal groups of at least 3 organizations, from at least 2 countries from the region, who have come together to pursue shared purpose.<sup>5</sup>

**Region** refers primary to the Western Balkan and Turkey. The networks subject of this research should have majority of their member from Western Balkan countries and Turkey. But also, the networks may have members from broader than WB, such as: South East Europe, EU Countries, etc.

**Legal entities:** registered networks in relevant institution according the law in some of the region countries.

**Non registered:** established and functional networks, but not formally and officially registered.

**Formal:** networks that usually have established organisational structure, rules and procedures, have separated governance and executive bodies, has criteria for membership, etc.

**Informal:** networks that usually operates on ad-hoc basis, with no formal structure, no written rules and procedures, no formal criteria for membership, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The EU considers CSOs to include all non-State, not-for-profit structures, non-partisan and non-violent, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals, whether political, cultural, social or economic. Operating from the local to the national, regional and international levels, they comprise urban and rural, formal and informal organisations. The EU values CSOs' diversity and specificities; it engages with accountable and transparent CSOs which share its commitment to social progress and to the fundamental values of peace, freedom, equal rights and human dignity. They [CSOs] include membership-based, cause-based and service-oriented CSOs. Among them, community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, foundations, research institutions, Gender and LGBT organisations, cooperatives, professional and business associations, and the not-for-profit media. Trade unions and employers' organisations, the so-called social partners, constitute a specific category of CSOs. COM (2012) 492 final: The Roots of Democracy and Sustainable Development: Europe's Engagement with Civil Society in External Relations

<sup>3</sup> Regional EU-CSF (funded) projects refer to the partnership projects of CSOs which have been financially supported by the EU through Action and Operational Grants. While FPAs have been used as support instrument in the period 2011-2016, Operational Grant and Action Grant have become common instrument to support regional network through the CSF in following years. See Mid-term Evaluation of the EU-CSF for WBT for 2011-2016 for more on this.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 5 for definitions and key terms in the field of civil society

<sup>5</sup> The definition is adjusted from the TACSO Report on Regional CSO Networks in the Western Balkans and Turkey (2016)





The approach for the **design of the methodology** to achieve the intended objectives envisaged by EU TACSO 3 had two major steps: 1) defining the regional network(ing), i.e. what is considered a regional network and a regional project and which entities are going to be subject of the mapping and analysis, including operationalisation of concepts in the form of objectives of the analysis; 2) clearly identify research questions and on its basis develop research tools and appropriate sampling, the plan of the implementation, analysis and interpretation of collected data.

Several research tools such as desk analysis, online surveys, direct email survey and interviews were designed and employed to collect data. This report presents these findings.

According to the findings, there is a large number of networks operating in different fields. However, there is no official data on the exact number of existing regional networks. Desk research and surveys have helped **identify 119<sup>6</sup> networks, platforms, and coalitions** established within the WBT region. Out of 119 networks, 53 operate in the Western Balkans, 28 in South East Europe, 17 in Western Balkans and Turkey, 17 cover bigger geographic area (Europe) and four are global networks. With regards to the area of work, most of these 119 networks are active in the field of promotion and protection of **human rights**, followed by **environment, socio-economic development, democratisation, rule of law** and **civil society development**.

Between 2012 and 2020, a total of **71 regional projects (grants) were supported by the Civil Society Facility and Media Programme (EU-CSF)** with focus on networking in certain thematic areas in 5 separate calls.<sup>7</sup> The total number of organisations covered by these 71 grants is 378, most of them from Serbia (78), followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina (55), North Macedonia (45), Montenegro (43), Albania (41), Kosovo\* (35); Turkey and Croatia each with 16 organisations, respectively. Other organizations come from other countries in the region or other parts of Europe.

The **areas of operation of regional projects supported by the EU-CSF are diverse**, and in principle correspond to the thematic priorities (of each call for proposals). Hence, it is not possible to single out a specific area of operation that is more represented than others. Thus, supported projects, i.e., activities of networks/CSO partnerships from the region, target the following fields: protection of vulnerable groups, promotion of gender equality, support to people with disabilities, freedom of media, anti-corruption, civil society, promotion of social services, reconciliation and intercultural dialogue, etc.

#### **Regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects (general findings)**

During the research, a total number of 119 networks in the WBT region were identified. During 2012-2019, there were 71 regional partnership projects supported by EU-CSF. **Out of 119 identified regional networks, 36 were supported within the EU-CSF.** Some of the organisations that have declared themselves members of regional networks are members in more than one regional network. Thus, the average membership of an organisation in some of the regional networks is **1.81**, which on average present one organisation is member in two networks.

There are several factors that motivate CSOs to become members of networks. However, the main incentive is the opportunity of collaboration to advocate for common issues of concern and to influence change in regional and national policies. Other motives mentioned by CSOs include: similar objectives and greater possibility to reach these objectives; exchange of experience, ideas, knowl-

<sup>6</sup> Based on previous TACSO studies on regional networks from 2012 and 2016; Lists of CSOs and CSO networks of the National Resource Centres; Survey for identification and mapping of regional networks and online desk research.

<sup>7</sup> EuropeAid/132438/C/ACT/Multi published on 11/01/2012, EuropeAid/136034/DH/ACT/MULTI published on 23/06/2014 EuropeAid/150147/DH/ACT/PRAREG published on 22/05/2015, EuropeAid/154870/DH/ACT/Multi published on 01/06/2017 EuropeAid/162473/DH/ACT/Multi published on 08/04/2019

\* This designation is without prejudice to positions of status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



edge, expertise and good practices; access to community of practice on social innovations; learning and access to resources and knowledge (e.g. training, materials); promotion of the organisation and its activities; common regional aspects of work; cooperation (e.g. social service providers, government-CSO relations); funding opportunities (e.g. ability to apply for grants, joint projects, increased interest of donors to fund regional projects).

When considering their membership in networks organisations listed a number of incentives, however, these were mainly related to opportunities for exchange and cooperation, and particularly **access to funding**. Additionally, **exchange of best practices**, relevant information, knowledge, expertise, experience, resources, approaches and methods of work, idea generation, boosting creativity, sharing common values and know-how were mentioned frequently. **Capacity building through** attending events such as conferences, seminars, regional training, mentorship, educational materials, study tours, meetings, lectures etc., followed by **advocacy and impact** were valued for its focus on research, joint actions/campaigns, combining local and national expertise and better representation at international level. **Communication, linkage, coordination and cooperation**, i.e., contacts with diverse backgrounds, access to regional activists and experts, exposure to EU level, global networks and practices, contribution to large scale initiatives and actions were further mentioned. Furthermore, **expressing solidarity** and **increased visibility** of work were recognised as beneficial for CSOs.

Organisations who claimed they were not part of any regional network, reported the following reasons behind such a decision: not invited; lack of funding, which is mostly project-based and unstable; insufficient capacities; lack of information on how to join networks; and finally, some were not interested or did not see the need for networking.



## 2. Capacities of regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects

Networking should be seen as an opportunity to build social capital or cultivate relationships with people and organizations which can be helpful to one's professional end or cause. It involves sharing information about opportunities and constraints, coordinating activities for capacity-building, providing a platform for common advocacy, collaborating with like-minded individuals or organizations to address challenges or pursue common objectives<sup>9</sup>. These networking activities are relevant to all CSOs networks including those from the Western Balkans and Turkey. Presented below is general data on regional CSOs networks, as well as their capacities and needs for development and sustainability.

### 2.1 General data on networks

As stated above, the research showed that in the WBT region, including the region of Southeast Europe, there are approximately 120 active civil society networks. Usually, these networks are initiated by organisations from this region, but there are some that are part of larger European initiatives. The data below is based on the experience and needs of **35 networks that participated in interviews as part of the survey, which is considered to represent 1/3 or 29% of active networks**<sup>10</sup>. Although this study does not imply that the findings apply to all networks, the fact that 1/3 of active networks participated, in the analysis can be considered representative. In addition, it can provide a basis for creating specific recommendations for future comprehensive capacity development interventions for all networks<sup>11</sup>.

Among regional networks that participated to this analysis, half of them stated that they are not supported by EU-CSF at all, while the other half stated that they have been supported by Action Grants including Framework Partnership Agreements (32%) and Operating Grants (20%). EU support plays a significant role in the development of networking for CSOs in the region. Namely, nearly half (46%) of analysed networks confirmed that the EU-CSF funded project supported already existing networks, while another 35% claimed that the network was established within the project framework.

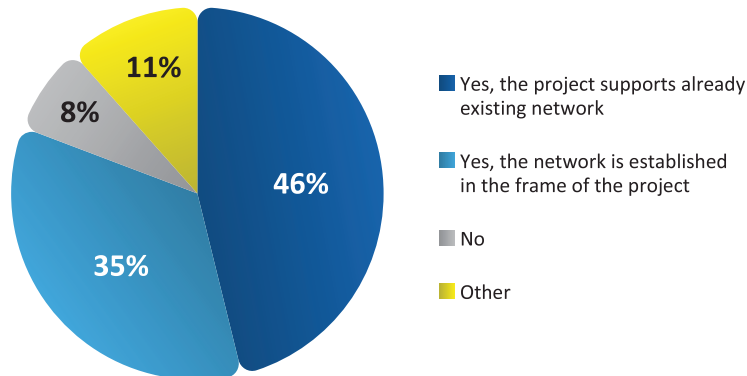
<sup>9</sup> CODE-NGO: Annex C – Capacity Assessment Tool Networking Member Relations

<sup>10</sup> The survey on capacities and the needs of the regional networks collected 53 answers by the secretariats or executive offices of the networks, as well as from member organisations of these networks. An additional 12 interviews were conducted with networks' representatives, donors and global networks in order to obtain more detailed information on certain issues related to the need for their capacity development. The answers to the questionnaire refer to 31 networks, while interviews covered four additional networks.

<sup>11</sup> The questionnaire was answered by different persons holding a variety of positions in the networks. Almost half (47.2%) were staff of member organisations, 30.2% were staff of executive offices/secretariats of networks, 24.5% were members of executive boards of networks, and the same percentage were members of lead organisations that implement/-ed regional EU-CSF projects, while only 5.7% were members and co-founders of networks, coordinators and directors, leaders or network presidents.

**Chart 1:** EU-CSF support networking

Do you consider the activities of your CSF supported project as networking?



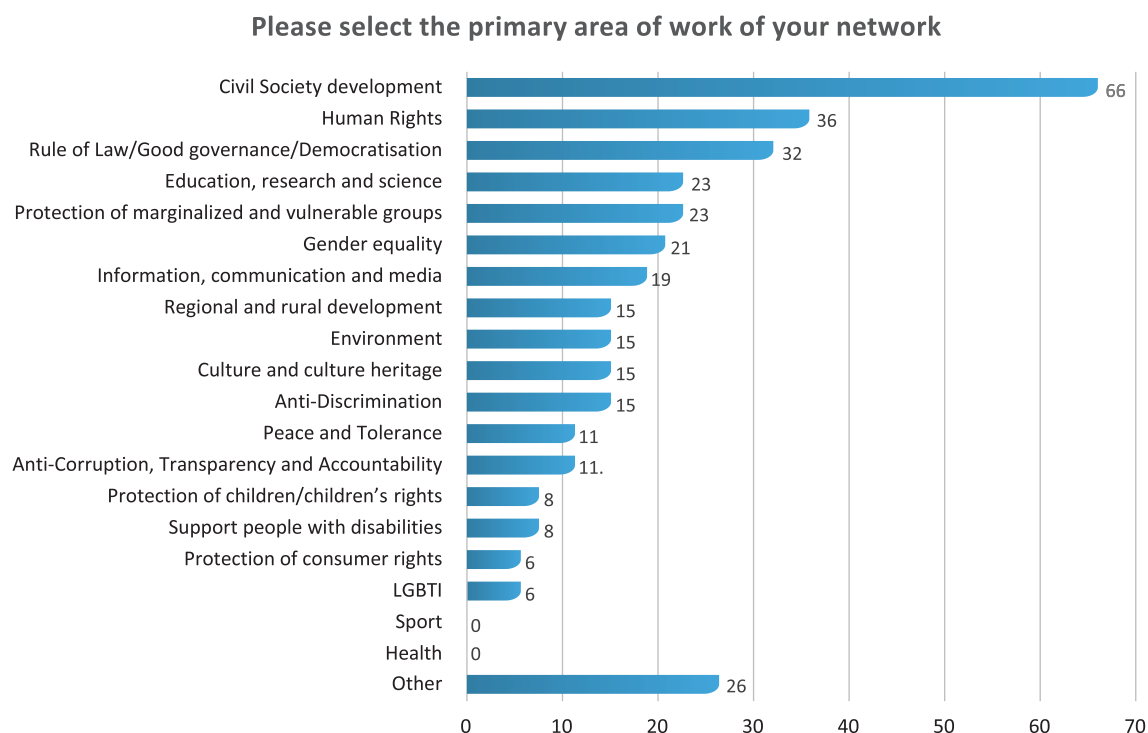
Most of the surveyed networks were **unregistered**. Ten reported being registered, twenty reported not being registered, while one did not offer a precise answer. While the existence of unregistered regional networks is a long-standing issue, more in-depth analysis shows that the first regional network was registered in 2007, i.e., the South East European Network for Professionalisation of Media (SEENPM). Some of the networks were established a long time ago, but were officially registered years later, such as the Balkan Civil Society Development Network (BCSDN), which was initiated in 2002, and registered in 2009, or the Balkan Rural Network, which was initiated in 2011 and registered in December 2019.

The fact **that EU-CSF significantly contributes to the support of networks** in the region is evidenced by the fact that 14 of the unregistered networks were initiated after 2012, when the EU-CSF's support for the regional networks officially began. Eight of the nine registered networks were registered as associations (one of which has declared itself an alliance), while one is a foundation. Most of the registered networks are based in North Macedonia (three), two in Serbia and Croatia, one in Albania, and one in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The majority of networks (68%) operate in the Western Balkans, while another 17% have expanded their operation to Turkey. A quarter of the responses refer to action at the level of SEE (26%) and have also reported that they recently became part of networks which are operating at the level of Europe and beyond.

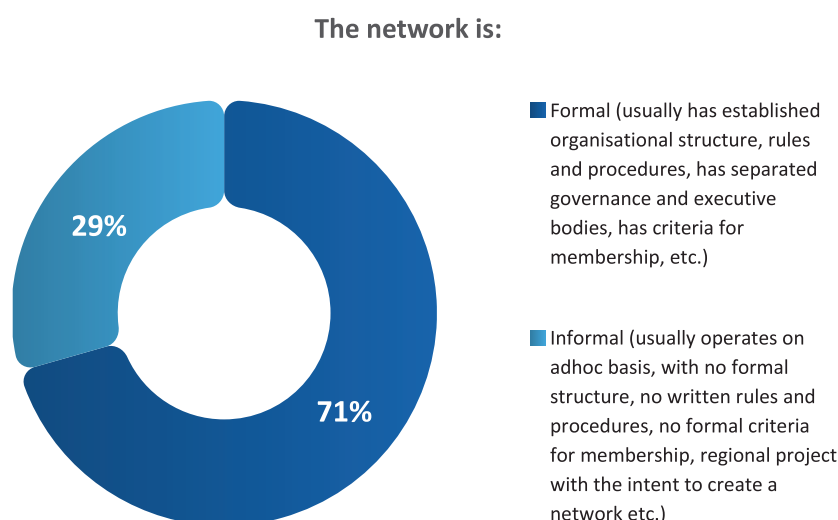
In terms of theme/sectoral area of operation, most of the networks that participated in the survey are focused on civil society development; followed by human rights, rule of law and good governance; protection of marginalised and vulnerable groups; education research and science; gender equality; information, communication and media; anti-discrimination; environment; culture and cultural heritage. None of the analysed networks reported operating in the field of health and sports.

**Chart 2: Thematic area of work**



Almost ¾ of the networks (71%) reported **having established organisational structure**, having written rules and procedures, separate governance and executive body, etc. While 29% stated that they are informal, usually operate on ad-hoc basis, with no formal structure, no formal membership.<sup>12</sup>

**Chart 3: Formal vs informal networks**



<sup>12</sup> While registered or unregistered primarily refers to the legal status and the official registration or lack thereof in the appropriate state body pursuant to a law, networks' formality implies whether the network usually has established organisational structure, rules and procedures, has separate governance and executive bodies, has membership criteria, as opposed to informal ones that act on an ad-hoc basis, without a particular formal structure or written rules and procedures.



Some of the networks that operate informally, believe that formalisation could affect the authenticity of the initiative. For example, a Gender Budget Watchdog Network in the Western Balkans and Moldova has decided to operate a system based on mutual trust and to focus on issues and analysis in the relevant field without formalizing.

#### Informal networks

*“We do not have an official structure, so we agreed, everyone’s experience was that they did not want the network to take over the identity of any of the members. We do not think there is a need for formalisation.”*

*“We have a structure from the original project document, as well as a document consulted with all members. For each organisation, there is a defined domain where they lead – the organisation that coordinates the process in certain field. It is important that we respect each other’s views.”*

**Marija Ristevska**, Centre for Research and Policy Making,  
Gender Budget Watchdog Network in the Western Balkans and Moldova

On the other hand, the South-East European Indigenous Grantmakers Network (SIGN), despite being informal and unregistered, is focused on strengthening capacities for their members and their coordination, for which they have a special institutional grant.

#### Structure of informal networks

*“In general, the network follows the structure of the EU-CSF project. We have developed membership criteria and we want to expand. We have identified new partner organisations. We have an established structure, and although it is not very formal and it is not written on paper yet, we are happy with it, we understand each other very well, and we don’t need any special rules. Our network is specific with its expertise, these are organisations that work on strengthening capacities, giving grants, trainings, so we do not need much external support, we can do everything alone in terms of organisational set-up.”*

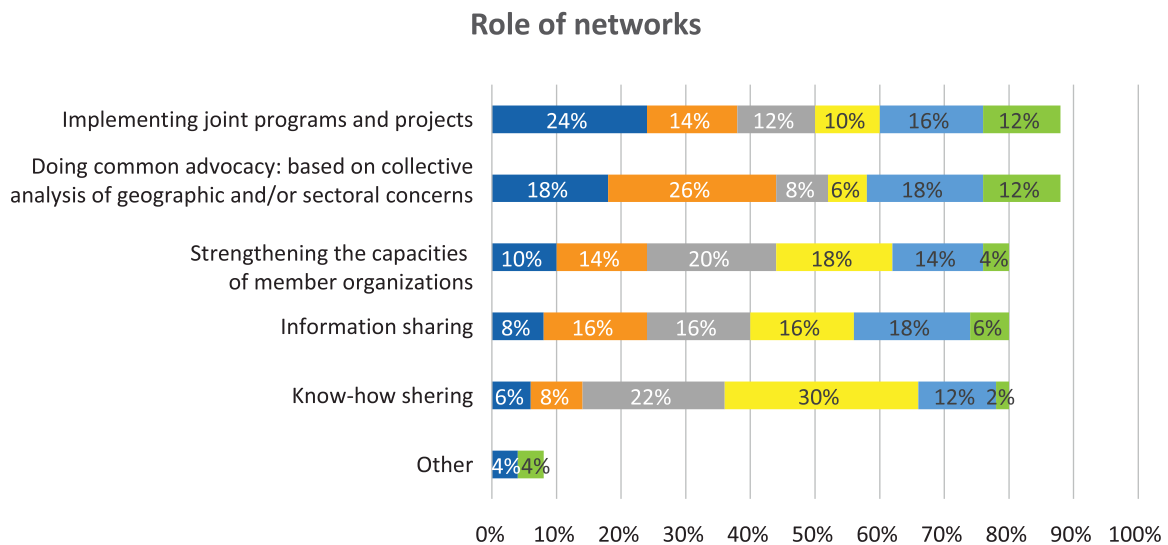
**Branko Dokuzovski**, HORUS, SIGN

One of the examples of a formal and registered network is BCSDN, which has been operating since 2002, and which has a very clear organisational structure, defined membership rules, regulated relations between the executive office and its members, code of conduct, etc. It was registered in Skopje in 2009 as a foundation as the national legal framework at that time did not allow for registration as a network or association.

When it comes to the role of networks, implementation of joint projects and programmes, followed by implementation of joint advocacy activities, are considered as most important. Strengthening the capacities of member organisations is also seen as very relevant role that networks undertake.



**Chart 4: Role of networks**



## 2.2 Current capacities of regional networks

The following section, presents identified capacities in six capacity building areas: 1. Vision, Mission and Goals; 2. Active members; 3. Network structure, governance and leadership; 4. Secretariat/ Executive office and network board relations; 5. Network sustainability; and 6. Public trust, transparency and accountability.

### 2.2.1 Vision, Mission and Goals

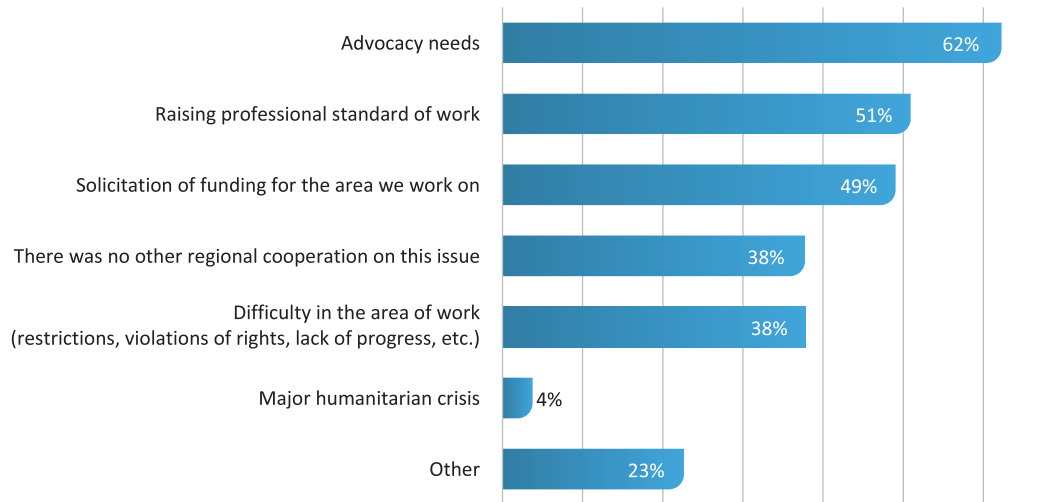
*Networks should not necessarily last endlessly; they can complete their mission at some point. Thus, regular discussion and questioning the purpose of coming together and revision of the mission is needed.*

*Adriana Craciun, Oak Foundation*

The **reasons for coming together** in a network are diverse. Most respondents mentioned advocacy needs as a primary reason, followed by raising professional standards of work and solicitation of funding. Also, a significant percentage of respondents (38%) reported that networking has been prompted mainly due to the difficulties faced in their area of work such as restrictions, violation of rights, lack of progress, etc. The same number of respondents reported that the need for regional cooperation on such issues brought them together. 4% said that a major humanitarian crisis was the reason for networking.

**Chart 5: Reasons to be a part of a network**

**What was the reason for coming together in a network?**



The majority of those surveyed (over 90%) stated that the **work of the network was guided by a shared vision, mission and goals**. Furthermore, a high percentage (83%) reported that they had a formally formulated vision, mission and network goals.

**VMG**

*“We do not have specific written mission and vision, but from the very beginning we knew why we were together. The thematic focus of the network is very important and specific. It is the only network with such focus in the region, but also in SEE and maybe in Europe. Open Society Fund (OSF) Serbia, as the lead of the network, has proposed the new methodology for monitoring of public procurements at the global level. Today, the same methodology is applied in several other countries at the global level. This is one of our major achievements”.*

**German Filkov, Centre for Civic Initiatives, Balkan Tender Watch**

*“Our network is a genuine initiative established by CSOs, and other networks. It is social assets that contributes to policy making, and to raise the voice of rural communities. BNR is network of networks, but represents more than 200 CSOs grassroot organizations... It is a huge architectural civil society networking at different levels”.*

**Evelina Azizaj, IDM, Balkan Rural Network**

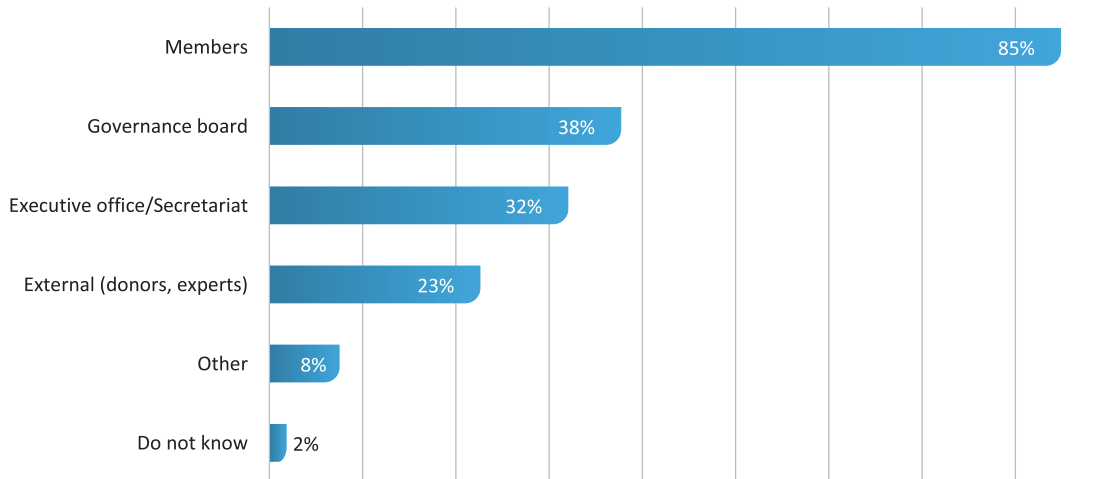
Concerning the involvement of stakeholders in defining vision and mission, the respondents answered that a large majority (85%) of network members were involved in its definition, followed by board of directors (38%) and executive offices, i.e., the secretariat (32%). The fact that most of the answers refer to members, indicate that ideas for networking were genuine, and there were opportunities for members to define priorities, vision and mission of the respective network.





**Chart 6: Involvement in VMG definition**

**Who was involved in the process of defining the vision, mission and goals?**



There is a similar trend concerning the **responsibility to implement VMG**. The majority (68%) of members are primarily responsible for the implementation of the network’s vision, mission and objectives. It is almost 20% more than that of the executive office/secretariat (49%) or the board of directors (41%). In terms of implementation, over 65% of respondents believe that their VMG is fully implemented, while 19% stated they think their VGM is partially implemented.

**2.2.2 Active members**

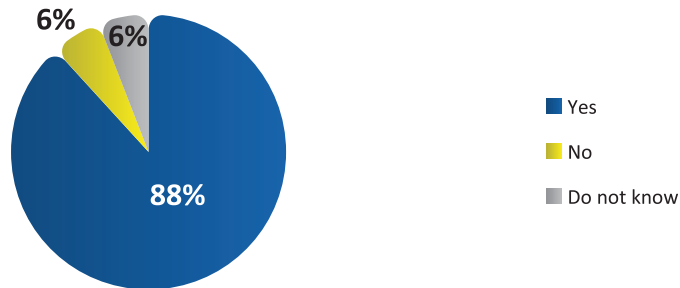
A common understanding is that the existence of one network depends mainly on whether the members continue to support it or not, or finds it relevant or not. The network is relevant or adds value to its members if it is able to provide services to address its members’ needs, or if its members are satisfied with the activities and impact of the network. It is usually expected that members are active, and engage in the work of the network, as well as promote and implement the vision, mission and activities of the network. Committed members mobilise both human and financial resources for the network. Consequently, a network should be able to assist members in identifying and developing capacity gaps internal to their organisation. In this way, members can absorb more easily any required information and will be empowered to use it well within the organisations, and also for the benefit of the network.

According to the survey, the majority of networks practice **full membership** (81%), while a smaller percentage (26%) have associate members who do not have a right to vote. A high percentage (74%) of respondents believe that their network has clear membership policies or guidelines. An even higher percentage (81%) outlined that their network has an updated list/ database of members, from which it is able to identify active and inactive members.

As the vast majority of networks are considered active, 88% are also of the opinion that the majority of network members are considered active. Only 6% believe that the majority of network members are not constantly active.

**Chart 7: Active members**

Majority of the members (50% + 1) of the network are considered active, as defined in the network’s policies or membership guidelines.

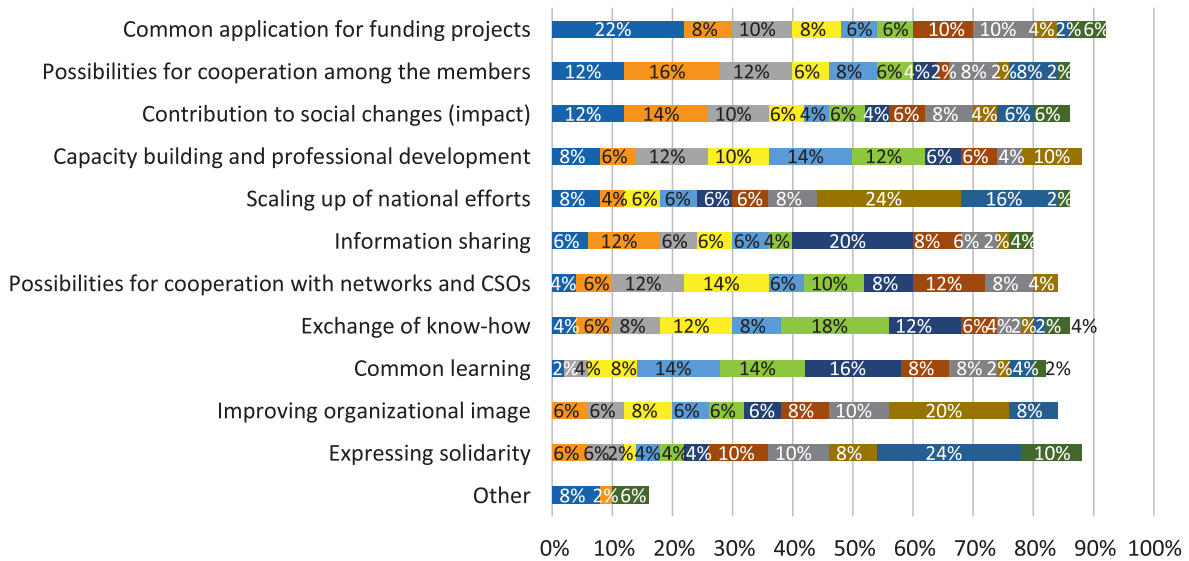


Two thirds (75%) of the respondents believe that the majority of members actively participate in planning, budgeting, programming and evaluating activities within the network to work towards its mission.

There are many benefits associated with regional network membership. The benefits of most importance have been outlined as a combination of organisation skills and the impact on community and society in general. For example, aside from the possibility for funding and internal cooperation, one of top three listed benefits is contribution to social changes.

**Chart 8: Benefits for its members provided by the network**

**Benefits for the members**



From the above, it can be concluded that the respondents see many benefits of being a member of a regional network. Moreover, the interviews conducted confirmed that the benefits outweigh that of any shortcomings.



**Benefits of being a member of a regional network**

*“The advantage of being a part of a network is that first, you can valorise your work in terms of checking and testing it in another “market” and environment whether what you do in your own country is appropriate and applicable elsewhere. Vice-versa, in terms of quality of work, you have comparative indicators, what is a good practice to introduce from other countries in your work. All countries have similar public procurement systems, everyone receives annual reports from the EU in Chapter 5 on public procurement, thus we actually see the Western Balkan region as a whole in that sense, and it has helped us a lot to improve our knowledge.”*

**German Filkov**, Center for Civic Initiatives, Balkan Tender Watch

*The networking inspires exchange of experience and knowledge. I always learn and that is the point of networking. It is important for me to be inspired, to do something the same or differently but equally relevant for our countries, and secondly, it gives me security, always having a partner that I can rely on, ask for advice, assistance, critic etc.*

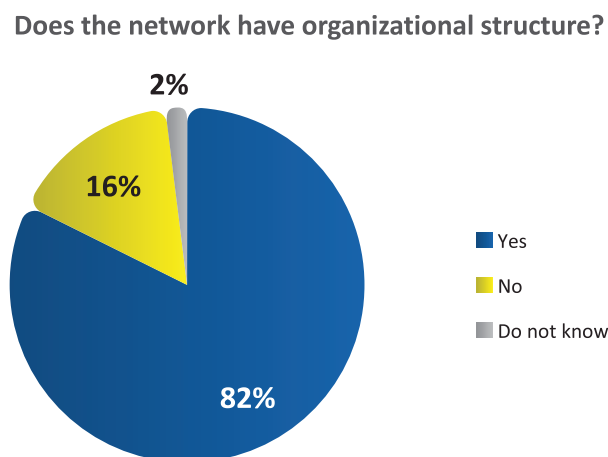
**Marija Ristevska**, Center for Research and Policy Making,  
Gender Budget Watchdog Network in the Western Balkans and Moldova

**2.2.3 Network structure, governance and leadership**

Having appropriate organisational structure is one of the key factors for network operation and effectiveness. The network should be able to design, organise and maintain structures and systems (strategic planning and governance, financial management, communications, etc.).

According to the survey data, the vast majority (82%) of respondents stated that they have adequate **organisational structure**. Such information is in line with the fact that most of the analysed networks are formal and registered.

**Chart 9: Organisational structure**



Going a step further in the analysis on the practice in terms of rules of good governance, it can be concluded that although the majority of answers (57%) are positive, i.e., confirmed that there is a clear division between governance and executive structures, still one third of respondents stated

their networks did not have a clear organisational structure (33%) and almost 10% did not know if this was the case or not. This may be due to the fact that some respondents stated that their networks act as informal.

On the multiple-choice question about networks structures, more than half (53%) or more than half stated that they have an executive body, i.e., secretariat, while 49% said that they had a governance body or a steering committee. Half of the respondents stated that they had other types of bodies, or clarified some of the existing ones, such as: Council; Assembly; Advisory Board; Steering Committee; Steering Committee and General Assembly; Coordination team at regional level; Ethical Committee etc.

#### Internal structure of the network

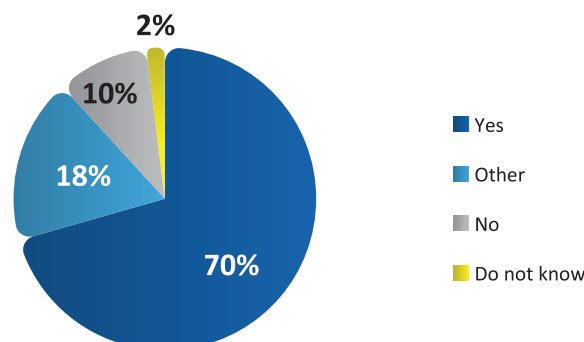
*“The Balkan Rural Network has executive and decision-making functions, which have been separated with clearly defined duties. We collaborate very well internally. We spent a lot of time creating and discussing the statute at face to face and online meetings. We have other formal documents.”*

*Evelina Azizaj, IDM, Balkan Rural Network*

The majority of networks (70%) have **written internal documents** which regulate their work and relations. Only 10% do not report having such documents. Those who do not report having them, stated that they were in the process of preparing such documents. In one case, the respondent clarified that tasks and responsibilities are outlined in their project application.

**Chart 10:** Written internal policies

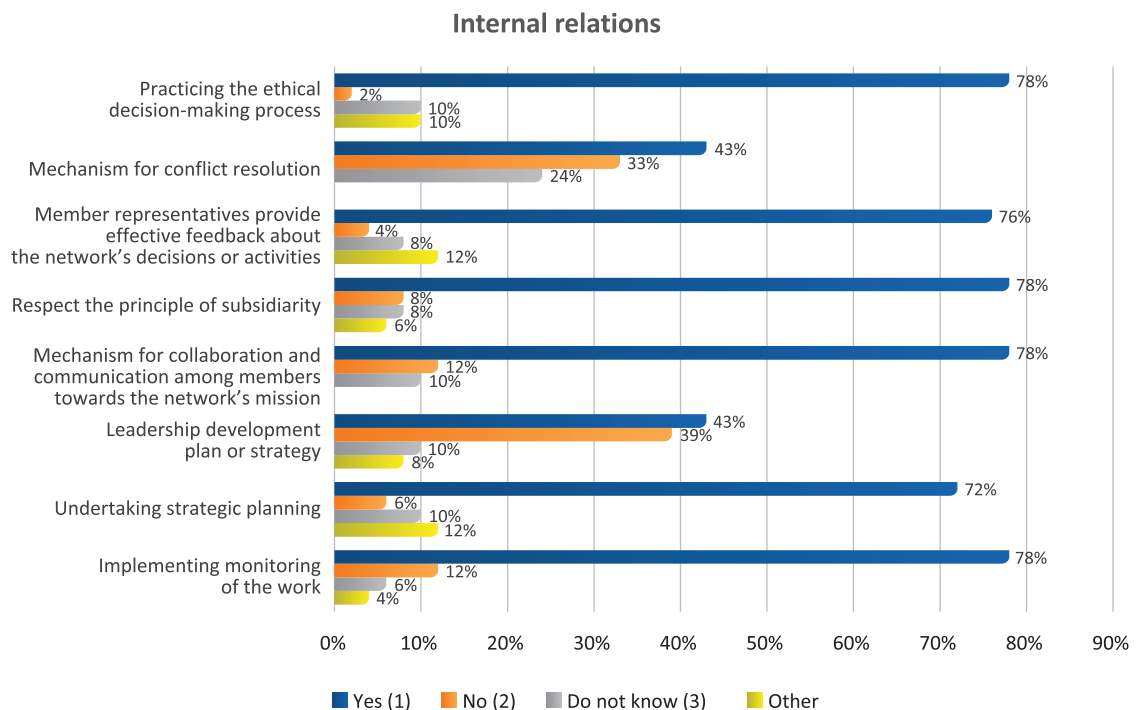
Does the network have written internal documents that regulate the network relations and work?



Almost half of the respondents (49%) reported that they had **membership criteria and regulations**, 47% had statute, 43% had multi-annual work programme. One third of the networks have a Code of Conduct, and a significantly lower amount have gender equality policies (15%). Other written policies listed by the respondents include: workplace policies, communication policies, internal financial regulations; a financial act; workers’ by-laws; a global strategic framework; partnership agreements; communication and fundraising strategies; regional strategies; and a variety of rules and rules of proceedings.



**Chart 11: Internal relations**



As for the internal **conflict resolution mechanism**, the majority of respondents answered that their network either did not have such a mechanism or did not know if it existed (57% in total). Meanwhile, 43% stated they had in place an internal mechanism for resolving conflict of interest.

For successful network operation, **feedback from all levels** and all stakeholders is very important. The majority (76%) of respondents stated that member representatives in the governance board of the network or its other bodies provided effective feedback about network decisions or activities. Those who responded negatively or did not know the answer, outlined that this depends on either the particular member or representative or that it takes place only sometimes.

**Mechanisms for collaboration and communication**

Some networks practice on-line communication through basic online tools (e.g., e-mail Facebook, Skype), but there are also networks that have a well-defined mechanism of action, i.e., written documents for communication and visibility even in cases where networks are informal or have no written documents. Also, a large portion of the answers refer to the rules in relation to cooperation among members when applying for projects and their implementation, priorities for partnerships and for avoiding mutual competition. Some networks operate through working groups, such as working groups for fundraising, networking and visibility, which are coordinated by some of their members. Some networks have a defined periodic communication system that is primarily driven by the need for implementing a multi-annual programme, thus, regular plan revisions are organised through meetings once every six months. One of the positive examples is the practice of holding: 1) a regular monthly on-line meeting; 2) two regular face to face meetings per year; 3) an annual monitoring and reporting system (in the 4th, 6th and 12th month of the project).

Similarly, the majority (78%) of respondents stated that there was a **mechanism for collaboration and communication between network members** in order to fulfil its mission. A variety of such mechanisms was in use regardless of whether the network was formal or informal. Annual assemblies are mentioned as the most common form of communication, coordination and cooperation of all members.



Networks base their work on pre-defined **strategic plans**. 72% of all respondents answered that networks practiced strategic planning. Those who claimed they did not have a strategic plan for network development also reported experiences such as: a strategic plan not being implemented; only having annual work plans; transforming their strategic plan into project activities that were supported by FPA, etc.

The majority (78%) of respondents answered that their networks **monitor their work**, but from the given answers it can be concluded that this was mostly project-level monitoring, rather than the monitoring of the overall development and operation of the network. The situation is similar when it comes to **evaluating network operation**, i.e., mostly project evaluations are carried out. However, the percentage of those who stated that they conducted evaluations is much lower (40%) when compared to monitoring activities. There are certain exceptions when it comes to external evaluation of the networks' operation, such as BCSDN.

#### 2.2.4 Secretariat/Executive office and network board relations

*We see an evolution of the relations between the Executive office (EO) and members. The Executive office has a stronger capacity for advocacy and fundraising and responsibility is lower for members now. Experts are employed in the EO, and we have strong members everywhere, not just in the Board, so not all of the activities are implemented by EO, but by the members. This is the best way to establish sustainability, co-habitation and very close cooperation.*

*Tina Divjak, CNVOS, Balkan Civil Society Development Network (BCSDN)*

It is well known that human resources is the most important asset of a network. Networking requires specific skills: people skills, organisational, development, and advocacy skills, etc. It is important for networks to have the ability to maintain good people in the secretariat/executive office by being able to provide adequate and proper incentives. At the same time, it is also key for networks, to be able to develop a pool of active leaders and members who are available for member organisations<sup>13</sup>.

According to the survey data, it was identified that 70% of networks had a **special secretariat or executive office** which carries out **coordination activities**, while 26% explicitly stated that they did not have secretariats. Other network practices include: the secretariat position is held by one of its members and the executive director is part of the governing board governance board, representation of one of the members; the network not having a formal office/secretariat but a coordinator or executive team; a horizontal structure whereby coordination and responsibilities are determined on the basis of an annual work plan, and are executed and communicated through previously arranged mechanisms; an organisation taking the lead of a joint project can lead the secretariat; or practices of rotation amongst the members every 6 months (on voluntary basis).

According to the responses, two the most **important roles of the secretariats** are information sharing (75%) and coordination of activities (70%). However, 45% of respondents stated that the important role of secretariats was to represent the interests of the network, similarly, (43%) believe that one of the tasks of secretariats is to implement network activities. One-third of those who completed the survey believe that the role of secretariats is to strengthen network capacity, rather than undertake fundraising and leadership.

<sup>13</sup> CODE-NGO: Annex C – Capacity Assessment Tool Networking Member Relations



Internal relations

*“It is very important to build trust among members, between members and secretariats, and among donors and networks.”*

*“There is a need to balance between the secretariat and members. Some of the experience of the Oak Foundation from other parts of the world is the situation where secretariats create network’s strategies by themselves and with the boards, but excluded members. This is not the right way of cooperation, especially when strategies, mission and vision are being set-up.”*

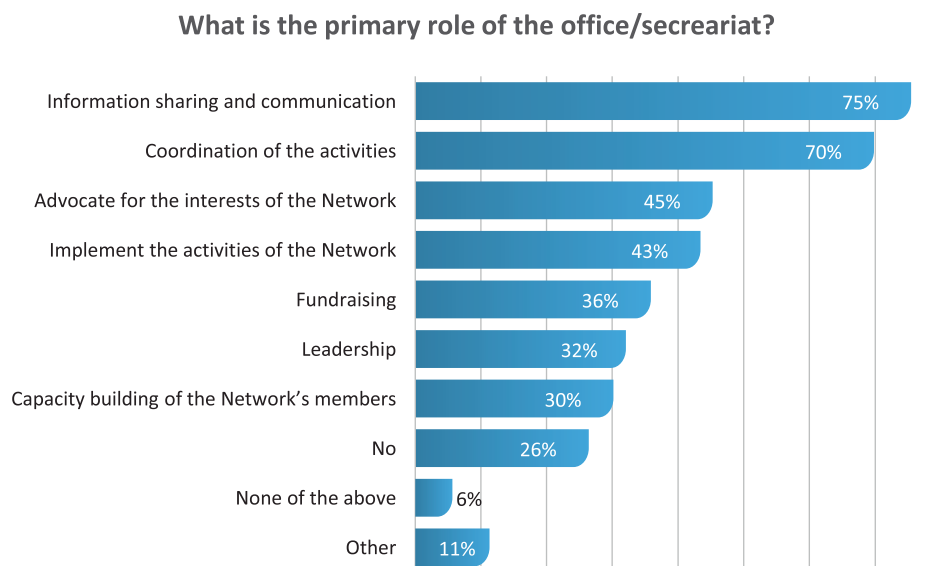
**Adriana Craciun, Oak Foundation**

*“A big difference is that BCSDN is an old network (initiated in 2002). It has been established organically and autonomously, without money driving it. Members are very active. They are engaged in the work. It is a network that is functional, active and still growing. It survived in the period when money was not available, mainly due to the solidarity of its members, and keeping the Executive Office active by including it as partner in national-level projects.”*

*“BCSDN has very clear membership policy: limited number of organisations per country and very clear and shared mission of the network and member CSOs. It is a network of experts as well, thus we have very interesting knowledgeable and constructive debates.”*

**Tina Divjak, CNVOS, Balkan Civil Society Development Network (BCSDN)**

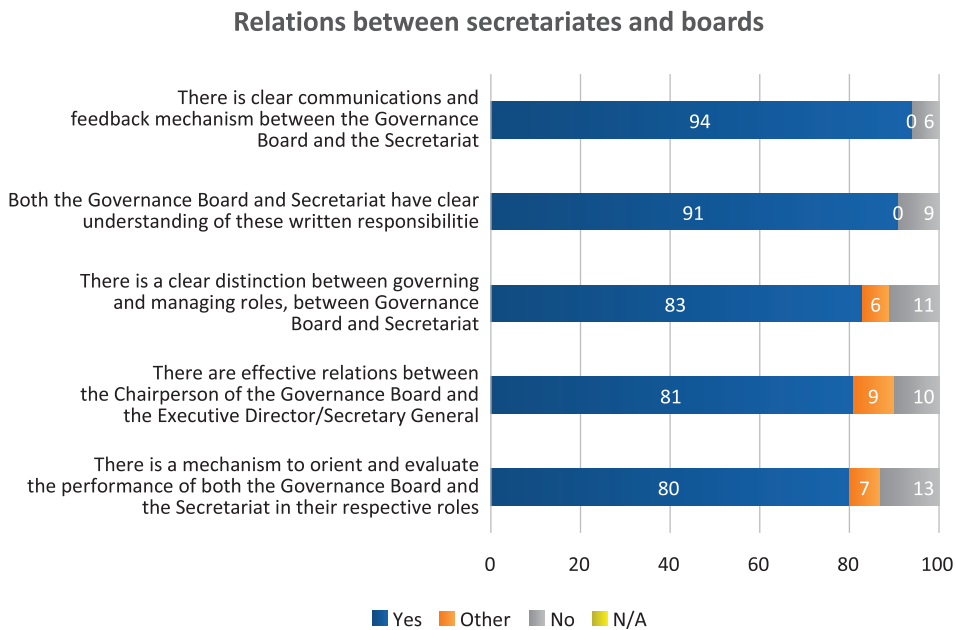
**Chart 12: Role of the secretariat/ executive office**



In 40% of all cases reported, the **secretariats are managed by one of the CSO network members**. In 21% cases network secretariats are hosted by one of the CSO members, and in 19% it is a separate entity, i.e., with separate physical office space, employed staff and director/manager, etc. The remaining respondents reported other practices including: shared office space with one of the member organisations; separate office, employment on project basis, general management and fundraising on a voluntary basis; a mixture of selected staff from four co-founding organisations with clarity of roles and responsibilities.

Regarding the analysis of **relations between the secretariats as executive bodies and governance bodies**, i.e., usually the board, it can be concluded that in the majority of cases there is understanding, cooperation and clear communication between the two. A high percentage (81%) of respondents believe that there is a **clear distinction between governing and executive roles**, as written in governance and management policies. Both the governance board and secretariat have a clear understanding of these written responsibilities and lines of authority. A very high percentage (94%) of those surveyed is convinced that clear communication and feedback mechanisms between the governance board and the secretariat exist. According to the survey, in 80% of the networks that have secretariats, there are mechanisms to orient and evaluate the performance of both the governance board and the secretariat in their respective roles.

**Chart 13: Relation between secretariats and boards**



### 2.2.5 Network sustainability

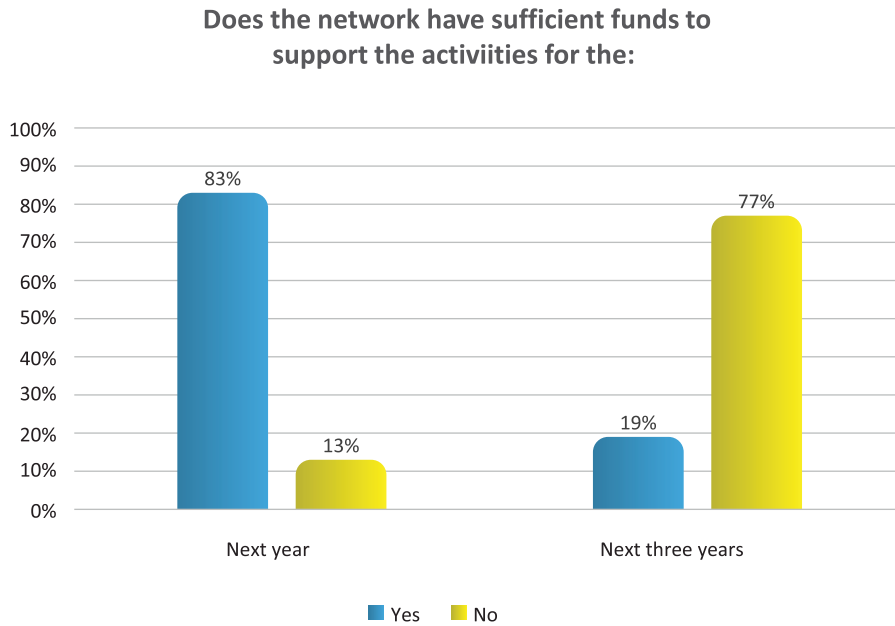
Financing the work of networks is very challenging. It depends on a number of factors: the will of members to pay reasonable fees; diversified sources such as grants, earned incomes, incomes from fund-raising, joint investments with members etc. Also, it is important for the sustainability of networks to minimise costs through: a reduced secretariat, voluntary labour, economies of scale, etc.<sup>14</sup> All these challenges are particularly relevant for regional networks. Thus, according to the survey, although the majority of networks (83 %) stated that they have secured funding for their operation for the next year, they reported that they would not be financially sustainable in the long term. In fact, only 19% of the respondents confirmed that they have funds for the next three years of operation, while 77% stated they do not have such financial security.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid



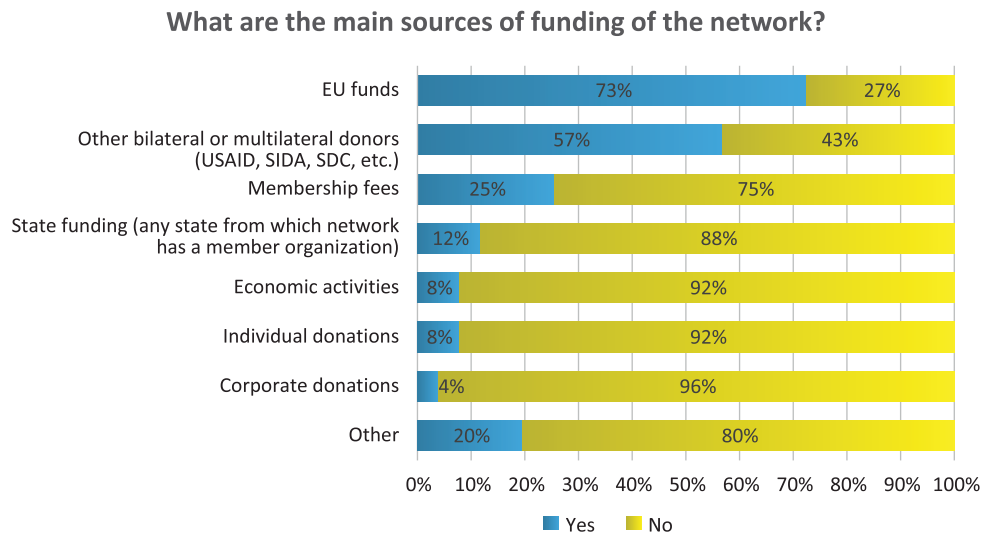


**Chart 14: Funds for the coming year and the following three years**



Furthermore, **networks dependence on one or two major funding sources** may also impact their low sustainability. In this case, the EU is the primary source for many of the networks, as outlined by 73% of respondents, this was followed by bilateral state donors<sup>15</sup> with 57%, and membership fees (25%). Other possible sources of funding such as state funding (e.g., national level public funds, individual and corporate donors, and economic activities) form a small (below 15%) proportion of reported funding for networks.

**Chart 15: Source of funding**



<sup>15</sup> United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)

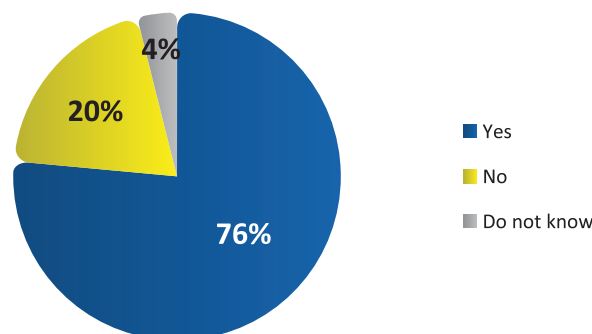
When asked if the network had a **strategy or fundraising plan**, almost half (49%) of the respondents confirmed, while more than a third (37%) answered that they did not have either fundraising strategy or plan. Some networks reported that do not have a strategy, but fundraising is done by some of the members of the network and partners in EU-CSF-funded project. For some networks, fundraising is carried out on an *ad hoc* basis initiated by individual members. Some networks have planned the development of fundraising strategies as a part of their regional EU-CSF supported project. Regardless of whether they had or did not have a fundraising strategy, the majority of respondents (83 %) stated that the network did fundraise and implement projects together with all members.

With regards to **paying membership fees**, only a quarter (25%) of those who have a membership fee policy said that member organisations, when they agreed to pay membership fees, did so on a regular basis. As many as 40% stated that they did not pay membership fees although it was envisioned in the network's policies. Some of the reasons given include that they did not want to put additional financial pressure on members or that they were making considerable fundraising efforts in order to avoid a membership fee requirement, or that some members provide voluntary contributions.

When necessary, the majority (76%) of network members utilise/provide/offer their own resources for the implementation of network activities, while 20% stated that this did not happen. An even higher percentage (87%) report that the secretariat and its member organisations are able to complement each other's initiatives at appropriate levels, without duplication or competition.

**Chart 16: Members contribution**

The majority of members contribute with their own resources to support the activities of the network



With respect to their involvement in fundraising activities, the majority of respondents (between 71% and 88%) stated that they were involved. Most of them take part in resource mobilisation planning, followed by the implementation of network action (work) plans, including preparation of application and communication with potential donors.



### Sustainability of the networks

*“Sustainability of networks depend very much on leadership, and balance: equitable exchange of responsibilities and the implementation of activities between members and the secretariat. From the perspective of a donor, we learnt that it is very important not to create competition among members, which could destroy the network.”*

**Mia Vukojevic, Rockefeller Brothers Foundation**

## 2.2.6 Public trust, transparency and accountability

The relevance of the network very much depends on whether the network has a positive external impact on key stakeholders, and the perception of the public for its work. Thus, interaction with other stakeholders is important for CSO development, including network development. In addition to the trust, they receive from the general public and internal principles of transparency and accountability in their operation. All of these factors directly affect public trust and the image of networks.

A high percentage (83%) of respondents stated that the **network is effective in engaging with external partner(s)** to pursue its mission. The examples given by the participants in the survey are numerous. This indicates that the networks are very active in establishing cooperation with other stakeholders when it comes to achieving network goals. Most often, the cooperation is with other networks or organisations from the region or beyond, however, networks also cooperate with state and EU institutions, etc.

According to the survey, a very large majority networks (81%), receive **positive feedback from beneficiaries** about the network programme and the services they provide. Eighty-six per cent stated that they also receive positive feedback from their external partners/stakeholders about their partnership. Three-quarters (75%) of those who responded stated that the network's opinion or contribution on matters related to its mission or the sector it serves is sought by external partners or other stakeholders.

In terms of **visibility and communication**, over four-fifths of the organisations has developed a logo for their recognition, as well as a website for public presentation of the network and its activities. The majority (62%) of networks have a written communication strategy or guidelines for public communication, whereas approximately 25% do not have such a strategy or are unaware of its existence. Information on the organisational structure, governance and executive bodies is published and publicly available in 72% of cases, while 19% stated that this information was not available. Information is often published on the networks' websites and Facebook profiles.



**Networks outcomes and opinion used by other stakeholders**

*“We are often asked by media for an opinion on changes or disruptions in the sphere of human rights. We are often called for consultations related to our sphere of work, most often organised by EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina.”*

*“Research work done by our network is cited by other organisations, used by stakeholders and other CSOs in advocacy actions. Learning resources developed by the network are used by stakeholders and other CSOs, public campaigns implemented by the network are picked by other media and CSOs etc.”*

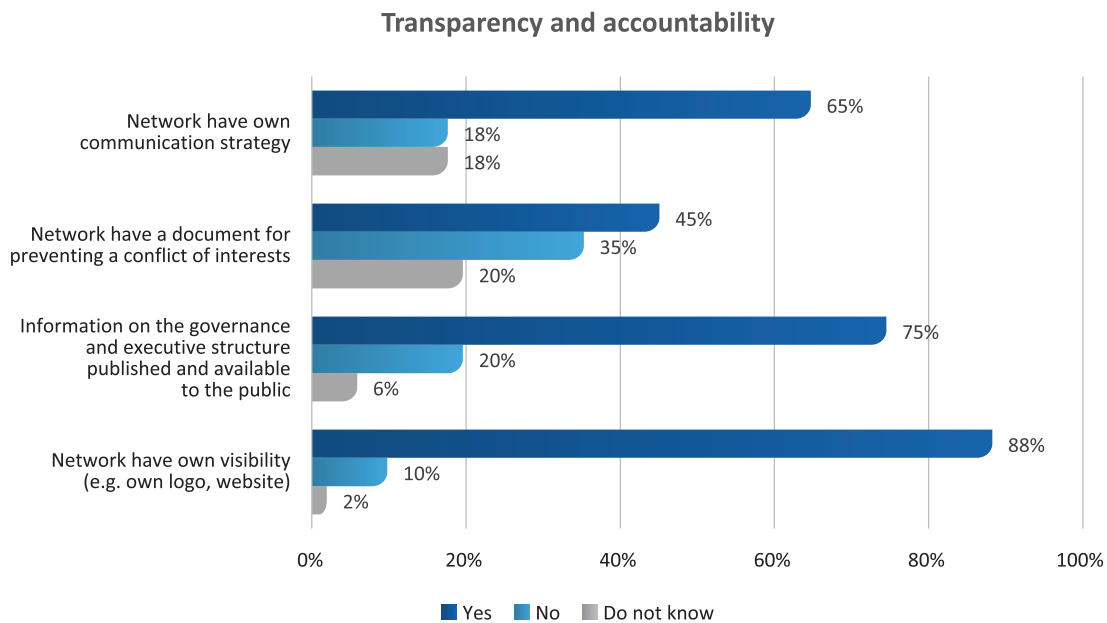
*“Southeast European Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI) has been called upon to provide capacity building for anti-corruption agencies, e.g., in North Macedonia and Serbia. Also, the Regional Anti-corruption Report is always seen as a tool that can help in mapping the level of the corruption in the Western Balkans and used as a relevant document for this matter.”*

*“The network is a member of the Biodiversity Task Force (BDTF) consisted of the relevant government representatives from the Western Balkans. At the meetings of the BDTF, the network presents its opinion/positions/proposals in relation to the specific biodiversity issues discussed by this body. Also, the network has the possibility to initiate specific biodiversity issues to the BDTF agenda.”*

*“The Network members are active in the Media Literacy Coalition where the Government is trying to find ways and develop a strategy for enhancing media literacy in the relevant sectors – the education being the most important. Internationally, the network has been asked to share its experience of the forming process with the European Platform of Regulatory Authorities (EPRA), as well as by individual regulatory bodies from European countries.”*

**The quotes in this box are taken from survey answers**

**Chart 17: Transparency and accountability**



According to respondents, 59% of the networks prepare their annual narrative and financial reports, while 11% said that they do not prepare reports at all. One quarter of the networks publish other forms of reports including: annual narrative and financial reports to donors; periodical activity reports; internal narrative reports; Newsletters etc.

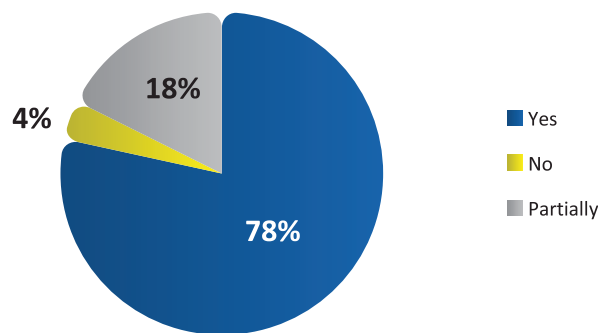
However, a high percentage of the prepared reports (38%) remain unpublished, compared to those published on websites or social media (30%).



Finally, respondents were asked if the network **involved other stakeholders** in their activities, and if so, which stakeholders were most often involved. A majority (78%) of respondents stated they included external partners, while 18% said they only partially included them. A small percentage (4%) outlined that they did not involve other stakeholders.

**Chart 18: Involving of other stakeholders**

Does the network involves other stakeholders  
(partners, donors, state institutions, etc.) in its activities?



Networks mostly involve partners (74%), followed by final beneficiaries and target groups (62%), state institutions and donors, in their activities. Additional collaborators include: local governments, EU institutions, research centres or other organisations.

Networks involve stakeholders in some of their processes. Most of the stakeholders are involved in project implementation (85%) and project planning (62%), but with respect to other areas such as strategic planning, vision and mission definition or preparation of internal documents, the percentages of involvement is below 30%.

**Involvement of partners in network activities (through re-granting mechanism)**

*“Centre for Civic Initiatives (CCI) from Bosnia and Herzegovina is a member of the SELDI network, and in the frame of EU-CSF supported regional projects is conducting re-granting. It is a special value that we have this opportunity for re-granting at regional level, with which the members and partners have opportunity to hear about the issues and projects in other countries, to learn and to exchange experience and good practices. All our grantees, that are small local organisations, were invited and participated at the regional conferences and trainings organised by the SELDI network. We strongly believe that we contributed to better networking of CSOs in the region.”*

*“Small grants are very important, because we can get all information and feedback from the ground, from communities. The EU through EU-CSF should continue with re-granting mechanism first of all, because in this way it can reach all levels of support and intervention.”*

**Lejla Deronja Suljic, Centre for Civic Initiatives, SELDI network and European Network of Elections Monitoring Organisations (ENEMO)**



## 3. Capacity Building Needs

### 3.1 General overview of capacity building needs

The assessment of the need for network development is also based on a survey that was answered by 53 representatives of network members or the executive offices/secretariats. The survey included general and open questions on the needs for specific topics and methods, and separately about each of the elements/areas of capacity building, necessary methods, types of learning and target groups.

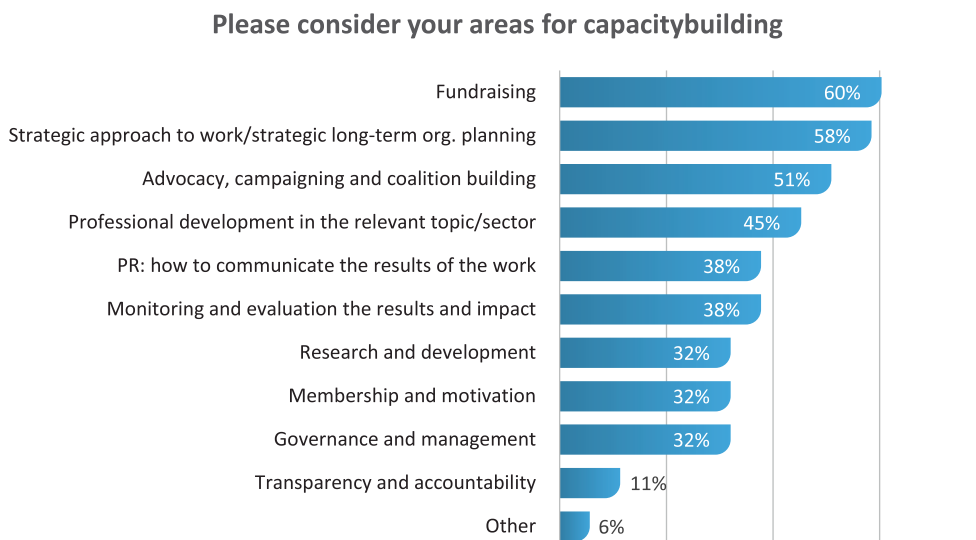
The two key priority areas in which networks need to strengthen their capacities include: **fundraising** (60%) and **strategic approach to work/strategic long-term organisational planning** (58%).

Obviously, **sustainability** is perceived as crucial for networks, which is shown through fundraising (60%) and long-term strategic planning (58%), whereas somewhat less important (50%) is the need to strengthen capacity for advocacy, campaign preparation and coalition building, as well as professional development in the relevant topic/sector (45%).

A Smaller percentage of networks believe that they need to strengthen their capacity for **motivation and membership** or **management and leadership** (about 30%). However, what is surprising and perhaps, leaves room for different interpretations is the fact that a low percentage (11%) stated that they needed to strengthen their capacity for **transparency and accountability**.

Networks believe that they have the capacity for **transparency and accountability**, and do not need further development on this matter. This is somehow contradictory to the previously mentioned fact that a minority of networks (37%) publish their narrative and financial statements to make them available to the public.

**Chart 19:** Priorities for capacity building



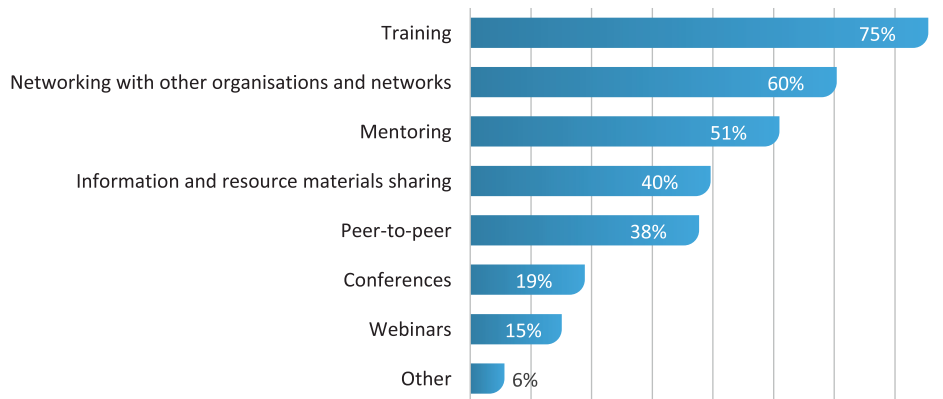
When asked about the methods of support they consider most appropriate, the largest number of respondents reported training (75%), followed by networking with other organisations or networks



(60%), mentoring (51%), and information sharing (40%) etc. They consider webinars and conferences as the least useful.

**Chart 20: Methods**

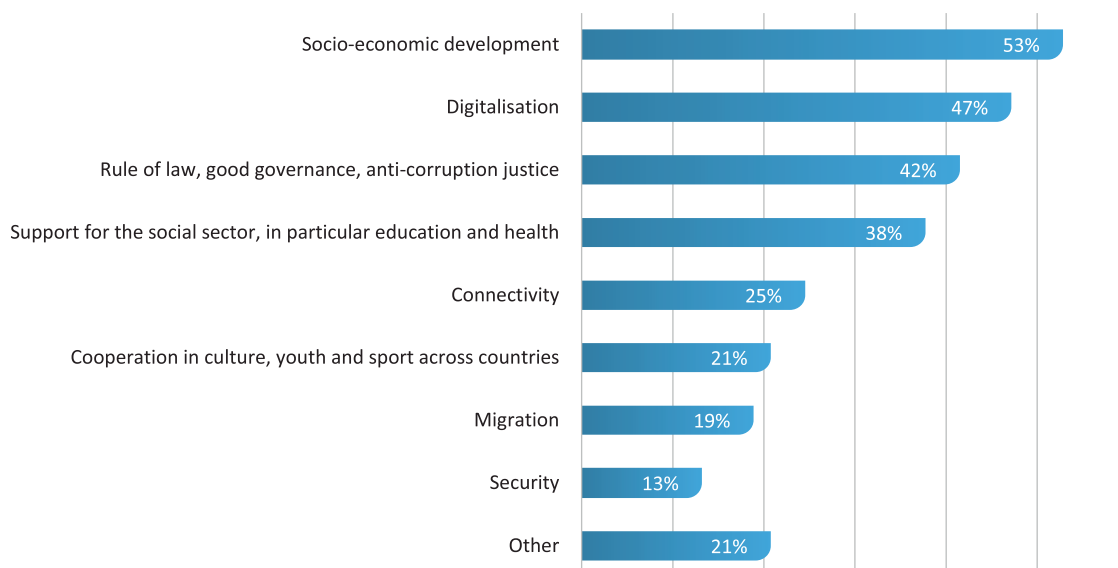
**Please select the methods you consider to be most effective**



Regarding the issues and topics on which they want to increase their knowledge, of all the answers given, the most frequently selected areas were: 1. Socio-economic development (supporting start-ups, access to finance of small and medium enterprises), research and innovation, employment and social reform; 2. Digitalisation (eGovernment, eProcurement, eHealth and digital skills); 3. Rule of law, good governance, anti-corruption justice; 4. Support for the social sector, in particular education and health. The expressed interest in improving knowledge in the field of health should be taken into account, especially since none of the 31 analysed networks operates in the field of health and sports.

Respondents also suggested other topics, including: peacebuilding; food hygiene and rural development; anti-discrimination; gender issues; environment; occupational safety and health; social media literacy, social media privacy, media literacy in education; EU rural development, etc.

**Chart 21: Priority areas to gain knowledge**





Below are some of the excerpts from interviews with network representatives and donors which directly highlights their views on the most pressing needs for development of network capacities

#### Needs for capacity development

*“For networks, even if they are quite functional, you don’t have to have big financial needs, it only requires commitment, it still requires a kind of awareness among the members that they need attention and to dedicate time out of their daily work tasks. I also think that the knowledge for networking is low, despite the big number of networks in the region. What kind of organisational structure, procedures and written documents should be used, how it is maintained, etc. should be the topics of trainings with many examples, both good and bad practices. This should be done first. Then, we will need to build our capacities for fundraising, financial sustainability, alternative ways of funding.*

**German Filkov, Center for Civic Communications, Balkan Tender Watch**

*“It is very important for the Balkan Rural Network to have administrative support. Networks in the Western Balkans are with limited human resource due to the limited funds. It is important to have capacities in terms of knowledge and skills to build partnership, and to shift our efforts to building partnership with the governments.”*

*EU TACSO 3 is the best place to support us with expertise from networks from other EU countries, to pay fees for experts to help us. The best way is to do this is to do some study tour, to see how they operate, how the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development (IPARD) is working in other countries. Also, it will be very useful to prepare a kind of publication in terms of best practices in this area. ToT at regional level with transfer of knowledge to the local level to maximize the impact should be done.*

*The EU regional thematic networks project (EU-CSF) has been the only window of opportunity to consolidate rural networks. We have been involved in two projects that brought us closer to discuss problem and to be together to maximize our effort. In the first regional project we consolidated ourselves. In the second, we are discussing more advanced issues like green economy for example.”*

**Evelina Azizaj, IDM, Balkan Rural Network**

*“BCSDN is in the position to have positive forecast for the future. There are slight chances for regional fundraising, EU remains the only regional donor, and in order to have regional networks they should continue funding them. If EU has to have CSO network in any field, then it should continue with thematic support. It is not enough just to support networks for their coordination activities, but also to implement common actions.”*

**Tina Divjak, CNVOS, BCSDN**

*“Several ways of support are needed for networks. Firstly, funds, especially institutional grants that will give space to focus on what to do, not to be donor driven. Secondly, we need tailored (training) support for top management staff, investing in some individuals, strategic leadership, how to act as executive directors, as a mentoring process of at least one year in advance. Thirdly, trainings and conferences are always needed, the sector is fluid and always needs capacity building, circumstances are changing, so we need to learn new things, to share know-how. “*

**Donika Emimi, CiviKos**





## 4. Specific topics of relevance for networks

In order to get a comprehensive picture of networks and networking in the region, this analysis has taken into account some additional aspects to those described thus far. As well as considering internal issues of networks, additional attention was given to the linkages with other organisations and networks and other stakeholders in the region. Furthermore, two particularly important cross-sectoral issues were analysed: representation of gender equality in networks' policies and practices; the EU accession process and the position and role of networks take given the strategic determination of the WBT to become members of the EU.

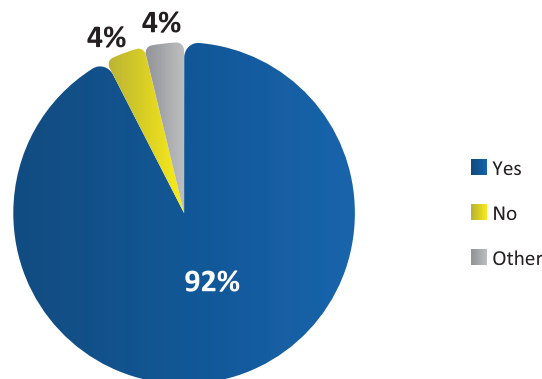
### 4.1 Linkages

The analysis in this area aimed to discover broader connections and cooperation between organisations, through networks as well as other forms of civic association at the level of the WBT region and beyond.

A large majority of respondents (92%) answered affirmatively to the general question of whether networks maintain relations with other civil society actors.

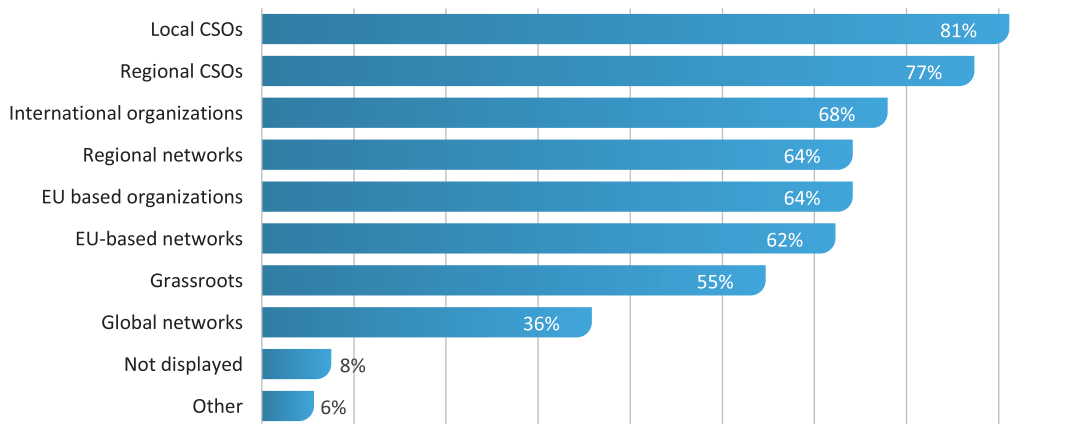
**Chart 22:** Linkages

Does your network/CSF Project maintain relationship with different stakeholders (e.g. local CSOs, grass-roots, EU-based CSOs, global CSOs)?



With respect to specific questions about what type of organisations they cooperate with the most, the responses indicate that networks maintain relations and cooperate with local CSOs (81%) and with regional organisations (77%). Almost two thirds of respondents stated that they cooperate with international organisations (68%), with European organisations (64%) and European networks (62%). They cooperate less with grassroots organisations (55%), and only a third of networks collaborate with global networks. These responses lead to the conclusion that networks cooperate significantly and maintain contacts with others, i.e., they are well linked, primarily in the region, with other organisations and other networks.

**Chart 23** Linkages with specific actors



Regarding the benefits of connecting and maintaining relations with other CSOs and networks, the vast majority (89%) state that these are sharing information, e.g., global discussion, resources, etc. Furthermore, 77% of them value access to non-financial support, e.g., training, knowledge, mentoring, etc., and 68% think that access to resources is gained through these relations.

Organisations and networks were asked to outline their needs in relation to maintaining and increasing linkages, and most of the answers included the following: resources (primarily human, in order to have more time to establish and maintain contacts); funding; better coordination; increased visibility and recognition; networking events; support to joint projects; online tools for connecting and others.

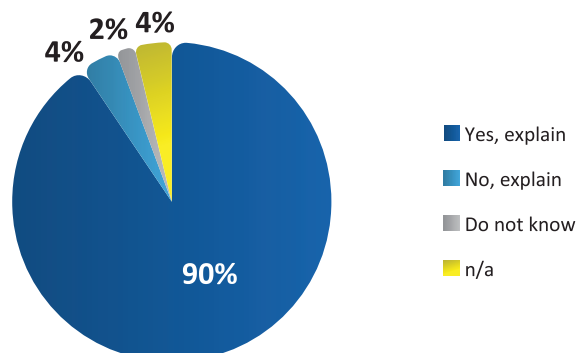
## 4.2 Role of networks in the EU accession process

Given the ongoing processes in the region towards EU membership, the role and contribution of civil society and the CSO network in this process is important. Although most of the networks in the region are thematic, with a special focus on a certain target group or area of work, they can still play a major role in the EU accession process with pushing for the adoption of the EU policies in the WBT.

When asked about how EU accession is considered in their work (if it's not a separate focus area, then as part of different activities, advocacy plans etc.), 90% of networks/ regional EU-CSF projects responded positively and only 3.8% gave a negative answer.

**Chart 24:** Role of the networks in EU accession

Does your network/CSF Project consider the EU integration in the work (e.g. if it's not main area of focus, then as part of different activities, advocacy plans, etc.)?





Some of the activities are aimed at monitoring certain policies and their harmonisation with EU standards. There is a large focus on issues of good governance and democracy, freedom of media and human rights in general.

Networks also create documents and analyses on the situation in the region, which then serve as tools to advocate in front of both national-level governments and EU institutions.

With a shared background and political environment, network initiatives are aimed at supporting EU accession processes of each individual country. The networks' efforts are primarily focused on assessment of and advocacy for the improvement of conditions and supporting enabling environment for the acceleration of the EU accession process, primarily with regards to political criteria and related EU membership requirements.

There are many opportunities and roles played by regional networks in the EU accession process:

- Preparation of comparative reviews of the reform processes in all countries in all areas. Networks can ensure that the same monitoring methodology is applied across the region, so the standardised conclusions and recommendations are created on progress or obstacles per areas and target groups;
- Raise awareness about EU policies and how these policies affect the daily lives of citizens. Also monitor and provide information on EU policies towards civil society including joint and timely advocacy efforts;
- Establishing of joint steering body of networks at the regional level, which will follow the progress of the implementation of benchmarks for EU accession, per country in general and by areas in which the networks operate;
- Networks can contribute to the empowerment of CSOs so they can participate more effectively in reforms related to the EU accession process, have dialogue with governments and influence policy;
- Networks can also strengthen capacity of CSOs to monitor policies, engage in evidence-based advocacy through structured civil dialogue, focusing on good governance, rule of law, economic governance, employment and social reform.

#### Role of the networks in the EU accession

*“The best role for a network is as a part of a triangulation of reform, in which SELDI links up reformist minded local decision-makers with EU institutions capacity building and conditionalities mechanisms, outside the official channels already available. There is a need for more positive engagement with local anti-corruption institutions in supporting their anti-corruption work, outside of monitoring and evaluation, which SELDI and other networks do. This requires more flexible and pro-active approaches towards local authorities. In addition, there is a need for more involvement with local parliaments, which are some of the most important missing checks and balances for rule of law in the Western Balkans.”*

**Ruslan Stefanov, SELDI**

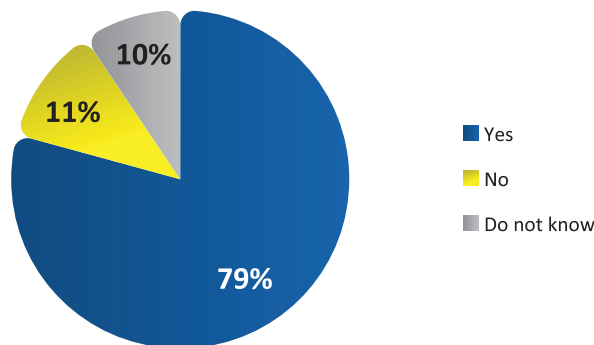
### 4.3 Role of networks in gender mainstreaming

The European Union gives significant importance to gender mainstreaming, as a policy, and strives to create conditions for its implementation at all levels. At the same time, CSOs are key supporters and promoters of the issue, and this is the field where CSOs are very well networked, including strong national and regional level networks dealing with gender equality.

Two issues were explored in this area. Firstly, how networks and regional EU-CSF projects consider gender equality in their work, e.g., internal policies, programming, governance and management, etc. Secondly, the extent to which the role of regional networks in gender mainstreaming at the level of public policy has been researched, e.g., advising government, raising awareness, women's participation in policy and decision-making, gender responsible budgeting etc.

**Chart 25:** Role of networks in gender equality

Does your network/CSF Project consider gender equality in the work  
(e.g. as part of internal policies, in programming, etc.)?



As expected, more than three-quarters of the networks and organisations stated that they regularly considered gender equality in their work, and only 11% did not.

Different responses were given concerning the ways in which gender equality was applied. Most networks have gender equality integrated at the level of internal policies and practice, and less reported having them as a separate policy. It is most often used as a cross-cutting issue, including at programme level.

*“We do fiscal and budget analyses from a gender perspective in order to be involved in the policy dialogue for defining new strategy on CSOs, budget for CSOs. And not only that, but the overall IPA assistance as well, i.e., we advocate that the EU with the action plan on gender equality ensures that at least one of the IPA strategic goals is gender sensitive. The EU should, through EU TACSO 3, expand the idea, ensure synergies through activities, promote trainings, webinars and other activities, also with other organisations.”*

**Marija Ristevska**, Centre for Research and Policy Making,  
Gender Budget Watchdog Network in the Western Balkans and Moldova



## 5. Conclusions

### 5.1 General Conclusions

- CSOs' networking in the region of Western Balkans and Turkey is developed. In total, **119 active networks** have been identified which operate in many different sectors;
- EU support, namely for funding the **EU-CSF regional projects**, plays a significant role in the development, operation and existence of networks. From 2012 to 2020, the EU has supported **71 regional projects that encourage cooperation and networking of organisations in the region**, through five different calls;
- The enabling environment for CSOs and networks in the WB region is solid; they can freely associate, operate, communicate and connect with each other. The **general legal framework for freedom of association and specifically for CSOs' networking is in line with the recommended international standards and practices**. Organisations can freely associate, form coalitions and platforms outside their countries, and in all areas and sectors of operation. Communication is enabled in every sense and without restrictions. **Turkey is an exception when it comes to the enabling environment**, where the process of registration of organisations and networks in the country is complex, requiring detailed checks before an approval is obtained. However, there are numerous organisations from Turkey taking part in networks across the WBT region.

### 5.2 CSOs' involvement in regional networking

- CSOs in the region are significantly networked**. Each individual organisation which participated in this analysis is a member of almost two networks/regional projects/informal platforms and coalitions (i.e., 1.8 networks reported on average);
- Organisations' motives for networking are different, but most of them outlined that the need to **advocate** for certain thematic issues was the main reason for joining;
- The greatest benefits of networking for organisations are seen in opportunities for exchange and cooperation, and particularly **access to funding** and **capacity building** in the form of attending events, e.g., conferences, seminars, and trainings;
- Insufficient financial resources within organisations, lack of human capacities, project-based work and lack of invitations to join, are the key **obstacles** identified by organisations impede becoming part of a regional network.

### 5.3 Capacities of regional networks

#### General

- Networks are mostly **focused on civil society development**; human rights, Rule of law, good governance; and education. No networks have been identified as operating in the field of health and sports;



- The majority of networks stated that their network's role is to **implement joint projects** and programmes, which was followed by implementation of joint advocacy activities;
- The majority of identified networks are **formal** with established organisational structures, rules and procedures, have separate governance and executive bodies and membership criteria. While almost one-third stated that they were informal and usually act on an *ad-hoc* basis without a particular formal structure or written rules and procedures.

### Vision, mission and goals (VMG)

- Reasons for coming together in a network are diverse. The majority of CSOs reported **the need for advocacy** as a primary reason, followed by raising professional standards of work and solicitation of funding for their area of work;
- The majority of networks in the region have a **clear and formally formulated vision and mission**, and they are guided by it in their work. network members are the key actors in defining the VMG.

### Active membership

- The large majority of networks have **clear membership policies**, practice full membership, and only a quarter of networks have affiliate membership;
- Network **members are very active** in the work of the networks (88%), whereas two thirds of the respondents believe that the majority of members actively participate in planning, budgeting, programming and evaluation activities of the network;
- The **main benefits for members** from the network's operation include: the existence of joint applications for financing projects of common interest; opportunity for cooperation between members; contribution to social changes; capacity building and professional development, etc.

### Network structure, governance and leadership

- The majority of networks (over 80%) have established a **clear organisational structure**, while a half have a clear division of responsibilities between executive and governance bodies. However, one third do not;
- The majority of networks (68%) have **written internal documents** which regulate the networks' relations and work. Almost half of them have membership criteria and regulation, statute and a multi-annual work program. One third of the organisations have a Code of Conduct, and significantly less have gender equality policies (15%). On the other hand, the majority of networks do not have or do not know if the mechanism for resolving the conflict of interests exists;
- Networks have developed **mechanisms for internal communication and cooperation**, for some these are more structured, and for others more informal and predominantly based on e-communication exist. Networks mostly meet in regular annual meetings. Involvement in the implementation of joint projects also helps to establish and/or improve coordination as it serves the needs and structure of projects;



- Networks base their work on **pre-defined strategic plans**. Three-quarters of networks reported monitoring their work, but mainly at project-level rather than at the level of their overall work. The same logic applies to the evaluation of the network operation.

### Secretariat/executive office and network board relations

- The majority of networks have **secretariats or executive offices**, although practices differ. For some, there is a completely separate office, for others it is within one of their member organisations, usually on a rotating basis or depending on the financial capabilities of members, i.e., the network;
- Two most important roles of the secretariats are **information sharing** and **coordination of activities**. One-third of them report that the role of secretariat is to strengthen network capacity, followed by fundraising and leadership;
- In 80% of the networks which have secretariats, there is also some kind of **mechanism to guide and evaluate the performance** of both governance board and secretariat in their respective roles.

### Network sustainability

- Regional networks are **not financially sustainable** in the long-run. Although a high percentage of them (83.2%) has secured funding for one year, less than one-fifth of them have secured funding for the consequent three years;
- **Diversification of funds** is a big challenge for networks. The majority of them are dependent on one or two donors. They are mostly funded by the EU (almost 73%) and other bilateral donors such as the USAID, SIDA. All other possible sources of funding comprise less than a quarter of networks' budgets, including membership fees, private and corporate donations and economic activities;
- Almost **half** of the networks have confirmed that they **have fundraising plans**. When it comes to mobilisation of funds, often, networks do it together with their members;
- **Membership fees are not paid regularly**, even when there is a clear policy on this issue. However, member organisations contribute with their activities to the general portfolio of the network and they are very complementary and supportive to the secretariats, without generating competition.

### Public trust, transparency and accountability

- Networks are very **effective in engaging with external partner(s)** to pursue their mission and are very active in establishing cooperation with other stakeholders when it comes to achieving networks' goals. Most often, cooperation is practiced with other networks or organisations from the region, followed by state and EU institutions;
- The majority of networks **receive positive feedback** from target groups and other stakeholders about their programmes and services. At the same time, opinions and other **contributions of**



**networks** to other stakeholders are **highly valued** as very useful including in cases when networks contribute to a particular policy, conduct trainings and provide technical support;

- Networks report being **open and transparent in their work** and information about their organisational structure is available on their websites. Furthermore, the majority of networks prepare annual narrative and financial reports, but these reports are not always published on their websites.

## 5.4 Needs for strengthening networks' capacities

### General

- The greatest need for strengthening the capacity of networks is closely related to their financial sustainability. More precisely, strengthening their **fundraising capacities and strategic long-term organisational planning** are the two needs that stand out from the rest. These are followed by the need to strengthen advocacy capacities, managing campaigns and networking skills. Interestingly, networks do not consider themselves in need of capacity strengthening for accountability and transparency;
- In terms of methods of support, networks need **trainings**, followed by **networking** with other organisations and networks, and **mentoring**;
- The need to increase specific expertise is also of significant importance to networks. Most of them want to gain knowledge in the area of: **socio-economic development**, i.e., supporting start-ups, access to funding of SMEs, research and innovation, employment and social reforms; **digitalisation**, i.e., eGovernment, eProcurement, eHealth and digital skills; **rule of law**, good governance, anti-corruption, justice; support for the social sector, in particular **education and health**.

### Specific needs

- Networks most of all need **resources**, e.g., human, material and **direct financial support**, regardless of whether this is for strengthening capacities to fulfil their VMG or to strengthen membership, accountability and transparency;
- When it comes to **VMG** and the type of learning, networks mostly need to have resources, followed by skills and knowledge. In terms of support methods, direct financial support is considered most useful, followed by trainings, peer learning and mentoring. The target group with most benefit from the appropriate support are network members;
- Concerning the **active network/active membership**, the most useful is considered direct financial support, followed by greater skills primarily to improve written internal procedures and to increase advocacy capacities. In terms of methods, in addition to direct financial support, trainings are also required;
- Furthermore, resources and direct financial support are needed for the area of **structure, governance and leadership**, mostly for holding regular network meetings and other activities. Skills and knowledge are needed more than resources only when it comes to better differentiation between the roles of governance and executive bodies. There is also a need for trainings and workshops;





- Regarding relations between **secretariats/executive offices with governance bodies and members**, there is a difference compared to other issues. Actually, resources and direct financing are not considered the most vital ways of support. They are recognised as important for functioning of secretariats/executive offices, but skills and knowledge are essential for all other issues. Trainings, workshops and information sharing are the most needed methods of support. The need to increase knowledge is particularly emphasised as it refers to understanding of official responsibilities and lines of authority in the network;
- As expected, resources and direct financial support are needed the most for **networks sustainability**. The exception is diversity of sources of funding, and the need for mentoring to create a fundraising strategy which requires new skills, mentoring and information sharing;
- In terms of **public trust, transparency and accountability**, the support that is most needed is that of resources. Knowledge is necessary for the regulation of conflict of interest and good governance. Trainings and workshops, information sharing and direct financial support are needed for better engagement of stakeholders in networks' work.

### Linkages

- Organisations in the region are **well networked** and their cooperation takes place at all levels. The greatest cooperation exists with organisations at the national level, followed by regional organisations and networks, and with EU- based organisations and networks. There is less cooperation with grass-roots organisations operating at the local level. This is expected given their insufficient access to information and linkages that are limited to the community level. Furthermore, the least cooperation reported is at the level of global organisations and networks;
- Organisations and networks see **the highest benefit of networking in sharing information and access to non-financial support** including: training, knowledge, mentoring, etc. Regarding the needs for support, particularly for maintaining relations, the most common benefits include: resources, primarily human resources for establishing and maintaining contacts; then financing; improved visibility, etc.

### EU accession

- The **vast majority of networks (over 90%) report having certain activities related to EU accession**. They are aimed at improving the situation in some specific areas or for particular target groups to adjust it to the standards practiced in the EU. Some of the networks monitor state policies and their harmonisation with the EU regulations, including fulfilment of the benchmarks given in the annual EC progress reports for each of the countries.

### Gender mainstreaming

- **Gender mainstreaming is reported to be highly practiced in the networks' operation**. Most of the networks apply gender equality at the level of internal policies and practice and some of them have separate policies in this area. However, it is most often used as a cross-cutting issue, including at the programme level. Additionally, the **existence of strong networks which focus their work on gender-related issues** has been identified at the national and regional level.



## 6. Recommendations

Region civil society networks in the WBT region should remain supported in the future. They have great value and their benefit is reflected in increased knowledge, skills and improved results of networks and its members.

### 6.1 Recommendations to networks and CSOs

#### General

- CSOs should continue **building relations, links and cooperation** in the future, and discover new perspectives for networking. These can include new topics that are important for the region and the citizens or innovative communication methods and tools, especially given the new digital technologies that could reduce the cost of sustaining the work of networks;
- Organisations need to continue to **learn from each other** and take the greatest sources of knowledge and inspiration from each other. Cooperation is necessary to take place at all levels. It is especially essential that higher capacity CSOs lend a hand to smaller grass-roots organisations, in order for them to be properly informed, to gain knowledge and skills;
- Organisations should **remain in solidarity** and this will be most evident through cross-border cooperation, especially on issues related to fundamental freedoms and rights, civic space, democracy and the rule of law, as well as EU accession as a common aspiration across the region;
- Evidence-based advocacy is a very important advantage of networks, especially in advocacy. Thus, networks need to stay professional and active and particularly to continue to develop their **research capacities and monitoring tools**.

#### Specific

- Organisations should continue to be **guided by their own, well-defined VMG** and occasionally revisit them to make sure they are on the right track. Networks should also be prepared to cease to exist, especially in cases when established on *ad-hoc* basis and when the goals for which they had joined have been met;
- **Active members** are the most important driving force, which can contribute the most to networks' sustainability. Therefore, it is necessary for each member organisation of the network to occasionally self-assess and self-reflect on its contribution to the network as well as the benefit it gets from networking. Member organisations should make their capacities available for the network's needs as much as they can, each from their own perspective and ability to contribute, i.e., depending on its social capital, human resources, financial resources, skills and knowledge. Networks should have a policy and practice of valuing every member's contribution equally;
- **Internal relations in the networks** need to be improved. It is especially important to follow the principles of good governance and to make a clear distinction between governance and executive bodies, regardless of the network's formal status. It is advisable for even completely informal networks to establish certain internal written rules that will guide them in their work, especially if the sustainability and long-term viability of the network is considered. It is recommended that networks practice written codes of conduct to regulate potential conflicts that may arise in a network;



- One of the most discussed issues in networks is their mutual relations and above all the **relations between secretariats/executive offices and boards**, as well as with its members. The recommendations that came primarily from donors and other stakeholders are that for networks to be sustainable, it is necessary to maintain the balance between members and executive and governance bodies, especially to take care not to create mutual competition. Hence, in this case also, it is advisable to have a clearly defined code of conduct by which competition and possible conflict of interest and unethical acts can be avoided or regulated;
- **Financial sustainability** of networks is a big challenge. It is obvious that in the long-run, networks are unsustainable. Therefore, what they can do is to continue to improve mutual communication and to contribute to the network's work, each member from its own perspective. Connections with other networks and organisations should be improved by perceiving every potential benefit that can come from further networking. All opportunities for strengthening skills and knowledge for sustainability should be used, including fundraising strategies that will lead to reaching to available funds;
- In order to be sustainable, it is necessary for networks to increase their own **transparency and accountability** and to **contribute to an improved public image** for themselves and for civil society as a whole. It is necessary for networks to make all organisational documents publicly available, including information on organisational structure. VMG to be publicly accessible, as well as internal policies and relations in general. Regular information about networks achievements is needed, which can be easily published through annual narrative and financial reports. Networks should also be open to other external parties to receive feedback and suggestions for improved operations and to involve other stakeholders in their activities. There is still a great need for civil society in general to confirm its contribution to society through the achieved results, knowledge and proper communication of its achievements to the public.

## 6.2 Recommendations to the European Union

### General

- The EU for its part, undoubtedly plays the main role in supporting regional networks, and thus the need to remain its primary supporter in the future. Almost without exception, networks that are part of this analysis confirmed that their growth and progress is evident after they have received financial support from the EU, i.e., through an FPA, Action Grants and Operating Grants. Having been aware of the risk of CSO donor dependency, the **EU should continue its support** as essential to allow networks to facilitate the voice of the public and contribute to raising and addressing the issues of common concern for citizens in the region, particularly, in the given situation.

### Specific

- The EU, should, as for the networks based in the EU, develop long-term partnership relations with these regional networks and provide regular **financial support** through operating grants. For specific areas, thematic support is still needed, and especially sub-granting as an important tool for networks to reach to small local and grass-roots organisations;
- According to the discussion with several representatives of networks, **sub-granting** also contributes to greater sustainability of small-sized organisations and their learning of how to build alternative ways of funding. It also offers a possibility for regional networks to obtain useful information from local communities, which they rarely do and should aspire to in the future.



## 6.3 Recommendations to EU TACSO

### General

- EU TACSO 3 is perceived as **the key stakeholder** in providing **non-financial support to networks and organisations in the region** and should continue doing so. In this, it should consider that the need to strengthen knowledge and skills is infinite, the sector is fluctuating, the needs are varying, and the actors are changing;
- Regional networks require a tailored approach, differing from that of individual CSOs. It was pointed out that special skills are needed to manage and maintain complex structures comprising of different stakeholders. Also, a set of thematic knowledge is needed to ensure workflow is properly channelled.

### Specific

- EU TACSO 3 should **support regional annual networking events** which, in addition to sharing networks' experiences, will provide for an opportunity to share practices of networking from Europe and other regions of the world. These would also provide the chance to hear experiences of other donors and create synergies with their plans to support civil society in the region;
- EU TACSO 3 should encourage and **facilitate annual donors' coordination**, i.e., international, multilateral, bilateral and private, in order for donors to share their strategic plans to support civil society and, above all, regional networks;
- Capacity development and People-to-People Programme should provide an **opportunity for mentoring and peer-to-peer learning** in strategic planning, good governance and mobilisation of funds. Furthermore, the space should be created for study visits of regional networks to related networks from the EU and other regions in Europe;
- It is especially important that EU TACSO 3 supports **basic training on the essence of networking** and its basic principles, since the level of development and understanding of networking is very different among CSOs;
- EU TACSO 3 should support the implementation of a **networking analysis** that would clearly identify the links between organisations in the region. This would bring a clearer picture on networking and an idea of the strengths and weaknesses of networking. It would also contribute to ensuring information for an even more tailored approach of donors' support;
- EU TACSO 3 should act as a **forum for discussion between DG NEAR and regional networks** to instigate concrete debates, which could help facilitate dialogue and networking of CSOs with other stakeholders;
- EU TACSO 3 should maintain a **database of networks** and make it publicly available. This could contribute to better insight of all relevant stakeholders into the field, as well as increased cooperation and networking among CSOs.



# Annexes



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**Information on legal framework for networking were provided by:**

- Civic Initiatives-Serbia;
- Civil Society Promotion Center (CPCD)-Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Kosovar Civil Society Foundation (KCSF)-Kosovo;
- Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC)- North Macedonia;
- TUSEV-Turkey



# Annex 2: Questionnaire 1: Mapping of regional networks and CSF regional projects

## Part I. Basic information

**Definition:** For the purpose of this research, we are using the definition of civil society given in the Communication from the Commission: The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations<sup>16</sup>: *The concept of "CSOs" embraces a wide range of actors with different roles and mandates. The EU considers CSOs to include all non-State, not-for-profit structures<sup>17</sup>, non-partisan and non-violent, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals, whether political, cultural, social or economic. Operating from the local to the national, regional and international levels, they comprise urban and rural, formal and informal organisations.*

Q1. Name of organisation:

Q2. Is the organization, formally registered?

- Yes
- No

Q3. Year of registration:

Q4. The legal form of your organization is:

- Association
- Foundation
- Trade Union
- Professional and business association
- Employers' organisation
- Association of local self-governments
- Other:

Q6. Country of registration

Q7. Please select your geographical area of operation? Choose one that currently best describes the geographical outreach of your operations

- Local level (municipal)
- Regional level (in regions within the country)
- National level (on the level of country)
- Regional level (Western Balkans and Turkey)
- Wider regional level (South East Europe)
- European/International level

<sup>16</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2012:0492:FIN:EN:PDF>

<sup>17</sup> They include membership-based, cause-based and service-oriented CSOs. Among them, community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, foundations, research institutions, Gender and LGBT organisations, cooperatives, professional and business associations, and the not-for-profit media. Trade unions and employers' organisations, the so-called social partners, constitute a specific category of CSOs.





Q9. Please select the primary area of work of your organization. Choose one area that best describes your organizational mission.

- Civil Society development
- Rule of Law/Good governance/Democratisation
- Anti-Corruption, Transparency and Accountability
- Human Rights
- Anti-Discrimination
- Protection of marginalized and vulnerable groups
- Support people with disabilities
- Gender equality
- Protection of children/children's rights
- LGBTI
- Peace and Tolerance
- Culture and culture heritage
- Environment
- Education, research and science
- Regional and rural development
- Health
- Protection of consumer rights
- Information, communication and media
- Sport
- Other

## Part II. Basic information on membership in regional networks

### Definitions:

**CSOs regional networks:** For the purpose of this research the regional CSO networks are defined as either legal entities or non-registered, formal or informal groups of at least 3 organizations, from at least 2 countries from the region, who have come together to pursue shared purpose<sup>18</sup>.

**Region** refers primary to the Western Balkan and Turkey. The networks subject of this research should have majority of their member from Western Balkan countries and Turkey. But also, the networks may have members from broader than WB, such as: South East Europe, EU Countries, etc.

**Legal entities:** registered networks in relevant institution according the law in some of the region countries.

**Non registered:** established and functional networks, but not formally and officially registered.

**Formal:** networks that usually have established organisational structure, rules and procedures, have separated governance and executive bodies, has criteria for membership, etc.

**Informal:** networks that usually operates on ad-hoc basis, with no formal structure, no written rules and procedures, no formal criteria for membership, etc.

<sup>18</sup> The definition is adjusted from the TACSO Report on Regional CSO Networks in the Western Balkans and Turkey (2016)



Q1. Is your organization part of a regional network?

- Yes
- No

**If yes:**

Q2. How many networks? (Please insert number)

Q3. Please provide us with contact details for “Network no. 1”

- Name of network
- Address (if applicable)
- Name of contact person
- Email
- Phone number
- Web-page (if applicable)

Q3a. The network is:

- Registered legal entity
- Not-registered network

Q3b. The network is:

- Formal (usually has established organisational structure, rules and procedures, has separated governance and executive bodies, has criteria for membership, etc.)
- Informal (usually operates on ad-hoc basis, with no formal structure, no written rules and procedures, no formal criteria for membership, etc.)

Q3c. What are the main motives of your organization to be a part of the Network 1?

Q3d. What are the main benefits of your membership in Network 1

.... (Same question, according to the written number of networks).

**If no:**

Q4. Please provide further information, on why your organization is not part of any regional network and/or regional project.

Q5. Is your organization part of a regional project (CSF regional support: EuropeAid/154870/DH/ACT/Multi)?

- Yes
- No

**If yes:**

Q6. How many regional projects are you part of? (Please insert number)



Q7. Please provide us with contact details from the lead partner in the regional project “Regional project no. 1”

- Name of the lead organisation
- Address
- Name of contact person
- Email
- Phone number
- Web-page (if applicable)

.... (Same question, according to the written number of regional projects).

**If no:**

Q8. Please provide further information, on why your organization is not part of any regional project supported by EU-CSF.

- We have never heard of the EU-CSF regional support
- We have applied (as lead or as a partner/associate) but were not selected
- We are not interested on obtaining EU-CSF regional support
- Other

Q9. Please provide your contact information:

- Name and surname of the responded:
- Email
- Phone number

Q10. Please provide information on any other regional networks, you consider relevant to be covered under this research.

*(Name of organization, web-site, contact person, etc.)*



# Annex 3: Questionnaire 2: Assessment of the capacity and needs of the regional networks and CSF regional projects in Western Balkans and Turkey

## Part I. Basic information

### **\*Every question is mandatory**

#### **Q0. Please provide your contact information:**

This questionnaire is sent to the networks' secretariats, or their executive office, to the lead organisations of EU-CSF projects and to some organisation members of the networks.

Please answer the questions from your perspective and point of view.

Please insert N/A if the information is not available or applicable.

#### Q1. Basic information

- Name and surname of the respondent:
- Name of the the Network (if applicable)
- Name of the Organisation (If applicable)
- Email
- Phone number

Q2. Was (or is currently) your network supported by E-CSF regional project/s (Partnership Framework Agreement or Operating Grant)?

- Yes, FPA
- Yes, Operating grant
- No

Q3. What was/is the name of the Project funded by EU-CSF? (if more please list all, including the period of implementation)

Q3a. Please provide contact details from the Lead Applicant (if your organization is not)?

Help: Please include information on the name of organization, address, web page, other relevant contacts.

Q4. Do you consider the activities of your EU-CSF supported project as networking?

- Yes, the project supports already existing network
- Yes, the network is established in the frame of the project
- No
- Others



Q5. Is the network, officially registered?

- Yes
- No

Q6. Year of registration:

Q6a. Year of establishment:

Q7. The legal form of the network is:

- Association
- Foundation
- Union
- Other

Q8. Country of registration

Q9. Please select your geographical area of operation?

- Regional level (Western Balkans)
- Regional level (Western Balkans and Turkey)
- Wider regional level (South East Europe)
- European/International level

Q10. Please select the primary area of work of your network.

- Civil Society development
- Rule of Law/Good governance/Democratisation
- Anti-Corruption, Transparency and Accountability
- Human Rights
- Anti-Discrimination
- Protection of marginalized and vulnerable groups
- Support people with disabilities
- Gender equality
- Protection of children/children's rights
- LGBTI
- Peace and Tolerance
- Culture and culture heritage
- Environment
- Education, research and science
- Regional and rural development
- Health
- Protection of consumer rights
- Information, communication and media
- Sport
- Other

Q10a. The network is:

- Formal (usually has established organisational structure, rules and procedures, has separated governance and executive bodies, has criteria for membership, etc.)
- Informal (usually operates on ad-hoc basis, with no formal structure, no written rules and procedures, no formal criteria for membership, regional project with the intent to create a network etc.)



Q11. In your opinion, what is the role of your network? (Please rank them in the order of most important to least important role).

- Information sharing
- Know-how sharing
- Strengthening the capacities of member organizations
- Implementing joint programs and projects
- Doing common advocacy: based on collective analysis of geographic and/or sectoral concerns, CSO network related issues, public interest issues
- Other (please insert).

## Part II. Vision, Mission and Goals (VMG)

Q12. What was the members` reason for coming together in a network?

- Solicitation of funding for the area we work on
- Difficulty in the area of work (restrictions, violations of rights, lack of progress, etc.)
- Advocacy needs
- Major humanitarian crisis
- Raising professional standard of work
- There was no other regional cooperation on this issue

Other...

Q13. Is the work of the network guided by shared vision, mission and goals

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q14. Do you have a formally formulated vision, mission and goals?

- Yes
- No
- Do, not know

Q14a. Who was involved in the process of defining the vision, mission and goals?

- Members
- Governance board
- Executive office/Secretariat
- External (donors, experts)
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q15. Who is primarily responsible for implementation of the vision, mission and goals?

- Members
- Governance Board
- Executive office/Secretariat
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q15a. Are the vision, mission and goals implemented in practice?

- Yes, completely
- Yes, partially (please explain)
- No
- Do not know



Q16. What is the Network's Vision?

Help: Please insert N/A if the information is not available or applicable.

Q17. What is the Network's Mission?

Help: Please insert N/A if the information is not available or applicable.

Q18. What are the Network's Goals?

Help: Please insert N/A if the information is not available or applicable.

### Part III. Active Members

Q19. Is the network active?

Help:

- The permanently active network keeps regular communication with and amongst the members, implements the work plan, has meetings of the governance and executive bodies as planned according to the network status, prepare and publish reports;
- On-demand (active) network is active when some issues appear on the agenda, to have a meeting of the bodies only when possible and needed, do not have work plan, undertakes activities on ad-hoc basis, etc.;
- Inactive network does not implement common activities, does not communicate any issue, does not hold a meeting, etc., in the period of two (previous) years.
  - Permanently active
  - On-demand active
  - Inactive (please explain the reasons)
  - Other, please explain
  - Do not know

Q20. How many members does your network have?

Help: Please insert the number

Q21. What types of membership your network practices?

- Full membership
- Associates (without a right to vote/decide)
- Other, please explain

Q22. The network has clear membership policies or guidelines.

Help: Clear membership policies or guidelines are those that define qualification for membership, rights/ privileges and responsibilities of members and criteria for defining active and inactive members.

- Yes
- No
- Do not know



Q23. The network has an updated list/database of members, from which is able to identify active and inactive members.

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

Q24. Majority of the members (50% + 1) of the network are considered active, as defined in the network's policies or membership guidelines.

- Yes
- No, please explain
- Do not know

Q25. Majority of the members participate in regular meetings/assemblies of the network during the last three years.

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

Q26. Majority of the members actively participate in the planning, budgeting, programming and evaluation activities of the network towards pursuing its mission.

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

Q27. Which of the following benefits does the network provide for its members? (Please rank them from most important to least important benefit)

- Information sharing
- Exchange of know-how
- Possibilities for cooperation among the members
- Possibilities for cooperation with other networks and organizations
- Common learning
- Common application for funding a project of mutual interest
- Improving organizational image
- Capacity building and professional development
- Contribution to social changes (impact)
- Expressing solidarity
- Scaling up of national efforts
- None of the above
- Other, please describe
- Do not know





## Part IV. Network Structure, Governance and Leadership

Q28. Does the network have organizational structure?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

Q29. Does the network have clear division between governance and executive structure?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

Q30. What are the network bodies?

- Governance board
- Executive office/secretariat
- Other, please provide more information

Q31. Does the network have written internal documents that regulate the network relations and work?

Help: Examples of internal documents: Constitutional act, Statute, Code of conduct, Multi-annual work program, etc.

- Yes
- No
- Other
- Do not know

Q32. Please select the internal documents:

- Constitutional act
- Statute
- Code of conduct
- Multi-annual work program
- Membership criteria and regulation
- Gender equality policy
- Other, please explain
- The network does not have written policies for regulation of its work

Q33. Does the network's Governance Board practice ethical decision-making process?

Help: Ethical decision-making process is the ability of the Board to understand and prioritize the network's interest over their own organization's interest.

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q34. Does the network have mechanism for conflict resolution in place?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know



Q35. Does the members' representatives to the Network Governance Board or other network body provide effective feedback to and from the organization they represent about the network's decisions or activities?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q36. Does your network respect the principle of subsidiarity?

Help: The principle of subsidiarity means that the network respects the autonomy and competency of its members to carry out initiatives and decisions at their appropriate levels. It does not compete along the members' competencies and works collaboratively with them to pursue the network's initiatives. (e.g., the network does not compete against its member organizations for funding on national level.)

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q37. Is there a mechanism for collaboration and communication among members towards the network's mission in place?

- Yes, please explain what is the mechanism
- No
- Do not know

Q38. Is there a network leadership development plan or strategy in place?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q39. Does the network undertake strategic planning?

- Yes
- No, please explain
- Do not know
- Other, please explain

Q40. Does the network implement monitoring of its work?

- Yes
- No, please explain
- Do not know
- Other, please explain

Q41. Does the network implement evaluation of its performance and achievements?

- Yes, we implement external evaluation
- Yes, we implement internal evaluation
- Yes, we implement both external and internal evaluation
- No, please explain
- Do not know
- Other



**Part V. Secretariat/Executive office and Network Board and Secretariat Relations**

Q42. Does the network have its office/secretariat?

Help: Office is understood as the executive body (secretariat, executive office, etc.) which is responsible for administrative activities, lead the everyday activities, support the network bodies, and implement the policies and programs approved by the network governance bodies.

- Yes
- No, please explain

Q43. Where is the network office/secretariat located?

Help: Please write the name of the town and country

Q44. What is the primary role of the office/secretariat? (Please select maximum 5 roles)

- Coordination of the activities
- Advocate for the interests of the Network
- Implement the activities of the Network
- Capacity building of the Network’s members
- Information sharing and communication
- Leadership
- Fundraising
- None of the above
- Other, please explain

Q45. Is the office/secretariat

- Separate entity (with separate physical space (office), employed staff and director/manager, etc.)
- Managed by one of the organization members of the Network
- Hosted by one of the organization members of the Network
- Other, please explain

Q46. Please select the answer that best reflects the relationship between the network Governance Board led by the Chairperson and the Network Secretariat led by the Executive Director:

Q46a:	There is a clear distinction between governing and managing roles, between Governance Board and Secretariat as written in governance and management policies.	• Yes	• No	• Other: explain	• N/a
Q46b:	Both the Governance Board and Secretariat have clear understanding of these written responsibilities and lines of authority.	• Yes	• No	• Other: explain	• N/a
Q46c:	There is clear communications and feedback mechanism between the Governance Board and the Secretariat.	• Yes	• No	• Other: explain	• N/a
Q46d:	There are effective relations between the Chairperson of the Governance Board and the Executive Director/Secretary General (no conflict, clear communications, balanced, two-way, and mutually supportive).	• Yes	• No	• Other: explain	• N/a
Q46e:	There is a mechanism to orient and evaluate the performance of both the Governance Board and the Secretariat in their respective roles	• Yes	• No	• Other: explain	• N/a



## Part VI. Network Sustainability

Q47. Does the network have sufficient funds to support the activities for the:

• Next year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>
• Next three years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>

Q48. What are the main sources of funding of the network?

Source		% of the average annual budget for 2019, 2018, 2017
• Membership fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	
• State funding (any state from which network has a member organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	
• Individual donations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	
• Corporate donations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	
• Economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	
• EU funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	
• Other bilateral or multilateral donors (USAID, SIDA, SDC, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	
• Other, please explain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	

Q49. Does the network have its financial strategy/mobilisation resource plan?

- Yes
- No (please explain why not?)
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q50. Does the network fundraise and implement projects with its members?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know



Q51. When agreed upon, do the members pay membership fees?

- Yes, all of the members
- Yes, majority of the members
- Yes, just few of the members
- No
- Do not know
- Other
- n/a

Q52. The majority of members contribute with their own resources to support the activities of the network.

Help: Resources can be: money, materials, personnel/talent, facilities, information, etc.

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

Q53. The secretariat and its member organisations are able to complement each other’s initiatives at appropriate levels, without duplication and competition.

- Yes
- No
- Other, please comment
- Do not know

Q454. The majority of members participate in at least one of the following activities for resource mobilisation for the network:

• Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>
• Developing strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>
• Identifying donors or partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>
• Implementing network action (work) plans (including preparation of application, communication)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>
• Evaluating the actions (e.g., if there is rejection what where the lessons).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>

Q55. The majority of members contribute to raising external resources to support the activities of the network.

Help: External resources can be for e.g., money, materials, personnel/talent, facilities, information, etc.

- Yes, please explain how
- No
- Do not know



## Part VII. Public trust, transparency and accountability

Q56. Is the network effective in engaging with external partner(s) to pursue its mission?

- Yes, please explain
- No, please explain
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q57. Do the Network's beneficiaries have positive feedback about the network's programs or services?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q58. Do the network receive positive feedback from their external partners/stakeholders about the partnership?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q59. Do the network's opinion or contribution on matters related to its mission or the sector it serves is sought by external partners or other stakeholders?

- Yes, please provide example
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q60. Does the network have its own visibility (e.g., own logo, web-site)?

- Yes
- No, please explain
- Do not know
- If yes, where this information can be found

Q61. Is the information on the governance and executive structure (members) published and available to the public?

- Yes
- No, please explain
- Do not know
- If yes, where this information can be found

Q63. What kind of reports the network issues?

- Annual narrative report
- Annual financial report
- Other reports, please explain
- Do not prepare reports
- Do not know



Q63a. Are the annual reports of the network published online (on the web-site and/or social media)?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q64. Does the Network have a document that includes provisions that prevent conflict of interests?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q65. Does the network have its communication strategy/communication guidelines, etc.?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain
- Do not know

Q66. Does the network involves other stakeholders (partners, donors, state institutions, etc.) in its activities?

- Yes
- No
- Partially
- Do not know

Q67. What stakeholders are usually involved?

- Partners
- Donors
- State institutions
- Final beneficiaries and target groups
- Other, please explain

Q68. Does the network include the stakeholders in the following processes?

- Definition of the vision, mission and goals
- Preparation of internal documents
- Strategic planning
- Project planning
- Project implementation
- Other, please explain
- Nothing from above



## Part VIII Assessment of the strengths and needs for capacity building

Q69. Please consider your priority areas for capacity building (*select maximum five areas*)

- Strategic approach to work/strategic long-term organizational planning
- Professional development in the relevant topic/sector
- Advocacy, campaigning and coalition building
- Transparency and accountability
- Governance and management
- Membership and motivation
- Fundraising
- Monitoring and evaluation the results and impact
- PR: how to communicate the results of the work
- Research and development
- Other

Q70. Please select the methods you consider to be most effective (*Please select maximum three*)

- Training
- Mentoring
- Peer-to-peer
- Conferences
- Networking with other organisations and networks
- Webinars
- Information and resource materials sharing
- Other

Q71. What are the specific issues you want to increase the knowledge in? (please select maximum five)

Help: The following options are in line with the New six flagships initiatives to support the transformation of the Western Balkans

- Rule of law, good governance, anti-corruption justice
- Socio-economic development (supporting start-ups, access to finance of SMEs and research and innovation, employment and social reforms)
- Support for the social sector, in particular education and health
- Connectivity (transport, energy, including the digital economy)
- Digitalisation (eGovernment, eProcurement)





## 1. Vision, mission and goals (VMG)

	<u>Type of learning</u>	<u>Methods</u>	<u>Target</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification/ review of clear VMG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ownership and better understanding of the VMG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the VMG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>

- Other,
- Please explain if you believe that other actions, types of learning, methods and targets could contribute better in your capacity development

## 2. Active network/active members

	<u>Type of Learning</u>	<u>Type of Methods</u>	<u>Target</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve (or develop) the written procedures on membership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motivate the members for bigger involvement in the Networks activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide more benefits for the Network's members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the capacities for advocacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

- Other, please explain

### 3. Network Structure, Governance and Leadership

	<b>Type of Learning</b>	<b>Type of Methods</b>	<b>Target</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing relevant organizational structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better differentiation between governance board and executive office/secretariat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular meetings of the main bodies of the Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Written organizational documents (statute, code of conduct, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving of the monitoring and evaluation systems and capacities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

- Other, please explain



#### 4. Secretariat/Executive office and Network Board and Secretariat Relations

	<b>Type of Learning</b>	<b>Type of Methods</b>	<b>Target</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the functioning of the executive office/secretariat (financially, with expertise, with staff...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve communications and feedback mechanism between the Network's members and the Executive office/Secretariat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve communications and feedback mechanism between the Board and the executive office/Secretariat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear understanding of written responsibilities and lines of authority in the Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

- Other, please explain



## 5. Network Sustainability

	<b>Type of Learning</b>	<b>Type of Methods</b>	<b>Target</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversify the source of funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization funding strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization funding capacities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing/ increasing the membership funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving partnerships for sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to peer</li> <li>• Mentoring</li> <li>• Training/workshop</li> <li>• Debate/conference</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Direct funding</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>• Network members</li> <li>• Stakeholders</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>

- Other, please explain



## 6. Public trust, transparency and accountability

	<b>Type of Learning</b>	<b>Type of Methods</b>	<b>Target</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better involvement of stakeholders/ stakeholder analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation and presentation of annual narrative and financial reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication and PR strategy and capacities (visibility)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Debate</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation and capacities for conflict of interests and good governance in general</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Resources</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to peer</li> <li>Mentoring</li> <li>Training/workshop</li> <li>Debate/conference</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Direct funding</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive office/ Secretariat</li> <li>Network members</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

- Other, please explain

Q73. What are the usual sources and ways of support in capacity building for you?

- Please explain

Q74. Which capacity building activities you have found most effective so far?

- Please explain



## Part IX. Linkages

Q75. Does your network/EU-CSF Project maintain relationship with different stakeholders (e.g., local CSOs, grass-roots, EU-based CSOs, global CSOs)?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain

If yes, please select: (multichoice)

- Local CSOs
- Regional CSOs
- Regional networks
- EU-based networks
- EU based organizations
- International organizations
- Global networks
- Grassroots
- Other, please explain

Q76. In what way, are those relationships beneficial for the network/EU-CSF project?

- Sharing information (global discussions, resources, etc.)
- Access to resources
- Access to non-financial support (trainings, knowledge, mentorship)
- Other, please explain

Q77. What do you need to increase the networking with other CSOs, networks and other stakeholders?

- Please explain

## Part X. Role of networks in the EU integration processes

Q78. Does your network/EU-CSF Project consider the EU integration in the work (e.g., if it's not main area of focus, then as part of different activities, advocacy plans, etc.)?

- Yes, explain
- No, explain
- Do not know
- n/a

Q79. Where do you see a possible role of regional networks in the process of EU integration in general? (For e.g., advising government, raising awareness, participation in policy and decision-making)



## Part XI. Role of the networks in gender mainstreaming

*Gender mainstreaming: As defined by the European Commission in 1996, it means ‘not restricting efforts to promote equality to the implementation of specific measures to help women, but mobilising all general policies and measures specifically for the purpose of achieving equality’. Gender mainstreaming is not just about women, but about ensuring that women’s as well as men’s experiences and concerns are built in to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policy, legislation and spending programmes, and that both individual rights and structural inequalities are addressed. It also entails looking at institutions and how they work, including gender representation within policy areas and decision-making structures.*

Q80. Does your network/EU-CSF Project consider gender equality in the work (e.g., as part of internal policies, in programming, etc.)?

- Yes, explain
- No, explain
- Do not know

Q81. Where do you see a possible role of regional networks in gender mainstreaming in general? (For e.g., advising government, raising awareness, women’s participation in policy and decision-making, gender responsible budgeting)

Open ended question





## Annex 4: List of respondents to the Questionnaire and List of interviewed persons

### Respondents to the Questionnaire for assessment of capacities and needs of the networks and EU-CSF regional projects:

- Balkan Civil Society Development Network BCSDN
- European Association for Local Democracy (ALDA) - Skopje
- Food for all- Food Bank Macedonia
- Institute for Nature Conservation in Albania
- Coalition Margins
- Pekinpah
- HORUS
- Group 484
- Local Democracy Agency Subotica
- GAUSS Institute – Foundation for New Technologies, Innovations and Knowledge Transfer
- Centre for Nonviolent Action (Belgrade office)
- Ngo Finch
- ERA - LGBTI Equal Rights Association for the Western Balkans and Turkey
- Fondacija Krila nade/Foundation Wings of Hope
- Croatian Youth Network
- Centre for Development and Support from Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Balkan Green Foundation
- Centre for Nonviolent Action Sarajevo
- Media and Civil Society Development Foundation Mediacentar
- Albanian Media Institute
- Center for Independent Journalism
- Center for the Study of Democracy
- Slow Food Balkans
- The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation
- Novi sindikat
- National Consumer Organization of Serbia (NOPS)
- «Shqipëria» organisation
- Forum MNE
- Center for Environment (Centar za životnu sredinu - CZZS)
- Macedonian Occupational Safety and Health Association
- Agency for audio and audiovisual media services



- Center for Environment
- Mreža za ruralni razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini / Rural development Network in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Woman Forum Elbasan
- Centre for Youth Work
- South East European Youth Network (SEEYN)
- South East European Network for Professionalization of Media (SEENPM)
- Local Democracy Agency, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Centar lokalne demokratije LDA
- Balkan's Independent Disability Framework
- Macedonian Center for international cooperation (MCIC)
- Da se zna!
- Association Humanost
- CENTERS FOR CIVIC INITIATIVES (CCI) - Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Initiative for Development and Cooperation (IDC)
- Black Sea NGO Network
- Rural Development Network of North Macedonia
- Business Support Network
- Serbian Association of Employers
- Humanitarian Law Center
- CRTA
- Kosovo Women's Network (and partners)
- Incest Trauma Center – Belgrade

## Interviewed persons

- German Filkov, Center for Civic Communications, Network: Balkan Tender Watch
- Tina Divjak, CNVOS, Network: Balkan Civil Society development Network
- Branko Dokuzovski, HORUS, Network: SIGN
- Marija Ristevska, CRPM, Network: Gender Budget Watchdog Network in the Western Balkans and Moldova, RECOM, PASOS
- Donika Emini, Network: CiviKos
- Yildiz Temurturkan, Network: World March of Women, Turkey Forum
- Evelina Azizaj, Instiut for Democracy and Mediation, Network: Rural Balkan Network
- Lejla Deronja Suljic, Cenetr for Civic Initiatives, Network: SELDI and ENEMO
- Mia Vukojevic, Rockefeller Brother Foundation
- Vladimir Sestovic, European Civic Forum
- Adriana Craciun, OAK Foundation
- Anabel Cruz, Civicus and Rendir



## Annex 5: Definitions

The important terms used in this analysis are: civil society and civil society organisations (CSOs); networking, networks and regional networks. For all these terms, several definitions have been taken into account and consultations have been held with civil society activists and experts.

The understanding and the use of the key concepts in this research was based on: relevant academic literature; previous TACSO studies on regional networks, the EU TACSO 3 project framework and based on extensive desk analysis concerning the regional networks in the WBT. Thus, the following key terms are relevant for the reader of this analysis:

### Civil society/civil society organisations (CSOs)

The concept of “CSOs” according to the EU, embraces a wide range of actors with different roles and mandates. **The EU<sup>19</sup>** considers CSOs to include all non-State, not-for-profit structures<sup>20</sup>, non-partisan and non-violent, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals, whether political, cultural, social or economic. Operating from the local to the national, regional and international levels, they comprise urban and rural, formal and informal organisations.

**In the EU CSF<sup>21</sup> documents** the target groups are defined as: Civil Society Organisations (CSOs),

i.e., all structures outside government and public administrations, e.g., Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), professional and business associations, employers’ organisations, trade unions, associations of local self-governments.

In **EU TACSO 3**, primary target groups are civil society actors, including: non-governmental organisations, organisations representing national and/or ethnic minorities, local citizens’ groups and traders’ associations, cooperatives, trade unions, organisations representing economic and social interests, CSOs networks, resource centres and training centres for civil society, consumer organisations, women’s and youth organisations, activists, community based organisation and independent foundations.

The academia or other civil society organisations and research centres also have their view on civil society and CSOs.

**According to LSE-Centre for Civil Society** - Civil society is understood as the arena of uncoerced collective action around shared interests. In theory, its institutional forms (such as CSOs) are distinct from those of the state, family and market, though in practice, the boundaries between state, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated.

<sup>19</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2012:0492:FIN:EN:PDF>

<sup>20</sup> They include membership-based, cause-based and service-oriented CSOs. Among them, community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, foundations, research institutions, Gender and LGBT organisations, cooperatives, professional and business associations, and the not-for-profit media. Trade unions and employers’ organisations, the so-called social partners, constitute a specific category of CSOs.

<sup>21</sup> COMMISSION DECISION C(2008)8383 of 18/12/2008; amending the IPA Programme on Civil Society Facility – Horizontal Activities (Technical Assistance, People 2 People, Partnership Actions) under the IPA Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component



**CIVICUS** defines Civil society as a space between the family, state and the market, where people come together to pursue their interests (CIVICUS 2003). This definition goes beyond the usual focus on formal and institutionalized CSOs and takes account of informal coalitions and groups. Second, it includes negative manifestations of civil society in the assessment.

*For the purpose of this research, will be used the EU definition: The concept of “CSOs” embraces a wide range of actors with different roles and mandates.*

*The EU considers CSOs to include all non-state, not-for-profit structures, non-partisan and non-violent, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals, whether political, cultural, social or economic. Operating from the local to the national, regional and international levels, they comprise urban and rural, formal and informal organisations.*

## Networking

**CODE-NGO<sup>22</sup>**: *Networking is building social capital or cultivating relationships with people and organisations which can be helpful to one’s professional end or cause. It entails sharing information on opportunities and constraints, coordinating activities for capacity-building or common advocacy of members or joining forces with like-minded individuals or organisations to address challenges or pursue common objectives. The essential activity in networks is **the practice of networking** (as a verb). While the term ‘networking’ is also open to a wide range of interpretations (Farrington & Lewis 1993), the essence of networking is communication. Networking, thus, is “the process resulting from our conscious efforts to build relationships with each other to further [a certain cause]. Networks are more or less formal, more or less durable relational patterns that emerge as a result of such efforts “. Networking in the context of this capacity-building initiative refers to building one’s own network of organisations or members, as well as building links or partnerships with other organisations or becoming a member of other networks.*

### Networks (coalitions, etc.)

**TACSO 2016**: Ashman, D. (2005) <sup>23</sup>**defines civil society networks** as civil society groups, organisations and sometimes, individuals that come together voluntarily to pursue shared purposes of social development or democratic governance. These purposes may include exchanging resources, addressing common social goals or expressing their identities as community or social group.

**TACSO 2012**: For Singh and Stevens (2007) ‘a network has an institutional framework, is structured or loose with some set of parameters, has well defined and specific tasks and responsibilities and has defined boundaries. There are both internal and external functions of a network.’ In this regard the authors highlight the distinction to coalitions and alliances which in contrary to networks are very issue based, time bound and campaign driven, a less formalized ‘temporary combination of parties. Perkin and Court (2005) define networks as ‘structures that link individuals or organisations who share a common interest on a specific issue or a general set of values.’ For Prasad and Prasad (2005) ‘a network is any group of individuals and organisations who on a voluntary basis, exchange information or goods or implement joint activities and who organize themselves for that purpose in such a way that individual autonomy remains intact.’ **Church et al (2002)** find the basis of networks in the relationship it establishes and fosters as a process that gives the networks its strength and a common purpose that distinguishes a network from simple networking.

<sup>22</sup> CODE NGO

<sup>23</sup> TACSO 2016



**CODE-NGO:** A network is a group of independent, autonomous organisations that use various methods of coordinating and controlling their interaction in order to appear like a larger entity, or to pursue a cause larger than that of the individual members or organisations. Networks are voluntary rather than imposed, they facilitate some form of collaborative action and the organisational autonomy of the member organisations remains intact as they pursue a common purpose.

**Ashman, 2012:** Civil society networks were defined as groups of **three or more civil society organisations** that pursue shared purposes. The focus was on networks at the national or regional level.

**Oxfam Australia:** Oxfam partners are the descriptors ‘coalition’, ‘network’ and ‘alliance’, but there are many more also in use. For the purposes of this review, the term ‘network’ seems the most inclusive of other terms used, and so it is used as the noun to describe civil society groups in general. ‘Working in coalition’ is also used throughout this report to describe a coordinated process between network members. It should not be taken as describing only organisations that identify as coalitions.

**International council of voluntary agencies<sup>24</sup>:** A network is loosely defined as a collection of interconnected actors. A network is a group or platform for organisations to voluntarily cooperate, have a distinct group of recognizable functions; often characterized by on-going, mutually beneficial relationships with horizontal or facilitated exchanges between such actors seeking to foster collaboration and share information and knowledge and forward the cause through strength in numbers. Organisations with similar mandates often cluster and form partnerships and networks that have a unique role in the CSO system.

**MCIC:** Any form of association/networking amongst CSOs (platforms, alliances, coalitions, federations, union, etc., either formal or informal, registered or not-registered as separate. A registered network is a union of two or more organisations (and other legal entities), registered according to the Law on Associations and Foundations (LAF).

## Regional networks

For the purpose of this research, **regional CSO networks** are defined as either legal entities or non-registered, formal or informal groups of at least three organisations, from at least two countries from the region who have come together to pursue a shared purpose.

**TACSO 2016:** Regional CSO networks are defined as either formal or informal groups of at least 3 organisations, from at least 2 countries from the region (WBT), who have come together voluntarily to pursue shared purpose (be it information sharing, coordination of activities or joint advocacy or social services delivery).

**Networks/Coalitions and Movements: Keck and Sikkink’s<sup>25</sup>** As Table 1 suggests, **transnational civil society exchanges can produce networks, which can produce coalitions, which can produce movements.** Distinguishing between **networks, coalitions, and movements helps to avoid blurring political differences and power imbalances** within what may appear from the outside to be implicitly more homogeneous transnational movements. As Keck and Sikkink point out, transnational networks face the challenge of developing a **“common frame of meaning” in spite of cross-cultural differences** (1998: 7). In practice, such shared meanings are socially constructed through joint action and mutual understanding rather than merely through professed values and goals.

<sup>24</sup> Mapping NGO Networks in Asia Pacific FINAL

<sup>25</sup> Fox Coalitions and networks



To explain most cross-border civil society partnerships, therefore, one must look beyond shared ideologies. Shared targets are key, though not all shared targets are either obvious or predetermined. Shared threats are the clearest candidate, as in the notable case of emblematic bearers of economic globalization, such as the WTO, the World Bank or NAFTA (e.g., Bandy & Smith, 2005; Edwards & Gaventa, 2001; Fox & Brown, 1998; Fox, 2002, 2005; Khagram et al., 2002). Shared targets are especially relevant for coalition building because they create opportunities for joint action – thus transcending expressions of solidarity to actively pursue shared goals. Yet shared targets do not necessarily provoke coalition formation.

### **EU-CSF Projects (partnership, regional projects)**

The Civil Society Facility (EU-CSF) was established in 2008 under the Instrument for Pre-accession, with the purpose of supporting the development of an active civil society capable of participating in public debate on democracy, human rights, social inclusion and the rule of law. The EU-CSF aims to assist civil society in developing its capacity to influence policy-making and decision-making processes-strengthening civil society within a participative democracy. The EU-CSF's strategy is to support local capacity building, intended to reach grassroots organisations; to support capacity-building and knowledge growth for governments, EU institutions and counterparts, including through visit programmes such as 'People to People'; to support the creation of space for cooperation between civil society and government; and to support partnership actions and networks between CSOs in all beneficiary countries and with EU partners.

For the purpose of the research, all regional partnerships and networks that operated and were supported under EU-CSF will be considered. The research does not exclude other regional networks, and networking initiatives supported by different donors other than EU.

### **Civil Society Facility (CSF) projects (partnership, regional projects)**

For the purpose of this research, all regional partnerships and networks that operated and were supported under CSF were considered, regardless if supported entities were networks or project-based partnerships of CSOs. The research does not exclude other regional networks, and networking initiatives supported by different donors other than EU. The EU-CSF was established in 2008 under the IPA II with the purpose of supporting the development of an active civil society capable of participating in public debate on democracy, human rights, social inclusion and the rule of law. The EU-CSF aims to assist civil society in developing its capacity to influence policy-making and decision-making processes-strengthening civil society within a participative democracy. The EU-CSF's strategy is to support local capacity building, intended to reach grassroots organisations; to support capacity building and knowledge growth for governments, EU institutions and counterparts, including through visit programmes such as "People to People"; to support the creation of space for cooperation between civil society and government; and to support partnership actions and networks between CSOs in all beneficiary countries and with EU partners.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>26</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/policy/policy-highlights/civil-society\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/policy/policy-highlights/civil-society_en)



## Other relevant terms

**Region** refers primary to the Western Balkans and Turkey:

- Networks that were subject to this research have majority of their members based or work in the Western Balkans and Turkey;
- Also, the networks may have members from regions other than the WBT, such as: South East Europe, EU countries, etc.

## Legal status

- Legal (registered) entities are networks registered with relevant institution according to the national laws;
- Non registered entities are established and functional networks, which are not formally and officially registered as legal entities.

## Degree of formality

- Formal networks usually have established organisational structure, rules and procedures, separated governance and executive bodies, criteria for membership, etc.;
- Informal networks usually operate on ad-hoc basis, without formal structure, they don't have any written rules and procedures, nor formal criteria for membership, etc.



## Annex 6. Methodology

The approach for the **design of the methodology** to achieve the intended objectives envisaged by EU TACSO 3 had two major steps: 1) defining the regional network(ing), i.e. what is considered a regional network and a regional project and which entities are going to be subject of the mapping and analysis, including operationalisation of concepts in the form of objectives of the analysis; 2) clearly identify research questions and structure a framework and on its basis develop research tools and appropriate sampling, the plan of the implementation, analysis and interpretation of collected data.

### Design and implementation of methodology

Several research tools such as desk analysis, online surveys, direct email survey and interviews were designed, employed to collect data and on its basis provide analysis.

#### Desk work

This phase of collecting and reviewing publicly available and relevant data served several purposes:

- **Identifying and mapping of regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects** that were considered relevant based on the selected definitions and objectives of the study (e.g., regional networks, informal networks, EU-CSF funded projects). The purpose of the mapping the regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects was to check if entities identified in previous TACSO regional network analysis<sup>27</sup> were still existing, their contact details were valid as well as to gather additional information. Also, the desk work served as a complementary method of mapping of possible respondents to the on-line questionnaire;
- **Designing of the research tools:** The desk work served as basis to design the research framework and further work on developing research tools, i.e., questionnaires. For that purpose, the researchers collected and reviewed previous two analyses of networks in the region prepared within TACSO 1 and 2 project and other publicly available and relevant secondary data sources such as mapping and researches of regional and global network as well as available academic literature. Based on this desk work, the research focus (questions) were shaped in line with the objectives of the study;
- **Understanding and assessing the environment in which networks operate in the region:** This part of the analysis was based on the hypothesis that the existence of enabling environment for civil society development is extremely important not only to identify capacities and the situation in CSOs and networks, but also to define the needs and identify the directions for future support to development and sustainability of each organisation or network. For the purpose of gathering information, the existing Needs assessment reports prepared within the previous phases of TACSO project were considered<sup>28</sup> and

<sup>27</sup> Heidrun Ferrari, Anja Simic (2012) TACSO, Repot on Regional CSO Networks in the IPA region, and Smodlaka Krajnović, M. (2016) TACSO Report on Regional CSO Networks in the Western Balkans and Turkey. TACSO. [Internet] Available at: [http://iris-see.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/report\\_regional\\_cso\\_networks\\_2016.pdf](http://iris-see.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/report_regional_cso_networks_2016.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> TACSO Traffic Lights 2017 report-Monitoring report against the EU Guidelines for the EU 2018 Progress Report, Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro





BCSDN Monitoring Matrix Annual Country reports<sup>29</sup>. Furthermore, seven experts were asked to reply to a brief email questionnaire;

- **Identifying and integrating models of good practice in networking** in support of organisational development of capacity of networks. Namely, several relevant organisations and donors (e.g., Western Balkans Fund, Regional Youth Cooperation Office, Oak Foundation, Root Change, CIVICUS, BCSDN, Rendir Cuentas) that provide capacity building support at global and EU level were identified and the information available on their websites (together with interviews) were collected and analysed.<sup>30</sup>

### Online surveys

For the purpose of collecting general data, investigating existing capacities and needs of regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects two questionnaires were developed:

- **Questionnaire on identification and mapping of regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects.** The questionnaire aimed to obtain basic data from individual CSOs in the WBT region on their linkages, cooperation and networking at the regional level. The first part of the questionnaire collected basic information on individual organisations. The second part of the questionnaire collected additional information and contact details of regional network(s) and regional EU-CSF project(s) in which sampled CSOs were members/partners. The aim was to establish a comprehensive database and identify networks to be further analysed at the later stage.<sup>31</sup> The questionnaire was sent to over 8,000 CSO contacts and was answered by 142 individual organisations. The questionnaire was active during the period of 24 March to 3 April 2020;
- **Questionnaire on assess to capacities and needs of regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects in the WBT region.** Based on the analysis of data gathered through the first questionnaire, the desk work, the previous TACSO publications on regional networks and with the support of NRCs and EU TACSO 3 Country Coordinators, a database of regional networks, their members and regional EU-CSF projects was created. All the networks and regional EU-CSF projects identified in this way, had the opportunity to respond to the survey on Assessment of the capacity and needs of the regional networks and regional projects in the Western Balkans and Turkey, and 31 of them did so (encompassing 53 individual CSOs or networks). Several sources and tools were considered for the design of the questionnaire. The Capacity Assessment Tool (CAT) for networking and membership relations which is one of the most comprehensive, was mainly used<sup>32</sup>. The questionnaire aimed to explore capacities of the regional networks and needs for their further development and sustainability, including specific issues such as: EU accession, gender mainstreaming and CSOs linkages. The questionnaire consisted of 81 questions grouped in 8 chapters which were also the primary focus of this survey:
- Vision, mission and goals of networks;

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.balkanncsd.net/publications/monitoring-matrix-reports/>

<sup>30</sup> Full bibliography is available in Annex 1.

<sup>31</sup> For further details see Annex 2, Basic Questionnaire.

<sup>32</sup> [http://civicus.org/Ita-platform/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/CODE-NGO\\_Annex-C-Capacity-Assessment-Tool-Networking-Member-Relations-March2017.pdf](http://civicus.org/Ita-platform/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/CODE-NGO_Annex-C-Capacity-Assessment-Tool-Networking-Member-Relations-March2017.pdf).



- Members and membership rules, coordination and communication;
- Structure, governance and leadership;
- Secretariat/executive office and governance board relations;
- Sustainability of the networks;
- Practices of transparency and accountability;
- Assessment of needs for capacity building;
- Regional linkages.

The questionnaire was open for responses during the period between 13 to 24 April 2020, and 53 respondents (including member organisations and secretariats of 31 regional networks) took part.<sup>33</sup>

## Interviews

Interviews served to collect data on capacities and needs of regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects, particularly their overall organisational capacity and their need for further networking and creation of linkages regionally, at EU level and globally. It also served to inform about the models of good practice in supporting networks and networking globally. It included:

- **Interviews with representatives of regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects:**

These interviews served to inform about their needs for organisational capacity development and networking. The selection of interviewees for in-depth interviews considered criteria such as: geographic balance in representation of networks and organisations; equal participation of networks' members and their secretariats; diversity of thematic issues; and inclusion of national networks aiming at regional networking;

- **Interviews with stakeholders to share models of good practice in support to networks:**

These interviews targeted donors who have the experience of supporting regional networks and/or strengthening CSOs' networking and capacity development. Globally active networks and networks from other regions of the world, were also interviewed to collect their experiences.

A total of 12 targeted interviews among networks and other stakeholders were conducted. The list of interviewed persons and organisations is available in Annex 4.

<sup>33</sup> Questionnaires are available in Annex 3.



## Limitations

There are several limitations identified, which influenced the sample, collection of data and finally their analysis and interpretation.

- **Desk work limitations:** The mapping of entities and the collection of basic data about them was mainly dependent on desk work, which has proven to be a challenge for two reasons. One was the lack of information (e.g., certain networks identified in previous TACSO regional networks researches seemed to exist, lack of contact details available online for others etc.). Furthermore, when it comes to wider environment, functioning of networks and their operation regionally, only scarce information is available;
- **Questionnaire implementation and sampling limitations:** The first questionnaire that aimed to map regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects was sent to contact emails to the entire universe of organisations registered and which have been provided to EU TACSO 3 by National Resource Centres (NRCs) as they are considered to maintain the most comprehensive and up-to-date databases of CSOs. The second questionnaire that aimed to assess the existing capacities and needs of networks and regional EU-CSF projects in the region was sent to those regional networks and regional EU-CSF projects, for which data were available based on the mapping process. However, the possibility of existence of other unidentified networks as well as unidentified networks' members cannot be excluded, which would prevent them to take part in this analysis. Furthermore, this research is based on the **self-assessment** of CSOs and networks which can cause certain bias, particularly when it comes to the assessment of their capacities. However, given the fact that the primary goal of the assessment was to define the needs for strengthening networks, their perception was considered relevant;
- **COVID-19 pandemics:** The data collection took place during the months of March and April 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemics, the whole region was in a state of emergency or with very restrictive measures for movement and work. Hence, the interviews took place exclusively on-line.



## Annex 7: Conducive environment and legal framework for networks in WBT

Several principles and basic assumptions are important to have in place a conducive environment and the appropriate legal framework for civil society in general. From a legal point of view, in terms of the work of organisations, and thus networks, **freedom of association** is essential. According to the international human rights law, freedom of association extends to any person, whether it is a citizen, foreigner, refugee, women, child, person with disabilities or other. The freedom of association does not only mean that one can establish an association or other legal non-profit entities (organisation/CSO) but that one can join (or not) an existing organisation/CSO as a member taking part in its everyday activities or governance. There should not be a legal obligation to become a member of an association in order to participate in the work of an association, nor to register an entity. Freedom of association extends to **networks of organisations**, their coalitions, federations or other types of unions. Other important aspect to the freedom of association, and in relation to networks is their **right to seek, secure and utilise resources**. Furthermore, the communication with groups outside of the country should be possible and there should be no limitations. Also, in case of blocking online initiatives on social media between people/organisations has to follow the allowed limitations, which apply to the freedom of association and other related rights (e.g., the right to expression, privacy).

Having in mind international standards for freedom of association, the legal framework across the WB (with the exception of Turkey) provides guarantees for exercising free association. The right to establish and participate in formal and informal ways of association is guaranteed in Constitutions, and is in more details regulated with separate national laws in the domain of CSOs. Although, titles and scope of such laws are different in each of the countries, there are provisions that directly or indirectly regulate the existence, registration and operation of networks. In most of the countries, the laws clearly state that CSOs can establish networks. Furthermore, networking amongst organisations in the country and or/abroad is carried out without prior notification, with the exception of Serbia. In Serbia, CSOs are obliged to inform the Serbian Business Register Agency about membership in domestic or foreign network. However, in practice, there are no sanctions noted for breaching this rule.

### Freedom of association in Turkey

“The legal framework allows for cooperation of associations and foundations at national, regional and international levels. Associations and foundations can establish federations or confederations without prior notification and authorisation. However, the number of CSOs required to establish such umbrella organisations is quite high and the legal framework only allows for CSOs working on the same objectives to come together to form such umbrella organisations. There are no barriers to CSOs’ international networking and cooperation. However, regional disparities exist with respect to the frequency of such activities. Number of federations and confederations is low owing to the fact that the minimum number of entities required for the formation of such umbrella organisations is quite high and only organisations with the same purpose are allowed to come together to form such umbrella organisations.

Furthermore, the registration of foreign CSOs is subject to limitations. Foreign CSOs are required to obtain permission from the Ministry of Interior in order to operate. They can establish representative offices or branches; however, the process is highly bureaucratic and complicated with numerous documents required to be notarised and apostilled.”

*Report on Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development in Turkey, 2018, TUSEV, Turkey*



Furthermore, the laws do not limit organisations to become part of international organisations or any other way of cooperation with other organisations and networks outside national borders. The laws do not contain any restrictive provisions against particular groups, nor require network's member's disclosure. Finally, the laws provide the opportunity for networks and other organisations to seek, receive and use financial, non-financial and human resources, whether domestic, foreign or international, for the realisation of its objectives and activities. In practice, there are no recorded cases of violations of international and national laws on the right to association when it comes to taking part and/or establishing a regional network in the region, with the exception of Turkey.

## Annex 8. Needs for strengthening capacities in specific areas

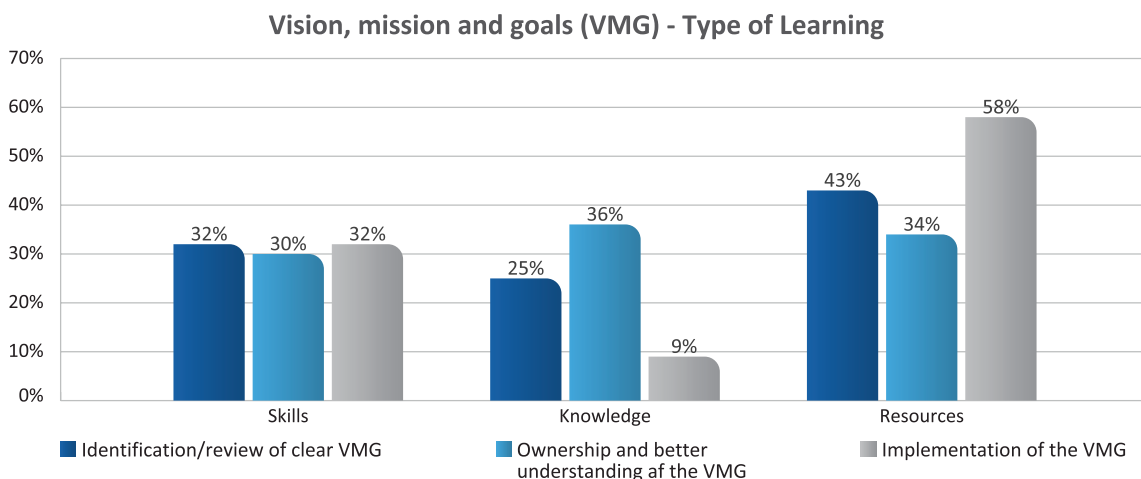
Organisations and networks had the opportunity to express the needs for different kinds of support by answering matrix questions with the aim to, help identify the most appropriate in strengthening capacities.

For each of the six elements/areas for capacity building, respondents notified which type of learning and method of support they consider the most appropriate, as well as who would benefit the most from it, i.e., target group. These six areas include: VMG; active network/active members; network structure, governance and leadership; secretariat/executive office and network board relations; network sustainability; public trust, transparency and accountability.

### Vision, Mission and Goals (VMG)

The objective in this area is to improve networks' operation in terms of: identifying or reviewing the clarity of their (VMG; ownership and better understanding of the VMG; as well as its implementation.

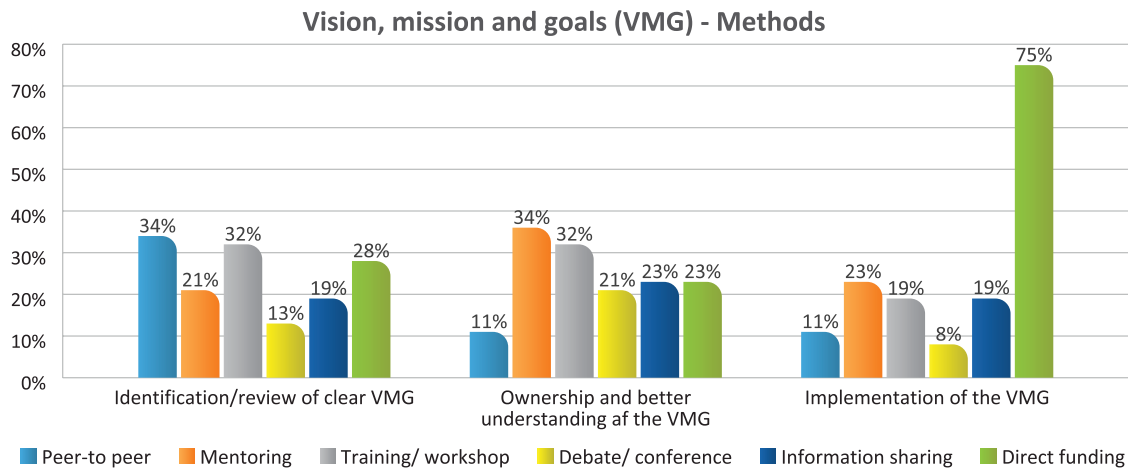
**Chart 1:** VMG - Type of learning



The table above leads to the conclusion that concerning the type of learning, i.e., whether they need skills, knowledge or resources, the most important are **the resources for the implementation of the VMG**. In fact, organisations and networks report needing less support to identify the VMG or to better understand the VMG, while needing much more support to implement the VMG. Moreover, the vast majority, i.e., twice as much as for any other method or for any other purpose, considers that the direct financial support is most needed for the implementation of the VMG. Finally, they believe that the most useful for identifying the VMG would be to have peer-to-peer and trainings, while to understand the VMG they need primarily mentoring, then trainings and workshops.



**Chart 2: VMG– Methods**



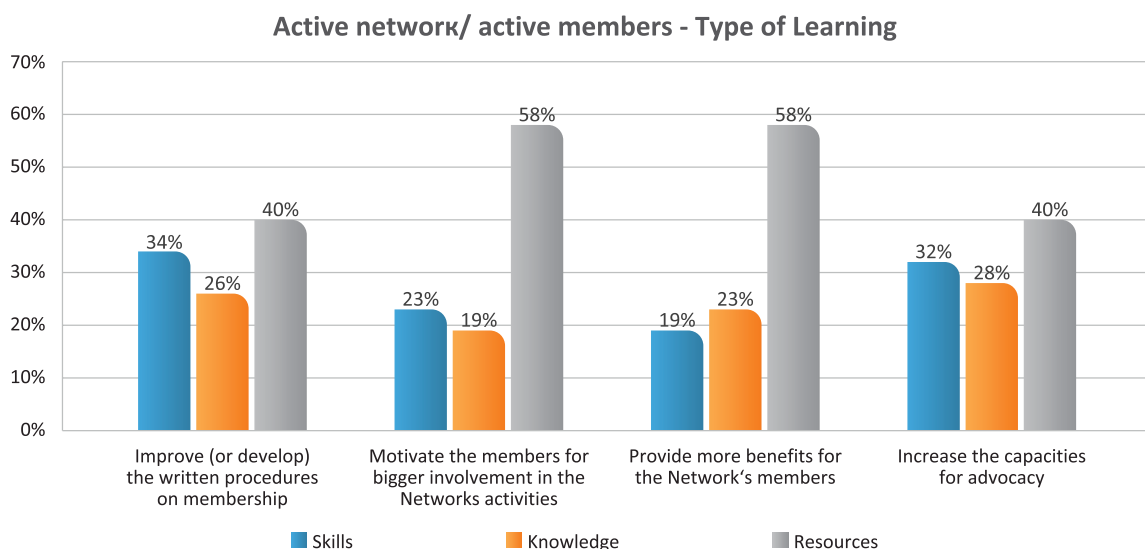
As for the primary target, respondents agree that for all elements necessary for the VMG, the main target group should be member organisations, followed by the executive offices and stakeholders.

### Active network/Active members

Same as for the VMG, the respondents were asked what types of learning and methods of support they needed and what would be the primary target group to improve the networks’ activeness and the activity of its members.

Overall, the need for resources seems the most important. However, both resources and skills and knowledge are needed for improving written membership procedures. Resources are much more needed for motivating members for a greater involvement in the network actions, as well as for providing more benefits for the network members. There is almost equal need for knowledge, skills and resources for an increased advocacy capacity.

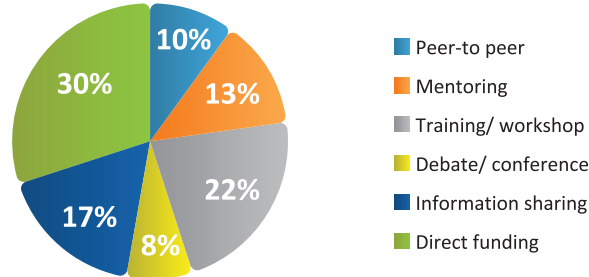
**Chart 3: Active networks - Type of learning**



Concerning the abovementioned issues but in terms of support methods, networks report that direct funding would be most useful, followed by trainings and workshops, and significantly less beneficial information sharing, mentoring, peer-to-peer and conferences.

**Chart 4: Active networks - Methods**

**Active network/ active members - Methods**



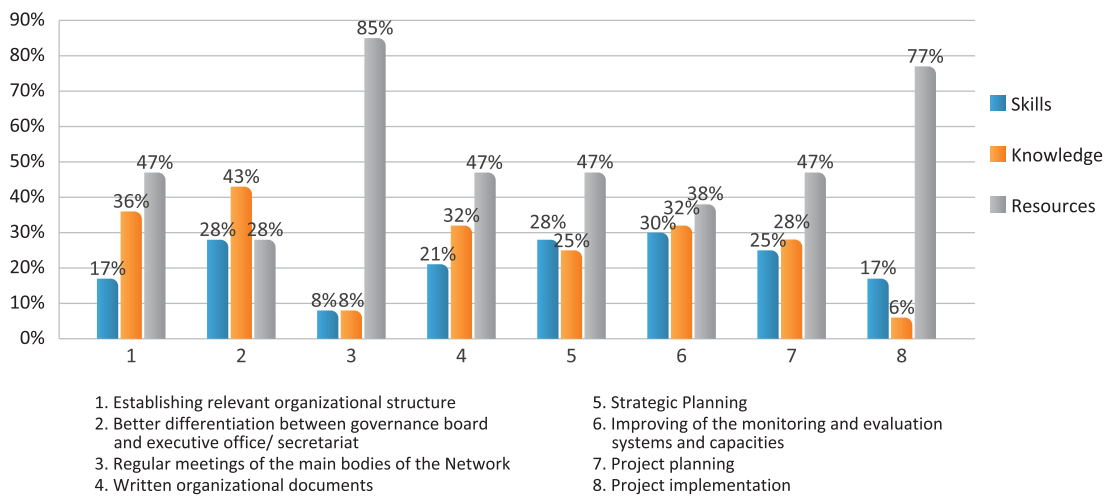
As for the primary target groups, when it comes to active membership it is expected that the focus should be on network members with respect to all four methods (presented in the chart above).

## Network structure, governance and leadership (SGL)

The needs for strengthening networks' capacities in this area are different. In terms of types of learning, the most needed are resources for holding regular meetings and for project implementation. Next, but still significantly less, there is a need for resources to establish relevant organisational structure, strategic planning and project planning. There is a greater need for knowledge than for resources in case of the processes of better differentiation between the roles of the governance and the executive bodies.

**Chart 5: SGL – Type of Learning**

**Network Structure, Governance and Leadership - Type of Learning**



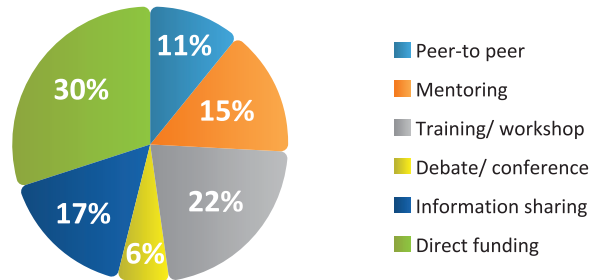




When it comes to support methods, again the direct financial support is rated as the most needed, followed by trainings and workshops, information sharing, and mentoring.

**Chart 6: SGL – Methods**

**Network Structure, Governance and Leadership - Methods**



Finally, regarding the target group to benefit from capacity building in this area, respondents report that these should be the members, i.e., primarily for strategic and project planning and implementation of projects, followed by the executive offices and secretariats.

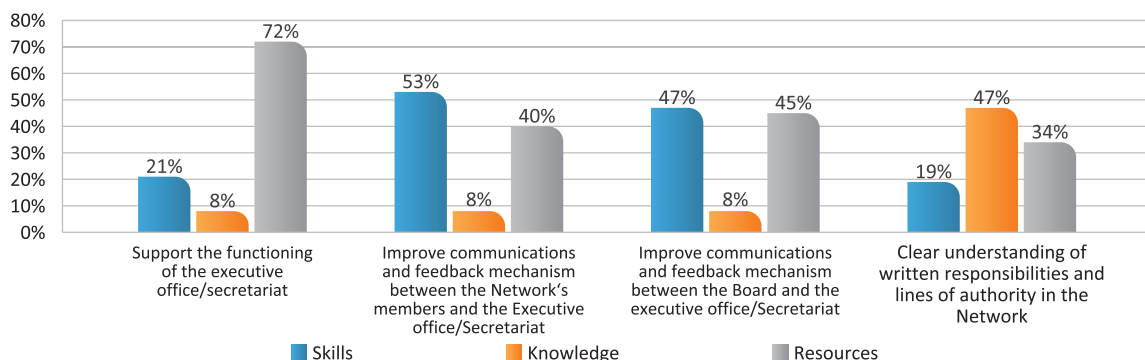
### Secretariat/Executive office and network board relations

In general, regarding the issue of secretariats and their relations with the governance bodies as one of the key elements of a functional and sustainable network, it is emphasised that the resources were reported as the most needed, especially for the functioning of the secretariat offices. Networks also reported needs to acquire skills to improve communication and feedback mechanism between secretariats and members, as well as between the board and the secretariat.

They mostly need knowledge is understanding better the written responsibilities and lines of authority in the network.

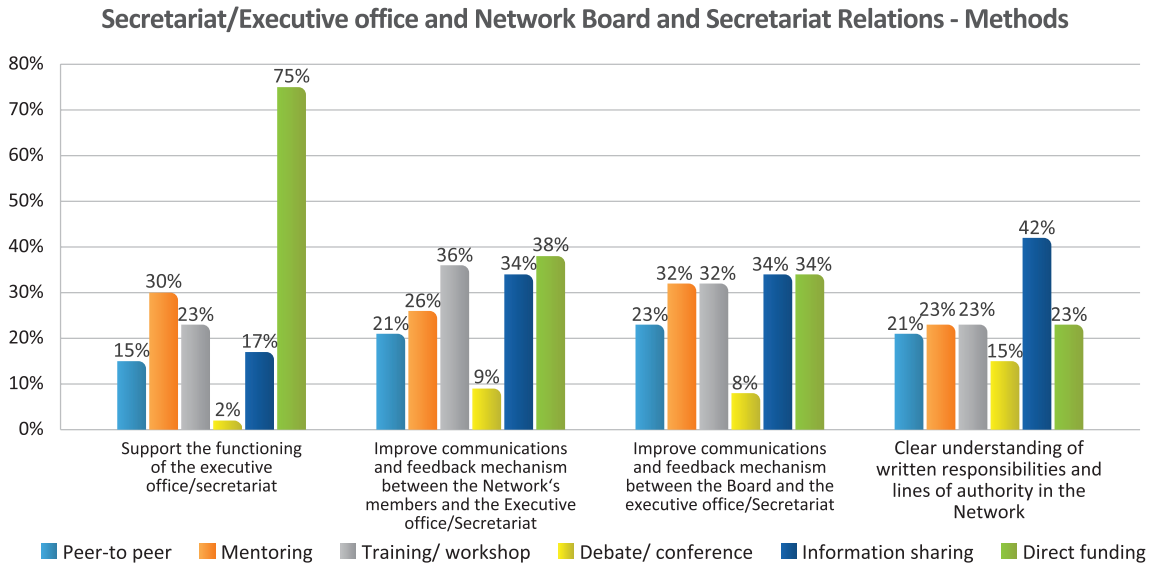
**Chart 7: Secretariat/Board relations - Type of learning**

**Secretariat/Executive office and Network Board and Secretariat Relations - Type of Learning**



It is understandable that the need for direct financial support to maintain functioning of the office/secretariat is predominant. In terms of other issues, the needs are quite equally spread. Exceptions are debates and conferences, i.e., respondents do not expect that general debates and conferences can contribute to improving networks' internal issues and communication.

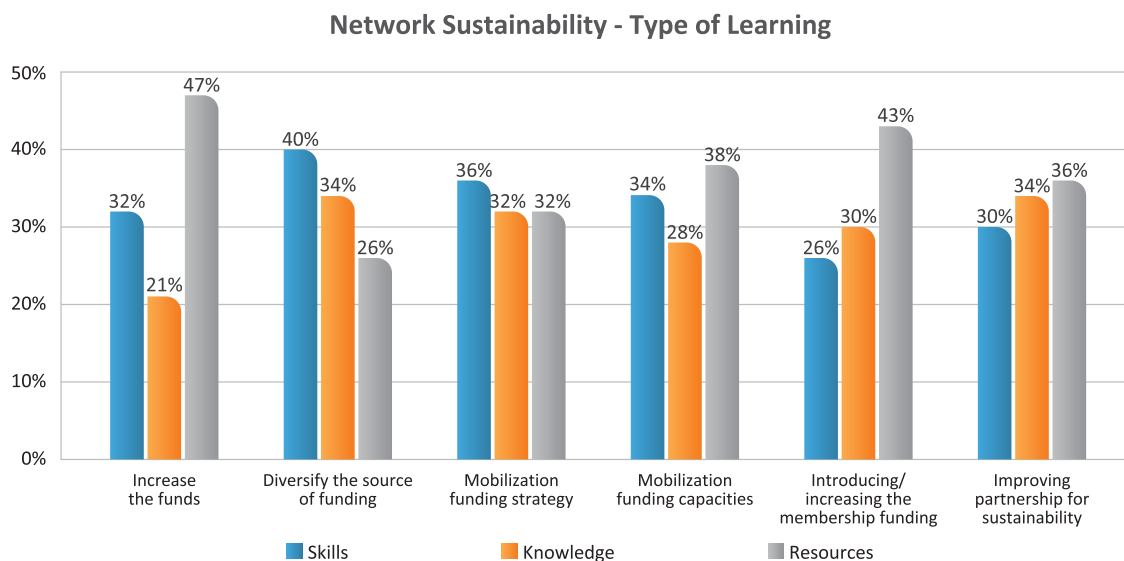
**Chart 8: Secretariat/Board relations – Methods**



## Network sustainability

Networks need skills, almost equally as knowledge and resources for their sustainability. There is a bigger differentiation in terms of increasing funds and increasing the portion of funding from membership fees, which emphasises the need for resources. Only in the case of diversification of sources of funding, there is a greater need for skills and knowledge than for resources.

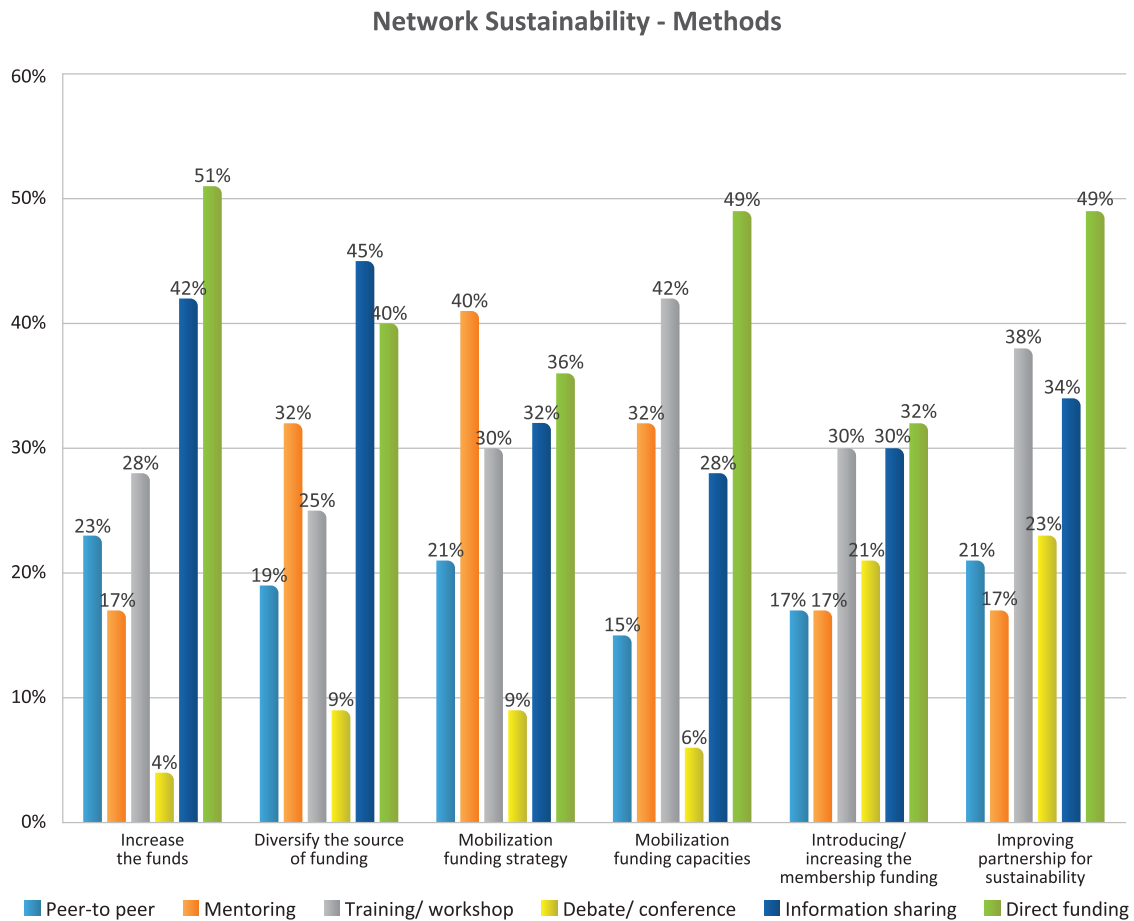
**Chart 9: Sustainability – Type of Learning**





Concerning the support methods, besides the question on diversification of funding sources, for which networks reported that there was greater need for information sharing, and need for mentoring to prepare fundraising strategy, in all other situations the need for direct financial support dominates.

**Chart 10: Sustainability – Methods**

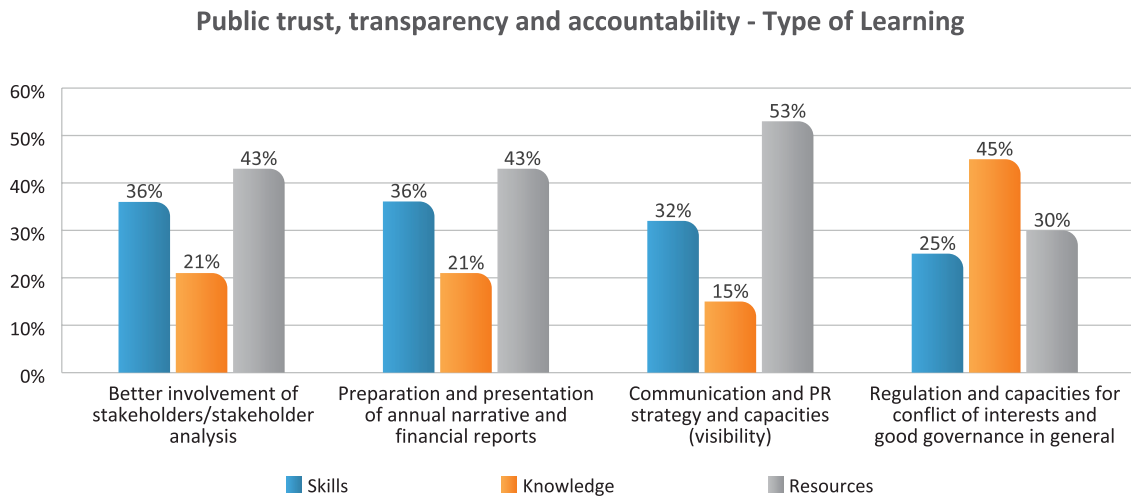


As expected, networks do not consider that stakeholders should be directly involved in networks' sustainability. Their involvement is expected only in the process of improving partnerships.

## Public trust, transparency and accountability

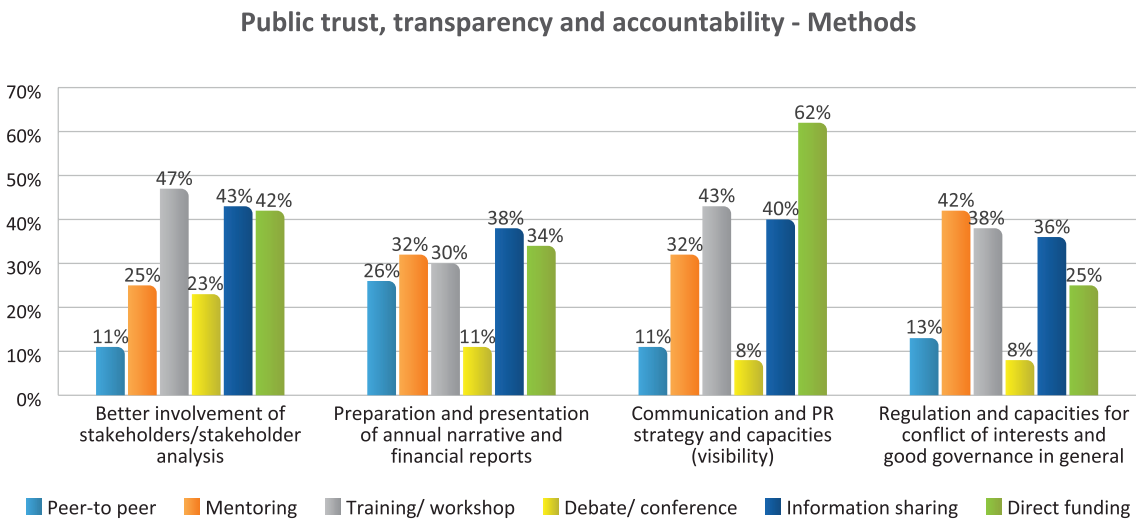
Networks believe that resources are the most needed type of support for both public trust and accountability and transparency. Knowledge is more needed only for regulation of conflicts of interest and for good governance.

**Chart 11: Transparency and accountability – Type of Learning**



Trainings and workshops, information sharing and direct financial support are most needed for better engagement of stakeholders in network’s work. For the preparation and presentation of the annual financial and narrative reports, the most useful would be sharing of information. Regulation of the conflict of interest is expected to be supported by mentoring, training and information-sharing. Direct financial support is most needed for communication and public relations (PR) strategy and capacity building for increased visibility.

**Chart 12: Transparency and accountability – Methods**





Although the issue in question is public trust, accountability and transparency, in most cases respondents do not believe that stakeholders should be the primary target group for improving their capacity in this area, even when it comes to their better involvement.

This detailed review and comparison of the elements needed for networks' development with types of learning, support methods and primary target group should be viewed together with other responses that define networks' capacity in order to obtain the most appropriate conclusion as a basis for further interventions to support their development and growth.





# **Annex 9. List of Identified Regional Networks**

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List of identified regional networks

No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
1	ACTION SEE – Accountability, Technology and Institutional Openness Network in SEE	ACTION SEE	North Macedonia	Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia, BiH	Transparency and Accountability	A network of civil society organizations that jointly work on promoting and ensuring government accountability and transparency in the region of South-East Europe, raising the potential for civic activism and civic participation, promoting and protecting human rights and freedoms on the internet and building capacities and interest within civil society organizations and individuals in the region in using technology in democracy promotion work.	bardhyl@metamorphosis.org.mk; bojana.milosevic@crra.rs	<a href="https://actionsee.org/">https://actionsee.org/</a>	2015	Bardhyl Jashari	n/a
2	Adriatic Region Employers' Centre	AREC	Croatia	Albania, BiH, Croatia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia.	Socio-economic development	Assembly of Adriatic Region Employers' Centre (AREC) was established in March 2008, with headquarters in Zagreb. AREC interconnects employers' organizations from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. AREC is a voluntary, independent and non-profit association of legal entities and is committed to the realization of sustainable economic and social development in the countries of the Adriatic region. It promotes strengthening of the position of its members at European and global levels through different activities. By representing its members' interests, organising workshops, seminars and study tours, advising, informing and providing various forms of technical assistance, preparing and implementing of relevant projects in the field of European pre-accession and other programs, AREC assists its members in order to further strengthen their capacities, to create a favorable business environment in the region and to attract local and foreign investors.	lidija.horvatic@hup.hr	n/a	n/a	Lidija Horvatic	n/a
3	ASSITEJ network-International Association of Theatre for Children and Young People	ASSITEJ	Denmark	Global (including WB countries)	Culture	ASSITEJ is dedicated to the artistic, cultural and educational rights of children and young people across the globe and advocates on behalf of all children regardless of nationality, cultural identity, ethnicity, or religion.	assitejsrbija@gmail.com	<a href="http://www.assitej-international.org/en/members/">http://www.assitej-international.org/en/members/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
4	CIVIS association	CIVIS	Serbia	SEE	Good governance	CIVIS association gathers non-governmental organizations, foundations and citizens of Southeast Europe aiming to promote and improve the rights of all citizens in SEE region along with achievement of the highest standards of civil society, stimulating the civil dialog in the region as well as among the regions of SEE and European Union member countries. CIVIS promotes European idea and European values, stimulates the cooperation among non-governmental organizations of SEE region countries in fostering the process of European integration of the countries who intend to be EU members and cross border and regional cooperation of non-governmental organizations, municipalities, companies and citizens.	bpovic@civis-see.org; contact@civis-see.org	<a href="http://www.civis-see.org/en/index.html">http://www.civis-see.org/en/index.html</a>	n/a	Bojana Mazarak Popović	00381 (0)11 2621723
5	PHILIA - Association of Multiethnic Cities of the Southeast Europe	PHILIA	Serbia	SEE	Peace and tolerance	The Project Association of Multiethnic Cities of Southeast Europe came about within the framework of the Igman Initiative, a network of over 140 NGOs from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro, dedicated to the normalization of relations between the countries of the Dayton Triangle. The forerunner of this project was the micro project for building cooperation between the cities in the triangle Tuzla-Osijek-Novi Sad, based on the Agreement on Interethnic Tolerance. Since this model of cooperation between cities produced very good results following ratification, a regional campaign was initiated in 2003 to create ten new triangles, i.e. circles of cooperation in the entire region of Southeast Europe, based upon the Agreement on Interethnic Tolerance. During this campaign, sixty cities and an equal number of partner NGOs were engaged in the project. Almost all capitals, regional centers and other cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary are included in their number. The regional conference 'TOLERANCE AND UNDERSTANDING ABOVE ALL – The Agreement on Interethnic Tolerance', held July 6th 2004 in Belgrade was the conclusion of the campaign. At this conference, representatives from nearly fifty cities and their NGO partners signed the Agreement on Interethnic Tolerance. In addition, they agreed to found the Association of Multiethnic Cities of the region and they elected an initiative board to begin the work of the organization. This association will be a project itself and its main goal is to encourage and coordinate the cooperation of its members and carry out concrete projects fostering cooperation in such fields as economy, culture, and information. Membership will be open also to all multiethnic cities that wish to join later on.	association@nscable.net	<a href="https://www.centararegionalizam.org.rs/philia/html/index1.htm">https://www.centararegionalizam.org.rs/philia/html/index1.htm</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	ASTRA-Central and Eastern European Network for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights	ASTRA	Poland	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Belarus, BiH,	Gender equality	ASTRA – Central and Eastern European Network for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights is a regional informal network created in December 1999 by women's rights organizations and activists from Central and Eastern Europe. Currently ASTRA consists of 42 organizations from 21 countries. ASTRA advocates for the full implementation of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) with special focus on specific reality of SRHR of women in Central and Eastern Europe.  ASTRA aims at the prioritization of SRHR on international, regional and national agendas, in particular in the EU and UN institutions. The Network works towards transforming gender power relations in society so that women, girls, men and boys can enjoy their sexual and reproductive rights, and are equal, free and live in dignity.	federa@astra.org.pl info@astra.org.pl	<a href="http://astra.org.pl/">http://astra.org.pl/</a>	n/a	n/a	0048 22 635 93 95
7	At-risk Youth Social Empowerment	ARYSEN	Montenegro	WB	Youth	ARYSEN network is dedicated to all aspects of social inclusion of children and youth at risk in SEE through capacity development and support to local initiatives, research and analysis, policy development and public advocacy for advancing service provision and child and youth participation.	juventas@t-com.me; tijana@juventas.co.me	<a href="http://www.youtharise.me/">http://www.youtharise.me/</a>	2015	Tijana Zegur	00382 (0) 20 657 098



List of identified regional networks

No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
8	BALcanOSH.net	n/a	North Macedonia, Albania	North Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro	Socio-economic development	<p>Prevention is a key concept in OSH. In fact, the prevention of accidents at work and occupational diseases must be the main goal of any management OSH system, much more than attempts to solve problems once they occur. This principle is gaining higher importance as organizations change very quickly (due to globalization, reduced workload, temporary work, part-time work, sub-contracting, aging of the workforce, etc.), which calls for a dynamic OSH approach.</p> <p>We invite you to the V International Conference for Regional Cooperation in the field of Occupational Health and Safety: "Work through the lens of OSH" Every year the conference has open doors for the Balkan. This time, from 30-th May till 1-st of June 2019, Albania will welcome the global preventive community in Durrës, Grand Blue Fafa Resort. Join us at this international gathering in the field of occupational safety and health.</p> <p>The International Conference for Regional Cooperation of Civil Society Organizations is a key Balkan event for the exchange of information and opinions from OSH, representatives of companies and employees, decision-makers from the government and public authorities, social partners and everyone who is active in the field of occupational safety and health at work.</p> <p>The conference goal is the importance of regional cooperation, networking and involvement of CSOs in policy and decision making processes. The main objectives of the Conference are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional cooperation and networking of CSOs in IPA countries;</li> <li>Promotion of regional investigative OSH journalism;</li> <li>Mapping institutional mechanisms for cooperation between CSOs and public institutions in the region, which enables further research on the relations between CSOs and State institutions.</li> </ul> <p>Each country will be represented by participants coming from the respective government structures and civil society. Among other things, this conference will include relevant key actors working in this area, such as associations, EU representatives, EU-OSHA Focal Points, the International Labor Organization (ILO) and other stakeholders.</p>	milan.p@mzzpr.org.mk	<a href="http://www.balkanoshconference.org/">http://www.balkanoshconference.org/</a>	n/a	Milan Petkovski	+389 75 74 74 74
9	Balkan Anti-Corruption Civic Initiative	BACCI	Croatia	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	Anti-corruption	<p>BACCI through its implementation proved to be a role model for cross-country cooperation of the civil society sector in suppression of corruption, especially in the sector of policy monitoring, analysis and design and participation of the CSOs in the policy making process. So far, three stages out of four have been implemented or are in the process of implementation (methodology design, research and analysis and national advocacy actions). The final stage (international advocacy actions) is foreseen to take place in January and February 2011.</p>	Natasha.petkova@yes.org.mk	<a href="https://docs.google.com/viewer?u=v&amp;pid=sites&amp;srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnpGExMjgyODZ8Z3g6NTcyNTIiMTg1OTMxYWE4MQ">https://docs.google.com/viewer?u=v&amp;pid=sites&amp;srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnpGExMjgyODZ8Z3g6NTcyNTIiMTg1OTMxYWE4MQ</a>	n/a		
10	Balkan Civil Society Development Network	BCSDN	North Macedonia	Albania, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Romania, Montenegro, Slovenia and Serbia	Civil society development	<p>The main objectives of BCSDN are to: increase the role of civil society by strengthening its voice in policy- and decision-making on the national, regional and EU level; strengthen communication, coordination and cooperation between civil society actors in the Balkan region; promote civil dialogue between civil society actors, state institutions and the European Union in order to influence public choices; develop civil society by increasing knowledge and skills of civil society actors as a base for higher quality of their work; and promote intercultural dialogue and a culture of resource-sharing as a base for efficient exchange and networking.</p>	ins@balkancsd.net	<a href="http://www.balkancsd.net/">http://www.balkancsd.net/</a>	2012-2016	Ilina Neshikj	
11	Balkan Disability Network (Balkan Independent Disability Framework)	BANNet		BiH, North Macedonia and Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Turkey and Kosovo	Support persons with disabilities	<p>BANNet is a regional network of organisations of people with disabilities aimed at advancing the human rights of people with disabilities as a unified voice of DPOs utilizing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other human rights instruments.</p>	zorandobras@gmail.com; elena@poliplus.org.mk		2014	Zoran Dobraš	+38765523600, +38751302628
12	GEN Europe: European Ecovillage network	GEN Europe	Spain	Europe (including WB)	Environment	<p>Since 1996, it's been our mission to support and connect the ecovillage movement, encourage ecovillage development, educate for sustainability and ultimately create a world where empowered local communities are at the forefront of creating a fairer society that regenerates the earth, and ourselves. GEN Europe is the European network for ecovillages and sustainable communities. Since 1996, it's been our mission to support and connect the ecovillage movement, encourage ecovillage development, educate for sustainability and ultimately create a world where empowered local communities are at the forefront of the creation of a fairer society that regenerates the earth, and human relationships.</p>	n/a	<a href="https://gen-europe.org/about-gen-europe/who-we-are/">https://gen-europe.org/about-gen-europe/who-we-are/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	Balkan Green Network (BGN)	BGN	Kosovo	WB	Sustainable development (Environment, energy)	<p>Balkan Green Network (BGN) is a network of CSO's from the Western Balkans promoting regional and cross-border cooperation for sustainable development. BGN serves as a guiding mechanism for unifying the region and depicting that shared interactions and goals in terms of economy, environment, and energy market, lead towards potential synergies for future regional advancement.</p>	visar.azemi@balkangreenfoundation.org; antoaneta.ivanova@balkangreenfoundation.org	<a href="https://balkangreenfoundation.org/home/">https://balkangreenfoundation.org/home/</a>	n/a	Antoaneta Ivanova	+38978835052
14	Balkan Investigative Reporting Network	BIRN	BiH	Albania, BiH, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria	Media	<p>BIRN has members in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria, and the BIRN Hub. Together, these organisations pool their resources, connecting their growing teams of specialist journalists – local reporters and analysts – who are trained and supported to produce top-quality, timely and relevant coverage. The regular output of analyses and reporting, Balkan Insight, is frequently backed up with public debates and other events.</p>	office@birn.eu.com	<a href="https://birn.eu.com/">https://birn.eu.com/</a>	2015; 2016-2017	anisa@birn.eu.com	0038733237-269

List of identified regional networks											
No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
15	Balkan Legal Aid Forum	n/a	North Macedonia	North Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, Serbia, BiH, Croatia	Rule of law	The organisations' founders of this network decided to join their efforts and expertise and to create a regional network of organisations who are working on the field of legal aid and access to justice with the goal to work on the improvement of the current national legal aid systems in which European standards are incorporated.	contact@myla.org.mk	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
16	Balkan Museum Network	BM network	BiH	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia	Culture	The Balkan Museum Network is non-governmental organization established for exchange, dialogue and promotion of museums in the Balkans, and to preserve and celebrate the complex common heritage of this region.  It is based on mutual respect and guided by a commitment to professionalism and shared ethics. It supports the development of creative museum leaders and is underpinned by the principles of peace and reconciliation through heritage of the past, present and future.  The BMN was created after the highly successful '1+1:Life & Love Simultaneous Exhibition' led by the Cultural Heritage without Borders. Today, Balkan Museum Network gathers over 40 institutional and 20 individual members, and is constantly growing.	aida.vezic@bmuseums.net	http://www.bmuseums.net/	n/a	Aida Vezic	n/a
17	Balkan Network for Chemical Safety	BNCS	North Macedonia	North Macedonia, Albania and Serbia		The aim of creating the Balkan Network for Chemical Safety-BNCS is to make all the stakeholders aware of the lack of knowledge among consumers, producers and policy makers about the EU acquis in the area of product and chemical safety. Whilst increasing consumer protection, the economic changes resulting from the introduction of the acquis will create new challenges for producers and retailers. In dialogue between producers, consumers and policy makers, BNCS will identify best practices which bring added value and benefits for local market actors.	detstvo@detstvo.org.mk	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
18	Balkan Network for Local Democracy	BNLD	Serbia, North Macedonia	Western Balkans	Local governance	Balkan Network for Local Democracy (BNLD) is a regional network promoting active citizen participation, democratic governance principles, local development and co-operation between civil society organisations and local public authorities in the Western Balkan Region. BNLD is founded by the European Association for local democracy (ALDA) and the 7 Local Democracy Agencies (LDA) from Western Balkans aiming to support regional cooperation. BNLD action is based on the principle of partnership and multilateral decentralized cooperation.  <b>BNLD Vision &amp; Mission</b> The vision of BNLD is to contribute to good neighborhood relations, regional stability and prosperity based on good local governance while supporting culture of dialogue and respect of diversity in Western Balkans. The mission of BNLD is to empower civil society and local authorities to jointly engage in democratic reform process and local democracy principles and to support regional cooperation and policy dialogue towards EU integration of the Western Balkans region.	ivana.petrovska@aldaintranet.org; ldasubotica@aldaintranet.org	https://www.alda-europe.eu/newSite/news_dett.php?id=2551#	2014; 2016-2017 (ALDA not the network)	Ivana Petrovska; Silvija Patarcic; Dzenana Dedic; Sasa Marinkov	00 389 71 595 126; +381659131948
19	Balkan Organic Network	BON	North Macedonia	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia and Kosovo	Agriculture	The Idea for forming the Balkan Organic Network (BON) was born in January 2011 during the "People 2 People study tour on organic agriculture" in Brussels, organised and supported by TACSO/ DG Enlargement. The CSOs interested in creating BON with support from TACSO organised a meeting in July 2011 in Novi Travnik. The idea was presented and elaborated in front of 11 CSOs from seven Balkan countries, and the decision to form the network was taken. The BON founding meeting was organised on September 1 2011 in Skopje. BON was established in order to support closer cooperation between the representing organic production CSOs and the national as well as international competent authorities on the regional level and to enable regional cooperation of CSOs active in organic production.	info@fpopm.com	http://www.fpopm.com/index84_en.php	n/a	n/a	00389 78 222 044
20	Balkan Refugee and Migration Council	BRMC	n/a	BiH, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia	Refuges	The Balkan Refugee and Migration Council (BRMC) is a coalition of five civil society organisations from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Kosovo and Serbia.  The members of the coalition are prominent CSOs with specific competences demonstrated through long-standing work in the asylum and migration policy area, both at national and regional level.  These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belgrade Centre for Human Rights,</li> <li>• Civil Rights Program Kosovo,</li> <li>• Group 484,</li> <li>• Macedonian Young Lawyers Association,</li> <li>• Vaša prava BiH.</li> </ul> The coalition has been established in December 2017 as joint and carefully considered initiative of five organisations which have already cooperated in many occasions, also as members of the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), and its working group for the Western Balkans.  Establishment of the BRMC has been strongly supported by ECRE and the Dutch Council for Refugees (DCR), who have advised the BRMC's initial strategic planning process, while DCR has also secured the funds for that first steps of the initiative.  This initiative has been grounded in extensive and long-standing work of its member organisations within their respective countries but also in several ad hoc and project- based transnational efforts. However, Balkan Refugee and Migration Council is conceived and established with the primary aim of providing additional value to the national work of its members, promoting common regional aspects of several major migration issues and regional cooperation in the field of asylum and migration.	jelena.unijat@grupa484.org.rs; office@grupa484.org.rs	https://www.grupa484.org.rs/?fbclid=IwAR0kuSsdXq-HUB9_GOU-B9Ov2z7m06bzBmuUDbfrysmM7N-qZo2Ft0vWWKAhs	2019 Grupa 484, not to network	Jelena Unijat	+381 62 8863605

List of identified regional networks											
No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
21	Balkan Regional Early Support Network	BRESN	Kosovo	Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Serbia, Slovenia	Human rights	Established as a regional network of professionals to promote effective early intervention by sharing experience and expertise with all stakeholders at a regional and national level, it builds partnerships and sustainable communication between relevant governmental institutions, professionals and agencies in order to facilitate; early intervention programmes; inclusion as a human right and a better quality of life for individuals with disabilities.	n/a	<a href="http://bresn.net/">http://bresn.net/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
22	Balkan Regional Rule of Law Network	BRRLN	North Macedonia	Albania, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Serbia	Rule of law	The Mission of the Balkans Regional Rule of Law Network is to contribute to the rule of law, democracy and the protection of human rights by and through strengthening independent and effective defense bars in cooperation with civil society.	info@brrln.org	<a href="http://www.brrln.org/">http://www.brrln.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
23	Balkan Rural Development network	BRDN	Serbia	Albania, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, BiH		BRDN is voice of rural communities by advocating for inclusive rural development policies and supporting development activities, through regional cooperation and strengthening the national rural development networks.	info@brdnetwork.org; predsjednik@ruralnamreza.ba; aleksandra.t@ruralnet.mk	<a href="http://www.brdnetwork.org/">http://www.brdnetwork.org/</a>	n/a	Dragan Roganovic; Duško Cvjetinović; Aleksandra Todorovska	38765971273; +389 71 639 999
24	Balkan Social Enterprise Research Network	BIDF	n/a	Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia	Socio-economic development	With the goal of initiating a broader regional debate, as well as contributing to the research and policy making processes in the field of social enterprises and social economy in the Balkans, this volume presents seven papers covering different aspects of social enterprises and social economy developments in Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia. These papers were presented at the regional conference "Researching Social Enterprise Developments in the Balkans" organized by Reactor – Research in Action in Skopje in November 2016. As part of the conference, the authors of the papers, along with a number of other researchers and practitioners from the region, established the Balkan Social Enterprise Research Network. The aim of this network was to create a platform that will foster regional cooperation, contribution to the theoretical and empirical body of research, knowledge and information sharing, discussion and debate related to social enterprises and social economy developments in the Balkan region and beyond.	fknsociale@gmail.com	<a href="http://reactor.org.mk/CMS/Files/Publications/Documents/Zbornik_RRPP_web.pdf">http://reactor.org.mk/CMS/Files/Publications/Documents/Zbornik_RRPP_web.pdf</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
25	Balkan Women Coalition B-Wco	B-Wco	n/a	Greece, Romania, Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Albania, Bulgaria and Turkey	Gender equality	The project B-WCo is arising and developing from partners' organizations from Greece, Turkey, Romania, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Serbia, Albania and Bulgaria. <a href="http://www.balkancoalition.com">www.balkancoalition.com</a> Welcome to Balkan Women Coalition B-WCo The idea of the project "Balkan Women Coalition for Professional Qualification and Training in the field of Business and Economic science" rose and was developed from partner organizations from Greece, Romania, Croatia, FYROM, Serbia, Albania, Bulgaria and Turkey. These organizations cooperate and work together on many projects with educational focus. The aim is the creation of a stable and multinational network of institutions and organizations from the region of the Balkans in order to develop qualifications and organize seminars to help the women in the business field. The main objective of the project is to create one network in order to support the cross border partnerships between educational institutions and economic and social development based on common resources. Moreover, it aims at the promotion of equal opportunities, new educational levels and post educational qualifications, based on organization of seminars and classes, to the promotion of women's contribution to the research, innovation and awareness. These are some of the principles that will be followed during the implementation of the goals. On the other hand, the woman unemployment represents on average about half the total unemployment in the eligible area, with great disparities at regional level, reflecting strongly the varying degree of integration of women into the labor market.	info@balkancoalition.com	<a href="http://www.balkancoalition.com/">http://www.balkancoalition.com/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	Balkans, let's get up!	BLGU	Serbia	Balkans	Socio-economic development	Balkans, let's get up! inspires and empowers young adults from Balkan countries to become active citizens and initiate change in their societies. Within the programme our participants learn about democracy and civil society, develop project management skills and implement their own project ideas. The educational modules of the programme are based on learning through experience and aim at strengthening teamwork, overtaking responsibility and critical thinking. Empathy and appreciation play a special role in our supportive approach.	aleksandar.bojic@balkansletsgetup.org	<a href="https://balkansletsgetup.org/">https://balkansletsgetup.org/</a>	n/a	Aleksandar Bojic	n/a
27	Balkans ACT (Against the Crime of Trafficking) Now	BAN	Serbia	Serbia, Croatia, North Macedonia, BiH, Albania	Human rights	Balkans ACT (Against Crime of Trafficking) Now" Project is implemented with the aim to improve the protection of rights of human trafficking victims.	astra@astra.rs	<a href="http://banhumantrafficking.com/en/about-the-project">http://banhumantrafficking.com/en/about-the-project</a>	2012-2016; 2016-2017	Ivana Radovic	n/a
28	BioNET	n/a	Serbia	SEE	Environment	"BioNET is an independent regional network of 14 highly qualified biodiversity-related Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in South-East Europe (SEE) committed to creating an enabling environment for improved nature conservation and promoting sustainable use of natural resources, in accordance with national strategies, regional priorities, the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and Biodiversity Strategy 2020, and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity."	bionetwesternbalkans@gmail.com gkromidha@yahoo.it jugoslav.jevdjic@czzs.org sunita.selak@giz.de fabjolaf@yahoo.com	<a href="https://www.mis.org.rs/wp-content/uploads/FINAL_BioNet-Position-Paper.pdf">https://www.mis.org.rs/wp-content/uploads/FINAL_BioNet-Position-Paper.pdf</a>		Genti Kromidha; Fabjola Terziu; Jugoslav Jevđić	355682071979; +436607776691; +38765525764
29	Black Sea NGO Network	BSNN	Bulgaria	Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine	Environment	BSNN is an independent, non-political, non-governmental, non-profit voluntary association of NGOs from the six Black Sea countries. The goal of which is the facilitation of the free flow and exchange of information, resources and experience for the accomplishment of its mission: to contribute to the protection and rehabilitation of the Black Sea, including the Azov Sea, and to the sustainable development of the Black Sea countries through increased participation of NGOs, governments, businesses and other institutions, as well as the general public.	bsnn@bsnn.org	<a href="http://www.bsnn.org/">http://www.bsnn.org/</a>	n/a	Emma Gileva	00359 52 615 856

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No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
30	CEEweb for Biodiversity	CEEweb	Hungary	Albania, BiH, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Montenegro, Romania, Slovenia, Belarus, Croatia, Germany, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine	Environment	The mission of CEEweb for Biodiversity is the conservation of biodiversity through the promotion of sustainable development. CEEweb works through advocacy, influencing decision making, common projects, capacity building, networking and awareness raising. It targets its members, local, national and international decision makers, NGOs and NGO networks, companies and the scientific community.	office@ceeweb.org	<a href="http://www.ceeweb.org/">http://www.ceeweb.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	0036-1-398-0135
31	Center for Nonviolent Action	CAN	BiH, Serbia	BiH, Serbia, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Croatia, Montenegro	Peace and tolerance	CNA's mission is the building of sustainable peace in the region of former Yugoslavia through the promotion of nonviolence and dialogue, and through the trust building among individuals and groups, as well as constructive dealing with the past.	cna.beograd@nenasilje.org	<a href="https://nenasilje.org/en/">https://nenasilje.org/en/</a>	n/a	Davorka Turk	00387 33 260 876
32	Central and Eastern European Citizens Network -CEEEN	CEEEN	Slovakia	Albania, Romania, Hungary, Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey	Democratization	The mission of the Network is to promote citizens participation in Central and Eastern Europe and provide opportunities for grassroots initiatives to learn and exchange experiences and ideas.	chuck@ceecn.net	<a href="https://ceecn.net/?fbclid=IwAR2g7P-cvtl2IYwRRMrhpOsvkv7Ks9l82bittvaduJeH5l8dnScT-5jMyDU">https://ceecn.net/?fbclid=IwAR2g7P-cvtl2IYwRRMrhpOsvkv7Ks9l82bittvaduJeH5l8dnScT-5jMyDU</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
33	Central European CSOsNet	n/a	BiH	SEE	Cross-border cooperation	NGO Network in 18 countries to support cross-border cooperation. As of June 2011 they are in the process of registration and setting up a secretariat in Sarajevo.		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
34	ChildPact - The Regional Coalition for Child Protection	ChildPact	Romania	Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kosovo, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia	Protection of children-children's rights	ChildPact believes that opportunities to pursue peace and greater security in the region should start with children, as a non-sensitive issue and as an opportunity for regional cooperation that could forge new relationships and trust among regional stakeholders. Civil society coalitions are crucial for enhancing regional cooperation and for advancing child protection reforms from a strong position of dialogue partners with governments and decision-makers. ChildPact strongly believes that all children currently living in institutions are entitled to alternative, community-based care and that physical punishment should be forbidden.	oprea@childpact.org	<a href="http://www.childpact.org/">http://www.childpact.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
35	Citizens' Network for Peace, Reconciliation & Human Security	n/a	Turkey	BiH, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey	Peace and tolerance	At the heart of our work is having a regional network of civic constituencies working on issues of human security across the borders. The transnational nature of threats to security in the everyday lives of the citizens is visible in the form of informal and illicit economies, organized crime, poverty, social exclusion and extremism. To counterweight the strong links connecting the clandestine actors causing these insecurities, there is a need for stronger regional civic ties on the common values of peace, reconciliation and human security. This is why we intend to achieve a "citizens' network", connecting citizens at different levels including advocates, research communities and decision makers.	emel@hyd.org.tr	<a href="https://cn4hs.org/">https://cn4hs.org/</a>	2012-2016	Emel Kurma	0090 212 292 68 42 – 43
36	Citizens Pact for SEE	CP	Serbia	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia	Cross-border cooperation	The Citizens' Pact for South Eastern Europe is a network of NGOs and municipalities throughout SEE, aiming to contribute to the development of the civil society and stability in Southeastern Europe, by strengthening cross-border co-operation and partner relations among local governments and non-governmental organisations.	olihoma@yahoo.com	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
37	Civic Dialogue	CiD	Serbia, Kosovo	WB	Peace and tolerance	Civic Dialogue (CID), a non-partisan, multi-ethnic initiative of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) from Serbia and Kosovo, was launched in 2002 to abrogate the consequences of the violent conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. Civic Dialogue is an initiative that engages over 250 NGOs from Kosovo, Serbia and other parts of the former Yugoslavia. Two NGOs, the Novi Sad-based Center for Regionalism and the Pristine-based "Mother Theresa" Society, are the founding partners.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
38	CIVIS - Association of NGOs of SEE	CIVIS	Serbia	Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Romania and Bulgaria	EU integration	The association CIVIS was founded on 4 June 2007 by the representatives of the non-governmental organisations from Serbia and southeast Europe. CIVIS promotes ideas and values of the European Union and the Council of Europe, stimulates the cooperation of the NGOs in order to accelerate the process of European integration of the countries that are not yet member states of the EU, as well as cross-border and regional cooperation of the NGOs, municipalities, entrepreneurs and citizens. From January 2008 CIVIS takes full part in the activities of the Council of Europe's Conference of International NGOs.		<a href="http://www.civis-see.org/eng/index.html">http://www.civis-see.org/eng/index.html</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
39	CNVP	n/a	Netherlands	Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina	Environment	Forests are our focus as one of the most important ecosystems for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and local economic development. We will keep working together tackling challenges that both nature and people face in developing countries. Working together "to grow a canopy of trees providing home, shelter, food, a livelihood as well as a place to wander". By promoting sustainable use of the natural resources we provide support to local communities and governments for creating a life in harmony with nature. Through our projects we contribute to a better South East Europe by working in the following six key areas: 1. Sustainable natural resource management 2. Climate change 3. Rural development 4. Renewable energy 5. Community mobilisation 6. European accession"	saso.petrovski@cnvp-eu.org	<a href="http://www.cnvp-eu.org/eng/index.php">http://www.cnvp-eu.org/eng/index.php</a>	n/a	n/a	00389 2 3217 321



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40	Coalition against hunger and food waste - WSS Effect coalition	WSS Effect	North Macedonia	North Macedonia, Slovenia, Brussels	Poverty	The overall objective of the project is to contribute towards the creation of an enabling environment for proper food waste and food poverty prevention and reduction in the country. The specific objectives of the project are focused on building of local civil society organisations' capacity and on raising of public awareness for issues such as food waste and food poverty.	contact@wsseffectmk.org bankazahranamk@gmail.com	<a href="https://wsseffectmk.org/">https://wsseffectmk.org/</a>	n/a	Dushko Hristov	+38970343636
41	Coalition for Addressing Gender-Based Discrimination in Labour in the Western Balkans	n/a	n/a	Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia, BiH, Serbia, Montenegro	Gender equality	Coalition of women's rights organisations: the Kosovo Women's Network (Kosovo), Reactor-Research in Action (North Macedonia), Gender Alliance for Development Centre (Albania), Helsinki Citizens' Assembly Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Women's Rights Centre (Montenegro) and the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation (Sweden via its Serbia office).	nicole@womensnetwork.org sofija.vrbaski@kvinnatillkvinna.se	" <a href="https://womensnetwork.org/publications/gender-based-discrimination-and-labour-in-the-western-balkans/">https://womensnetwork.org/publications/gender-based-discrimination-and-labour-in-the-western-balkans/</a>  <a href="https://womensnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/GBD-Labour-WB.pdf">https://womensnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/GBD-Labour-WB.pdf</a> "	2016-2017	Nicole Farnsworth; Sofija Vrbaski	+38349709907; +381692303038
42	Coallition for RECOM	RECOM	Serbia	BiH, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, North Macedonia, Kosovo	Human rights	It consists of a network of non-governmental organisations, associations, and individuals who represent and promote the Initiative for RECOM towards the establishment of a Regional Commission Tasked with Establishing the Facts about All Victims of War Crimes and Other Serious Human Rights Violations Committed on the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia in the period from 1991-2001 (RECOM).	editor@recom.link	<a href="https://www.recom.link/about-recom/what-is-recom/">https://www.recom.link/about-recom/what-is-recom/</a>	2016-2017	n/a	n/a
43	Danube Network - International Sports Project	n/a	Croatia	Croatia, Serbia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine	Culture, Sport	Regional cooperation promoted via sport, culture and economy.		<a href="http://www.dunavskamreza.net/">http://www.dunavskamreza.net/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
44	Diesis Network	n/a	Belgium	Europe	Socio-economic development	Diesis Network supports the development of the social economy, social entrepreneurship and social innovation in Europe through the implementation of knowledge-based activities, such as training, project design, consultancy and advisory services, technical assistance and research. Diesis is one of the widest EU networks specialised in supporting social economy and social enterprise development covering 19 countries through major national federations and national support networks associating more than 80,000 organisations and 1.2 million workers. Diesis is quoted by the European Parliament as a good practice example of fostering the institutional and social visibility of the social economy.  Diesis Network works in partnership with European thematic networks and platforms such as ETUC, REVES, Social Economy Europe and EMES. It is also a member of CECOP. DIESIS also provides expertise to the ESF Social Economy Thematic Network, which assists Member States on the transnational aspects of the ESF.  Diesis Network takes part in the European Migration Forum, organised by the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee, a platform for dialogue between civil society and the European institutions on issues relating to migration, asylum and the integration of third-country nationals.	diesis@diesis.coop	<a href="http://www.diesis.coop/">http://www.diesis.coop/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
45	Drug policy network SEE	DPNSEE	Serbia	SEE	Protection of marginalized and vulnerable groups	The Drug Policy Network South East Europe is an initiative of NGOs from the countries of South East Europe. Currently, there are 26 member organisations of the Network coming from Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, North Macedonia, Greece, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia.  The cooperation between the organisations in South East Europe dates back to autumn 2009. In March 2010, an informal network of NGOs was created to continue the cooperation with the relevant authorities responsible for drug policy. Good experience of partnership and joint projects resulted in formal creation of the Drug Policy Network South East Europe in October 2015.  The DPNSEE is a network of key affected populations and the Network organisations are primarily providers of preventive, therapeutic, harm reduction and rehabilitation services.	office@dpnsee.org vlatkod@hops.org.mk	<a href="http://dpnsee.org/">http://dpnsee.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
46	ERA - LGBTI Equal Rights Association for the Western Balkans and Turkey	ERA	Serbia	Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey.	Human rights	ERA's mission is to inspire positive change in the society, promote and advocate for human rights of people of all sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics, by facilitating cooperation and providing resources and capacity development for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) movement across the Balkans and Turkey.	amarildo@lgbti-era.org; dragana.coalition@gmail.com	<a href="https://www.lgbti-era.org/">https://www.lgbti-era.org/</a>	2016-2017	Amarildo Fecanji; Dragana Drndarevska	381637429731; 0038978200675
47	"Environmentally Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of Rural Areas"	ESSEDRA	Italy	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Turkey and the UK	Agriculture	The ESSEDRA project – co-funded by the European Union through DG Enlargement – is coordinated by Slow Food, with the aim of facilitating the integration process of the Balkan countries and Turkey into Europe.  Slow Food plans to do this by strengthening and amplifying the voice of civil society organizations (CSOs) that are working locally on agriculture, rural development and food quality. Naturally, this will involve dealing with related issues such as the protection of the environment and the landscape, safeguarding biodiversity, the fight against climate change and, importantly, the well-being of local communities.	m.rumiz@slowfood.it	<a href="https://www.essedra.com/">https://www.essedra.com/</a>	2012-2016	Michele Rumiz	n/a
48	European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)	ECRE	Belgium	Europe	Refugees	The European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) is a pan-European alliance of 106 NGOs in 40 countries protecting and advancing the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons. Our mission is to promote the establishment of fair and humane European asylum policies and practices in accordance with international human rights law.	vzahle@ecre.org	<a href="https://www.ecre.org/">https://www.ecre.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	0032 232 900 40

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49	European Federation of Journalists (EFJ)	EFJ	Belgium	Europe	Media	The European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) is the largest organisation of journalists in Europe, representing over 320.000 journalists. We have 72 members in the following 45 countries. The European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) is the largest organisation of journalists in Europe, representing over 320,000 journalists in 71 journalists' organisations across 43 countries. The EFJ was created in 1994 within the framework of the IFJ Constitution to represent the interests of journalists' unions and associations and their journalists. It has established an independent legal status as an international non-profit association (AISBL, association internationale sans but lucratif) since February 2013 according to the Belgian law.	ricardo.gutierrez@ifj.org	<a href="https://europeanjournalists.org/">https://europeanjournalists.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	2235239
50	European Food Banks Federation - FEBA	FEBA	Belgium	Europe	Poverty	The mission is reduce hunger and malnutrition through the fight against food waste and the support and development of food banks in countries where they are most needed.	secgen@eurofoodbank.org	<a href="https://www.eurofoodbank.org/">https://www.eurofoodbank.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	0032 (0) 25 38 94 50
51	The Regional Network Against Sexual Assault	n/a	Serbia	Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia	Protection of children-children's rights	The Regional Network Against Sexual Assault is the feminist and anti-fascist network that promotes child and adult survivor-centered perspective and healing related to sexual trauma.	itcentar@eunet.rs	<a href="http://reactagainstsexualviolence.org/">http://reactagainstsexualviolence.org/</a>	n/a	Dusica Popadic	+381637521254
52	European Youth Forum	n/a	Belgium	Europe	Youth	The European Youth Forum is the platform of youth organisations in Europe. We represent over 100 youth organisations, which bring together tens of millions of young people from all over Europe. The vision of the European Youth Forum is to be the voice of young people in Europe, where young people are equal citizens and are encouraged and supported to achieve their fullest potential as global citizens.	jo.deman@youthforum.org	<a href="https://www.youthforum.org/">https://www.youthforum.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
53	Euroreso	n/a	Italy	Europe	Socio-economic development	The main goal to establish a network of natural and corporate bodies which were legally constituted according to the laws and customs of their country of origin to develop a strategy which simultaneously facilitates economic development and the improvement of the standard of living, and scientific resources of the population concerned in the different European Countries.	fernandoifes@gmail.com	<a href="http://euroreso.eu/">http://euroreso.eu/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
54	Freja Forum	n/a	n/a	North Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Turkey and Sweden	Gender equality	Freja Forum is a forum for gender equality, democracy, diversity, entrepreneurship and dialogue and has since 1995 been working for peace and democracy in the Western Balkans. The basic idea has been to create an "Almedalen" for the region - where individuals from different countries can meet with the purpose of engaging in conversations, exchanging experiences and develop collaborations.	margareta eklund@gmail.com	<a href="http://www.frejafoundation.com/freja-forum-2019">http://www.frejafoundation.com/freja-forum-2019</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
55	FUEN - Federal Union of European Nationalities	FUEN	Germany	Europe	Protection of marginalized and vulnerable groups	<b>The Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN)</b> The Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) is the main advocate and the largest umbrella organisation of Europe's autochthonous national minorities, nationalities and language groups. Under its umbrella it currently unites more than 100 member organisations from 35 European countries, with new members joining every year. Is a mutual support community that represents the interests of the European minorities at regional, national, and particularly European level. maintains a large network of European regions, policy makers, scientific institutes, cultural and educational institutions, youth organisations, media and other associates works for the preservation and promotion of the identity, language, culture, rights and traditions of the European minorities is the voice of the minorities at the international organisations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the United Nations and the OSCE. Over the last couple of years, FUEN has increased and consolidated its team and its presence, running three offices – in Flensburg, Berlin and Brussels. The success of the Minority SafePack European Citizens' Initiative, coordinated by the FUEN gave a new kind of visibility and a consolidated position to the organisation. FUEN is headed by the Presidium, which is elected by the Assembly of Delegates and formed by the President, six Vice Presidents and the YEN President (ex officio). Since the 2016 FUEN Congress in Breslau/Wroclaw (Poland) the Presidium is led by Loránt Vincze, member of the Hungarian community in Romania.	info@fuen.org	<a href="https://www.fuen.org/">https://www.fuen.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	0049 30 364 284050
56	GEAR – Green Economy for Advanced Region	GEAR	BiH	Montenegro, Albania, BiH, Serbia, North Macedonia	Environment	On 1 March 2018, FORS Montenegro started with the implementation of a new project "GEAR – Green Economy for Advanced Region" with the aim of increasing the activities and impact of civil society organisations from Montenegro, Serbia, B&H, Macedonia and Albania in the environmental protection through networking strengthening their capacities and promoting green economy. A three-year project will be implemented in the above-mentioned countries, and its main activities include trainings for representatives of civil society organisations on green economy, public advocacy and lobbying, participation in decision making, monitoring of public policies, project cycle management, etc., familiarisation with good practice models in green economy and green entrepreneurship through study visit to EU and presentations organised in the target countries, sub-granting for civil society organisations, regional conferences on green economy and green entrepreneurship, development of a Study on possibilities for the development of green economy in the target region, etc. The project is implemented in partnership with organisations SMART Kolektiv from Serbia, Centre for support and development from B&H, EKO Svest from Macedonia and Association Slap from Croatia. The project is financed by the European Union within Civil Society Facility and Media Programme 2016-2017.	amir@crp.org.ba	<a href="http://crp.org.ba/gear-projekat/">http://crp.org.ba/gear-projekat/</a>	2016-2017	Amir Zahirović	+387 61 150 986

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No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
57	Gender Budget Watchdog Network in the Western Balkans and Moldova	n/a	n/a	WB and Moldova	Gender equality	Gender Budget Watchdog Network is a hub for CSOs which use GRB tools, monitor budgets from gender perspective and appraise gender budget initiatives in Western Balkans and Moldova.	risteska@crpm.org.mk; gadc@gadc.org.al	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Gender-Budget-Watchdog-Network-101453634611814/">https://www.facebook.com/Gender-Budget-Watchdog-Network-101453634611814/</a>	n/a	Marija Risteska, CRPM	n/a
58	GMO-free SEE countries	n/a	North Macedonia	SEE	Food	The network aims to raise awareness and develop capacity-building activities for CSOs in the SEE countries regarding GMOs and development of organic agriculture, as well as to initiate spreading of information in other SEE countries, through partner environmental organisations (networking), using our knowledge and experience from working on the GMO issue and organic agriculture.	vilazora@t.mk	<a href="http://www.vilazora.org.mk">www.vilazora.org.mk</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
59	Green Agenda Network	n/a	North Macedonia	Regional	Sustainable development (Environment)	Green Agenda Network is the sharing pool of the project "Joining Forces for Sustainable Future in the Western Balkans". It gathers NGOs and local communities from: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia, Macedonia, and Montenegro. It has been initiated and established by Milieukontakt International with the aim to promote peace, stability and sustainable development in the Western Balkan, through fostering regional cooperation and networking.	info@mkm.mk	<a href="http://www.greenagenda.net/wp/">http://www.greenagenda.net/wp/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
60	Project HELP ON THE ROUTE	n/a	n/a	North Macedonia, Serbia	Human rights	"The specific objectives of the project are: to empower local CSOs aiding the migrants through networking and capacity building to create a more enabling environment for eradication and prevention of the migrants' human rights violations through advocacy of policies ensuring migrants' human rights protection, and through awareness-raising."	ivana.zivanovic@divac.com	<a href="https://www.divac.com/helpontheroute">https://www.divac.com/helpontheroute</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
61	IAESTE Central European Region (CER)	CER	Luxembourg	Global	Youth	IAESTE (The International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience) is an independent, non-profit and non-political student exchange Organisation. It provides students of science, engineering, technology and the applied arts with paid, course-related, technical training abroad.  Since it was founded in 1948, IAESTE has exchanged more than 330 000 students and has developed into a vibrant and inspirational network of over 80 countries. IAESTE aims to operate a high quality practical training exchange programme in order to enhance technical and professional development and to promote international understanding and goodwill amongst Students, Academic Institutions, Employers and the wider community.	cer.management@iaeste.eu	<a href="https://iaeste.org/">https://iaeste.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
62	Igman Initiative	n/a	Serbia, BiH, Croatia, Montenegro	Serbia, BiH, Croatia, Montenegro	Human rights	Centre for Regionalism, Forum of Democratic Alternative from Sarajevo and Civic Committee for Human Rights from Zagreb are the protagonists of the initiative for the founding of the movement of NGOs with the aim of relations' normalization and reconciliation in the Dayton triangle among Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia (Kosovo). The movement was founded in Zagreb in November 2000 and it gathers over 140 NGOs from these countries. Igman Initiative's mission is to promote and facilitate local and regional dialogue in the fields of politics, economy and culture; to promote confidence building and advocacy of democratic values.	aleksandar.popov@centarzaregionalizam.org.rs; alex4centreg@aol.com	<a href="http://www.igman-initiative.org/index.htm">http://www.igman-initiative.org/index.htm</a>	n/a	n/a	00381 21 528 241, 340 96 02
63	IRIS Network	IRIS	Serbia	BiH, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia	Civil society development	IRIS aims to strengthen the role of not-for-profit social service providers throughout SEE and to ensure that these organizations are recognized as equal partners by the public sector.	iris@iris-see.eu; jelena.a@idcserbia.org	<a href="http://iris-see.eu/">http://iris-see.eu/</a>	2016-2017	Jelena Andjelic	+381691650808
64	ITI - International Theatre Institute	ITI	France	Global	Culture	The International Theatre Institute ITI envisions a world that puts strong value and importance on the Performing Arts.	dusana.todorovic@gmail.com	<a href="https://www.iti-worldwide.org/">https://www.iti-worldwide.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
65	Project: Joint initiative to empower Roma civil society in Western Balkans and Turkey	n/a	n/a	WB and Turkey	Roma	Addresses the generally weak position of civil society organisations aiming at promoting Roma integration or representing the voice of Roma communities, which mostly lack the capacity to make their case effectively and act as a reliable counterpart for public authorities and other stakeholders. It establishes a constructive and systematic dialogue between local and national authorities and Roma civil society organisations in order to improve policies for Roma integration, social inclusion, non-discrimination, interethnic dialogue, socio-economic development and citizens' rights.	a.hasantari@gmail.com	<a href="http://ergonetnetwork.org/our-work/empowering/capacity-building/joint-initiative/">http://ergonetnetwork.org/our-work/empowering/capacity-building/joint-initiative/</a>	2015	n/a	n/a
66	Junior Achievement Europe	JA Europe	Belgium	Europe	Youth	Aims to inspire and prepare young people to succeed in a global economy. We are Europe's largest provider of education programmes for entrepreneurship, work readiness and financial literacy.  JA Europe is the largest non-profit in Europe dedicated to preparing young people for employment and entrepreneurship. JA Europe is a member of JA Worldwide® which for 100 years has delivered hands on, experiential learning in entrepreneurship, work readiness and financial literacy. JA creates pathways for employability, job creation and financial success.  Last school year, the JA network in Europe reached more than 4 million young people across 40 countries with the support of 140,000 business volunteers and 130,000 teachers/educators.	salvatore@jaeurope.org	<a href="http://www.jaeurope.org/">http://www.jaeurope.org/</a>	2019	n/a	n/a

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No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
67	Kooperativa - regional platform for culture	n/a	Croatia	SEE	Culture	<p>Kooperativa platform was founded with the purpose of creating a long-term and sustainable framework for cooperation and development of independent cultural organizations in South-Eastern Europe. In line with the basic purpose of its establishment, Kooperativa works on strengthening the capacity of independent culture organizations through transferring good practice and knowledge; empowering the actors that contribute to the development of cultural policies in the region; and creating conditions for continuous implementation of collaborative projects between independent cultural organizations operating in different countries of South-Eastern Europe.</p> <p>Kooperativa – Regional Platform for Culture was registered in August 2012 in Zagreb, as non-governmental, non-party and non-profit association of legal entities. It is a regional network of organizations working in the field of independent culture and contemporary art in South-eastern Europe. Kooperativa was jointly founded by 21 independent cultural organizations from the countries in the region: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Slovenia and Serbia, active in all areas of contemporary cultural and artistic practice.</p> <p>Kooperativa platform was founded with the purpose of creating a long-term and sustainable framework for cooperation and development of independent cultural organizations in South-Eastern Europe. In line with the basic purpose of its establishment, Kooperativa works on strengthening the capacity of independent culture organizations through transferring good practice and knowledge; empowering the actors that contribute to the development of cultural policies in the region; and creating conditions for continuous implementation of collaborative projects between independent cultural organizations operating in different countries of South-Eastern Europe.</p>	ziga.predan@pekinpah.com; pekic.milica@gmail.com	<a href="http://platforma-kooperativa.org/en/about/who-we-are/">http://platforma-kooperativa.org/en/about/who-we-are/</a>	n/a	Žiga Predan; Milica Pekic	+38640505047
68	The Ethical Journalism Network	EJN	UK	Global	Media	<p><b>Aims, Objectives and Activities</b></p> <p>The Ethical Journalism Network (EJN) is an international network of media professionals created to advance education, particularly education in ethics and respect for human rights.</p> <p>It is founded in the underlying belief that ethics and respect for human rights, particularly freedom of expression, is a core element of democracy. Intrinsic to this is an independent, pluralist media sector rooted in respect for human rights and where journalists work freely is essential for a democratic society. The EJN aims to advance education in and around the principles of ethical journalism, for example, education in ethics and human rights.</p> <p>All materials will be freely available for the benefit of users and journalists in order to strengthen and support journalism on all platforms throughout the world.</p> <p>The EJN is an independent body with no political affiliations or ideological aims.</p> <p>With this in mind the Ethical Journalism Network is registered as a Charity and limited liability company in the United Kingdom with the following objective:</p> <p>To promote for the public benefit high ethical standards in journalism, based on principles of truth and accuracy, independence, fairness and impartiality, humanity and accountability by the provision of education and training of journalists and the publication of useful research.</p>	aidanpatrickwhite@gmail.com		n/a	Aidan White	n/a
69	Media Nethics	n/a	Montenegro	SEE	Media	<p>At the initiative of the Council of Europe and within the Project “Promoting freedom of expression and information and freedom of the media in South-East Europe”, a regional network of media self-regulatory bodies of South-East Europe was established in July 2015, at a regional meeting dedicated to self-regulation. Founders are self-regulatory bodies of Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Macedonia, and Montenegro. The establishment of the network is the result of a series of activities organised in the period 2012-2015. The objective of those activities and the network is to create a platform for regional cooperation and exchange of experience with a purpose of improving the quality and professionalism of media and ethical journalism in the region. The short name of the network is Media NETHics.</p> <p>This regional association deals with raising awareness of network members, media and media professionals and society at large about the basic principles of self-regulation and professionalism as well as consideration of cross-border appeals of countries in the region.</p> <p>Self-regulation and self-regulatory bodies are pivotal for the exercise of freedom of expression and the media in a democratic and pluralistic society, being a means of reducing influence by the State and other sectors of society over media content. Networking is essential for the exchange of best practices, even more so in countries facing similar challenges.</p> <p>Representatives of the self-regulatory bodies of Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Macedonia, and Montenegro decided that the headquarters of the network is to be located in Montenegro.</p>	unem-cg@t-com.me	<a href="http://www.medianethics.org/">http://www.medianethics.org/</a>	EU (other)	n/a	n/a
70	Monitoring Chapter 23 non-formal network	n/a	Croatia	Croatia - Montenegro	EU integration	Transferring knowledge and experience of Croatian CSOs on monitoring EU negotiations especially related to Chapter 23 – Judiciary and Fundamental Rights.	gordan.bosanac@cms.hr	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



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71	Network for Banning and Phasing out Asbestos in Western Balkan Countries	KAPAZ	n/a	WB	Other	KAPAZ Network is established in the framework of the EU funded project "Capacity Building for Banning and Phasing out Asbestos in West Balkan Countries" (Budget line: B-2008-22.02.07.01-C1 Reference: EuropeAid/128287/C/ACT/MULTI) realized from December 2009 until June 2011 in Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria. The Network was promoted at the Balkan conference about asbestos, initiative held from 19th to 21st June 2010. The aim of the network is networking and partnership, strengthening capacities, exchanging experiences, and realizing common projects.	contact@gaussinstitute.org igor.nedelkovski@gmail.com"	<a href="http://danube-cooperation.com/danubius/2012/06/05/role-of-csos-to-support-regional-initiatives-in-implementation-of-eu-directives-in-the-danube-region-and-western-balkan-countries/">http://danube-cooperation.com/danubius/2012/06/05/role-of-csos-to-support-regional-initiatives-in-implementation-of-eu-directives-in-the-danube-region-and-western-balkan-countries/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
72	Network of Education Policy Centres	NEPC	Croatia	Europe	Education	Network of Education Policy Centres with its 23 institutional members and five individual members in 20 countries has three years of successful common project work and professional growth in the area of educational policy and related topics. It has been institutionalized as an international NGO. As of January 2008, the Network of Education Policy Centres (NEPC) is registered, in Croatia and according to Croatian law, as an independent and not-for-profit organisation and association of institutional and individual members.	lana@edupolicy.net	<a href="http://www.edupolicy.net/">http://www.edupolicy.net/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
73	New Politics of Solidarity	NPS	Serbia	Serbia, BiH, Croatia, Kosova, Slovenia and Serbia	Human rights	New Politics of Solidarity (NPS) is a long-term programme, which has been developed and implemented by the Center for Cultural Decontamination from Belgrade. NPS addresses the root causes of social divisions, disintegrations, disputes and explores new forms of commonality and social cohesion based on universal values and human rights. Through a variety of performative acts – conceptualized as spoken or written text, theatre play, documentary, non-verbal play can bring about in human interactions - people with different social, intellectual, political and cultural identities communicate their ideas, thoughts, concerns, interests, visions how to make their own societies and our common world a better place to live. To keep NPS program sustainable, CZKD and its network have entered a new chapter, which is to give a voice to a variety of marginalized social and interest groups, to help them to meet, to listen to each other and identify their common values, interests, recognize their social and political relevance and importance, their responsibilities for their own and life of their communities/societies.	info@czkd.org	<a href="http://www.newpolis.org/nove-politike-solidarnosti-pristina-april-2011/">http://www.newpolis.org/nove-politike-solidarnosti-pristina-april-2011/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
74	Nomad Dance Academy	NDA	Serbia	North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Croatia, Bulgaria and BiH	Culture	NOMAD Dance Academy is a common initiative of six regional partner organizations / from Macedonia (Lokomotiva), Serbia and Montenegro (Stanica), Slovenia (Fico Ballet), Croatia (Tala Dance), Bulgaria (Brain Store) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (Tanzelarija) as part of the Balkan Dance Network, with the aim to promote, educate and collaborate in the area of contemporary dance and related arts. Since its foundation in 2005, the mission of NDA is a self-organised, open and sustainable platform for contemporary performing arts that initiates and supports educational processes in all segments of the art field and transfer of knowledge in the Balkan region and internationally.	marijana.cvetkovic@gmail.com	<a href="http://www.nomaddanceacademy.org/">http://www.nomaddanceacademy.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
75	One World SEE	OWPSEE	BiH	SEE; WB	Civil society development	Oneworld – platform for south east Europe (owpsee) is a civil society network in the virtual online space. The portal <a href="http://www.oneworldsee.org">www.oneworldsee.org</a> and all newer supported platforms use information to enable civil society collaboration and mutual learning in the region. Through a diverse strategy, but with the same aim, the second identity is that of a community and network for/of civil society itself. OWPSEE provides issues and developments, and helps CSOs to work together.	valentina.pellizzer@oneworldsee.org	<a href="http://wbc-inco.net/object/organisation/8759.html">http://wbc-inco.net/object/organisation/8759.html</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
76	Project: PERSON (Partnership to Ensure Reform of Supports in Other Nations)	PERSON	n/a	Serbia, Croatia, BiH, Kosovo and Turkey	Support persons with disabilities	PERSON (Partnership to Ensure Reforms of Supports in other Nations) is funded by the EU DG Enlargement as an Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA). It is one of number (20 approximately) funded under the Partnership Programmes for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). The Centre for Disability Law and Policy at NUI Galway co-ordinate the project and have five leading CSOs as partners based in Serbia (MDRIS), Croatia (SHINE), Bosnia and Herzegovina (SUMERO), Kosovo (ISDY) and Turkey (RUSIHAK). The specific objective of PERSON is to increase competencies of CSOs in Balkan states on both regional and national levels to strategically advocate and monitor reforms affecting persons with psycho-social and intellectual disabilities. PERSON is the only disability-related programme within the EU Partnership Programmes for CSOs.	adrf@albmail.com; eu.person@nuigalway.ie	<a href="https://www.nuigalway.ie/centre-disability-law-policy/research/networks/">https://www.nuigalway.ie/centre-disability-law-policy/research/networks/</a>	2012-2016	n/a	n/a
77	Project: PRECEDE (Partnership for Reconciliation through Early Childhood Education and Development in Europe)	PRECEDE	Serbia	Serbia, Northern Ireland/ UK, Croatia, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Albania	Protection of children-children's rights	The goal is to support civil society influence over reconciliation process and cohesion through education in early years in the Balkan region and Europe.	pomocdeci@eunet.rs	<a href="http://www.childrensembassy.org.mk/content/pdf/Call%20for%20Applications.pdf">http://www.childrensembassy.org.mk/content/pdf/Call%20for%20Applications.pdf</a>	2012-2016	Liljana Vasic	n/a

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78	Rail Cluster of South Easte Europe	RCSEE	Serbia	SEE	Connectivity	<p><b>Main goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modernisation of railway system in the region;</li> <li>• harmonization of standards of railway systems in Southeast Europe;</li> <li>• increase of productivity and competitiveness in the international market;</li> <li>• improved external reputation and better positioning with EU and Brussels;</li> <li>• PR activities in the EU for improved financial support to national railways in the region;</li> <li>• initiate implementation of innovative technologies in the region, and increased transparency in this process;</li> <li>• Psynchronisation of laws and regulation in the region with the EU, enabling intensified passenger and cargo transfer in this part of Europe;</li> <li>• Development of public-private partnership in the railway sector in the region;</li> </ul>	dusan.korunoski@gmail.com rajicdr@gmail.com welcome@rcsee.org mvserbia@gmail.com d.rajic@bsn.rs	http://www.rcsee.org/rail-cluster/	n/a	Dušan Korunoski; Dragoljub Rajić	+381.63.442263, +381.64.1988881
79	Regional Centre for Forestry and Rural Development (REFORD)	REFORD	n/a	Slovenia, Montenegro, Croatia, Albania, BiH, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Bulgaria	Environment	REFORD focuses on private and communal forest owners, rural development for these communities and their related activities. We undertake projects that will help sustainable forest management in private and communal forests. REFORD is developing and providing professional vocational training to forest owners and users. Through these training private and communal forest owners are the first generation of private forest owners in our region receiving professional training in their fields of interest.	contact@refordcentre.org	http://refordcentre.org/	n/a	n/a	n/a
80	Regional Coordination of Associations of Missing Persons Families from ex-Yugoslavia	RCC	BiH	BiH, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro	Human rights	The regional coordination gathers associations from the countries of the former Yugoslavia, working on the problem of missing persons.	Sasa.Kulukcija@icmp.int	https://www.icmp.int/news/regional-coordination-of-families-of-the-missing-from-the-former-yugoslavia-and-icmp-agree-that-the-search-for-the-missing-must-continue/	n/a	Sasa Kulukcija - Communication Officer – Western Balkans	n/a
81	Regional LGBT network	n/a	Turkey, Croatia	Balkans	Human rights-LGBT	The aim of the network is to increase cooperation between LGBT organisations from the Balkans, Caucasus and Arab world due to the common roots of homophobia (nationalism, national conflicts, religion, patriarchies) in this geographic area.	pr@queerzagreb.org	https://lgbtnetwork.org/content/lgbt-network-news	n/a	n/a	n/a
82	Regional Network for Interculturalism and Non-Discrimination	n/a	North Macedonia	North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Turkey	Human rights	Four organisations Union of Balkan Egyptians UBE, Albanian Human Rights Group AHRG, Gorska Ruža Rakovac and Turkey Disable's Education and Solidarity Foundation seek to establish a network in order to jointly act in advocacy and lobbying on combating discrimination and intolerance on ethnic, religious, gender or any other differences, as well as towards people with disabilities.	ubegypt@t-home.mk	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
83	Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice in SEE	RWL	Kosovo	Albania, BiH, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia.	Gender equality	Founded in 2006, the Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice in Southeast Europe brings together women politicians and activists from the region who are committed to the goals of deepening human security, promoting women's rights and participation in decision-making processes and breaking barriers of ethno-centric politics. The Lobby has a total of 27 members from the seven different countries of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.		http://rwsee.org/	n/a	n/a	n/a
84	Right to the Village- Alliance for Rural and Small Communities Cultural Development	n/a	North Macedonia	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Greece	Culture	Right to the Village - Alliance for Rural and Small Communities Cultural Development is a network of developmental, cultural, local and community oriented organisations from the Western Balkans, joined together around the accomplishment of the shared vision of sustainable rural cultural and social development of the villages and small communities.	nikola@scca.org.mk	www.scca.org.mk www.rcc.org.mk www.reka.org.mk	n/a	Nikola Pisarev	n/a
85	Roma Women Empowerment Regional Project	n/a	n/a	BiH, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro	Roma	A regional response to the issue that is common for all four countries as well as the replication of best practice models within the region that would lead to improved policies related to discrimination of Roma people and particularly Roma women in the target region. This is a CARE project.		https://www.rcc.int/romaintegration2020/romadecadefold//documents/2.%20isc%20meetings/18%2018th%20Meeting%20of%20the_ISC_June%202010%20Slovakia/Presentations/Roma%20Women%20Empowerment%20Regional%20Project.pdf	n/a	n/a	n/a
86	Romani Early Years Network	n/a	Netherlands	Belgium, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Kosovo, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine	Roma	The Romani Early Years Network (REYN) is a Europe-wide leading advocacy network that promotes professionalism in early years, access of Romani and Traveller children to quality early childhood development (ECD) services and more diversity in the ECD workforce, including a better representation of Romani and Traveller professionals. We share knowledge, promote best practices, train practitioners and work with our members to achieve quality and equitable early childhood services.	kalisara.ric@gmail.com	https://reyn.eu/	n/a	n/a	0031 (0)71 516 1222
87	Save the Blue Heart of Europe	n/a	Germany, Austria	Albania, BiH, North Macedonia, Serbia	Environment	We are a coalition of NGOs who have launched the campaign "Save the Blue Heart of Europe" in order to raise awareness about the imminent dam craze on the Balkan peninsula and to spare the most valuable rivers and river stretches from destruction.	iva.lj..markovic@gmail.com	https://www.balkanrivers.net/	n/a	Iva Markovic	n/a
88	Project: SEE Media Observatory	n/a	n/a	WB and Turkey	Media	The project nurture and foster prominent role of civil society in the media reform processes in the countries of South East Europe. It aims at informing and sparking public debates on media freedom and pluralism, particularly addressing impact of media ownership and political clientelism, and at influencing media sector reform processes through developing media integrity index, regional media observatory, consultations and coalitions.	Brankica.Petkovic@mirovni-institut.si	https://www.mirovni-institut.si/en/projects/south-east-european-media-observatory-building-capacities-and-coalitions-for-monitoring-media-integrity-and-advancing-media-reforms/	2012-2016	Brankica Petkovic	n/a

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89	SEE Media Organization	SEEMO	Austria	Europe	Media	One of SEEMO's main activities is protecting press freedom by helping journalists and media outlets in South East Europe. Over 60 per cent of SEEMO's press releases and letters of protest to governmental and other officials have had positive results in the past. Every SEEMO protest is distributed to leading regional and international media, national and international governmental and non-governmental organisations, politicians, and also public persons and institutions.	vujovic@seemo.org	<a href="http://www.seemo.org/">http://www.seemo.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	43 1 513 39 40
90	SIGN Network	SIGN	Serbia	WB and Turkey	Civil society development	<p>In December 2012, SIGN network started a project aiming to ensure significant support of citizens for civil society initiatives by creating a more favorable environment for philanthropy development, giving for public good and fundraising in local communities. This will further contribute to sustainability of civil society organizations and increase their impact in the democratization processes in the Western Balkans region.</p> <p>Within the project activities that will be implemented until late 2016, special attention will be given to advocacy for legislative changes, leading towards instigating greater corporate and individual giving, adoption of standards for transparency and accountability in fundraising for civil society organizations, promotion of national and regional cooperation in development of local philanthropy and establishment of the first regional Sustainability Academy that will provide trainings and matching grants to organizations to successfully fundraise from local sources for initiatives of relevance for their respective communities.</p> <p>Activities dedicated to the improvement of legal framework for philanthropy, promotion of good fundraising practices, instigation of corporate social responsibility and cross-sectoral cooperation, are conducted in partnership between Trag foundation from Serbia, Mozaik foundation from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fund for Active Citizenship from Montenegro, Forum for citizens' initiatives from Kosovo and VIA foundation from Czech Republic. National Foundation for Civil Society Development from Croatia and Balkan Trust for Democracy participate as associates in the project.</p> <p>Project "SIGN for Sustainability" is implemented with financial support from European Union under the Partnership Programs for Civil Society Organizations and Balkan Trust for Democracy.</p> <p>+ SIGN UP in 2019 - <a href="http://sign.faktcg.org/about-us/">http://sign.faktcg.org/about-us/</a></p> <p>SIGN for Sustainability Project Manager is Marija Mitrovic from Trag Foundation (Serbia)</p>	marijam@tragfondacija.org branko@horus.mk	<a href="https://www.sign-network.org/activities/2014-06-04-21-49-22">https://www.sign-network.org/activities/2014-06-04-21-49-22</a>	2012-2016, 2016-2017	Branko Dokuzovski	+38978474720
91	SEE Business Incubators Network	n/a	North Macedonia	North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania	Socio-economic development	The basic purpose of the network is to initiate cooperation among all incubators in the region, and to achieve recognition (by academic institutions, business sector, local and central government) for the importance of business incubation models as a significant instrument for economic development.	natasa.petkova@yes.org.mk	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
92	SEE Network on Energy and Transport	SEENET	n/a	SEE	Environment	Problems related to hydro power projects in different countries of SEE have been recognized by the members of SEENET through which there are potentials for developing skills and capacities to work on stopping or changing unsustainable hydropower programmes and projects of national governments of the SEE region and joint work on policy level.	za@zelena-akcija.hr milica.koncar95@gmail.com milica.koncar@czs.org info@see-net.net	<a href="http://see-net.net/en/about_us">http://see-net.net/en/about_us</a>	2012-2016 (Zelena Akcija)	Luka Tomac; Milica Končar	+38765098280
93	SEE Heritage Network	"SEE Heritage Network"	Montenegro	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Romania	Peace and tolerance	South East European (SEE) Heritage is a network of non-governmental organisations from South East Europe, established in 2006. The mission of the SEE Heritage network is to work towards protecting and promoting the common cultural heritage with the aim of encouraging sustainable development of the region. The vision of the SEE Heritage network: South East Europe (SEE) - region where people cooperate, understand and respect each other on the basis of their cultural differences, believing that cultural, ethnic and religious diversity is a valuable resource.	secretary@seeheritage.net	<a href="http://www.seeheritage.org/">http://www.seeheritage.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a

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94	SEE Network for Professionalization of Media	SEENPM	Albania	Albania, BiH, Croatia, Hungary, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, slovenia, Serbia, Turkey	Media	<p><b>About Us</b></p> <p>What is SEENPM?</p> <p>The South East European Network for Professionalization of Media (SEENPM) is a network of 19 media centres and institutes across 12 countries of Central and South Eastern Europe.</p> <p>SEENPM promotes excellence in journalism through policy initiatives, research and training. It aims to protect and defend freedom of the press, support the development of independent media and journalism professional standards, and strengthen relations among journalists.</p> <p>Since its establishment in February 2000, SEENPM has conducted a wide range of media research and analysis projects often followed by advocacy initiatives. In addition, the network and its members have provided training and reporting opportunities to numerous media professionals.</p> <p><b>Our Vision</b></p> <p>SEENPM's Vision is that of a Central and Southeast Europe where free, independent and professional media strengthens freedom of expression as a cornerstone of democracy in a united and diverse Europe.</p> <p>We believe that societies that fail to respect freedom of expression as a fundamental right and robust journalism as a key component of democratic processes are bound to lose out on social, political, cultural and economic development.</p> <p><b>Our Mission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To help improve the skills of media professionals</li> <li>To embed media freedom and independence in the public and policy-making agenda through advocacy based on credible media monitoring, research and analysis</li> <li>To influence journalism education curricula</li> <li>To strengthen the capacity of media professionals to defend and protect their professional autonomy and labour rights</li> <li>To promote media self-regulation, editorial independence and ethical conduct</li> <li>To improve media legislation and other laws affecting media</li> <li>To monitor the implementation of access to information and media legislation</li> <li>To promote policies that safeguard media independence</li> <li>To promote the right to Freedom of Expression</li> <li>To support initiatives on media and information literacy and help create spaces for dialogue between the public and the media</li> <li>To cooperate with international organizations in advancing media issues in the region</li> </ul> <p><b>SEENPM's Objectives</b></p> <p>SEENPM focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguarding of the right to freedom of expression, in its multi-faceted manifestations and the development of an environment where freedom of expression is recognized as a basic human right.</li> <li>Promoting digital rights, a field where technological advances are rapid and the risk of disparities in access to and the use of new media is high. Addressing media and information literacy, as large segments of the population in the region have only limited capacity to access and critically interpret media content and articulate demands for quality and accountable media.</li> <li>Supporting media accountability and professionalism, including through media education and labour rights, with a view to enabling the media to fulfil its public service role.</li> <li>Strengthening its advocacy work to emerging as a strong regional voice in support of media integrity, which in SEENPM's view should not be just a matter of professional interest for journalists, but an issue in which whole societies and the international community have a stake.</li> <li>SEENPM is a member of IFEX and the Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD)."</li> </ul>	tihomir.loza@seenpm.org ilda@institutemedia.org IOANA@CJI.RO	<a href="https://seenpm.org/">https://seenpm.org/</a>	2019	Tihomir Loza; Ilda Londo; Ioana Avadani	447786392859; 40723508278
95	SEE Youth Network	SEEYN	BiH	Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Bulgaria, Albania, Slovenia	Youth	<p>The South East European Youth Network (SEEYN) is a network of organisations involving 15 member NGOs from 8 countries in an attempt to overcome differences among societies that have a recent tradition of conflicts by gathering young people from the entire South East Europe region to work together on global issues. SEEYN aims to promote pro-social values, youth employability, peace and understanding through the development of volunteering grassroots and exchange programmes, supporting youth initiatives, advocacy and capacity building.</p>	mirela@seeyn.org	<a href="http://www.seeyn.org/">http://www.seeyn.org/</a>	2014	Mirela Rajkovic	+38761910316
96	SEE Advisory Service Network	SEASN	Croatia	Croatia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Kosovo, Slovenia, Hungary	Agriculture	<p><b>"Main SEASN objectives are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing the efficiency of agricultural advisory services in order to develop agriculture and rural areas in the region;</li> <li>a dynamic exchange of knowledge and experiences of advisory services;</li> <li>simple exchange of experiences, knowledge and information, on an understandable local languages;</li> <li>easier cooperation with similar organizations in the region and Europe;</li> <li>regional projects cooperation;</li> <li>regular correspondence among members of the Association."</li> </ul>	igor.hrovatic@kgzs.si milan.husnjak@savjetodavna.hr	<a href="http://seasn.eu/">http://seasn.eu/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a



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No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
97	SEE Organic Network	SEON	n/a	North Macedonia, BiH, Croatia, Slovenia, Kosovo, Serbia, Albania,	Agriculture	SEON MACEDONIA is an internet platform designed to encourage the development of organic production in Macedonia.  SEON MACEDONIA is part of the regional internet platform seeon.org This regional platform aims to enable the development of organic production in the region of Southeast Europe by enabling the exchange of information between different stakeholders in organic production from countries in the region.  The regional platform is an initiative of the Southeast Europe Organic Network (SEON) and was developed with the support of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The national platform SEEON MACEDONIA is entrusted with the demolition of the Federation of Manufacturers of Organic Products of Macedonia.	angelovski@seeon.org dvm.gangelovski@gmail.com	<a href="https://www.seeon.org/glb/imprint">https://www.seeon.org/glb/imprint</a>	n/a	Goran Angelovski	n/a
98	SEE Network of Associations of Mediators	SEEMF	Montenegro	WB	Democratization	The South Eastern European Mediation Forum (SEEMF) as regional network of mediators that supports and advocates the development of mediation in South Eastern Europe – the former Yugoslavia and Albania, was founded in Sarajevo, 2005 and was formally registered in Podgorica, May 2011. SEEMF is working on professionalizing the use of mediation in the region.	posredovanje@t-com.me	n/a	n/a	n/a	
99	SEE Queer Network	“SEE Q Network”	Croatia	BiH, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia.	Human rights-LGBT	South-eastern European Queer Network of LGBTIQ activists from the former Yugoslavia (SEE Q Network) is a regional network of LGBTIQ activists and representatives of approximately 20 LGBT organisations from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo/a, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovenia.	n/a	<a href="https://www.astraeafoundation.org/stories/southeastern-european-queer-network/">https://www.astraeafoundation.org/stories/southeastern-european-queer-network/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
100	SEE Coalition on Whistleblower Protection	n/a	Germany, Albania	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, Serbia, Moldova, Czech Republic, Ukraine, North Macedonia, Croatia, Kosovo, Greece	Anti-corruption	Dedicated to strengthening legal protections and rights for whistleblowers, investigating whistleblower cases, and raising awareness of the value of whistleblowing to fight crime and corruption. The Coalition is comprised of more than 35 NGOs and other groups from 15 Southeast and East European countries.	adyrmishi@idmalbania.org	<a href="https://see-whistleblowing.org/">https://see-whistleblowing.org/</a>	n/a	Arjan Dyrmishi	n/a
101	SEE Leadership for Development and Integrity Center for the Study of Democracy	SELDI	North Macedonia	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey, Moldova, Romania	Anti-corruption	The objective of the regional initiative is to contribute to a dynamic civil society in the region, capable of participating in public debate and influencing policy and decision-making process in the area of anti-corruption and good governance.	ruslan.stefanov@online.bg skt@mcms.mk	<a href="https://seldi.net/home/">https://seldi.net/home/</a>	2012-2016, 2016-2017	Ruslan Stefanov; Snezana Kamilovska Trpovska	35929713000; 0038970821865
102	Project: Straight way to integrity and self-development of youth with fewer possibilities SWISYO NET	SWISYO	Albania	Albania, Italy, Serbia, Croatia, BiH	Youth	The project focuses in giving opportunities to youth workers, especially youth with fewer opportunities, to gain skills, knowledge, connections and experiences in inclusive social enterprise establishment as a development opportunity for themselves and their peers. It addresses the need for opportunities for self-development, integrity and inclusion in society without discrimination because of their economic or social status.	teftansgk@yahoo.com	<a href="http://swisyo.net/">http://swisyo.net/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
103	Terra Madre Balkans network	n/a	n/a	Balkans	Food	Terra Madre Balkans has been fighting to save the gastronomic traditions and food biodiversity of one of Europe's most fascinating and least-known regions. Terra Madre Balkans is the first network of its kind to unite food communities from several countries of the same region.  Terra Madre Balkans – The network  Terra Madre Balkans is a network of all food communities and Slow Food projects in the Balkan Peninsula. Since 2010, Terra Madre Balkans has been fighting to save the gastronomic traditions and food biodiversity of one of Europe's most fascinating and least-known regions.  Terra Madre Balkans is the first network of its kind to unite food communities from several countries of the same region. Slow Food and Terra Madre formed a deep-rooted network in the region with thousands of supporters, 24 Slow Food Presidia, 100 food communities, 50 chefs, 15 educational programs on nutrition and taste in schools and over 280 Balkan products listed in Slow Food's Ark of Taste catalogue.  The Terra Madre Balkans network meets every two years, but its energy is mostly deployed in small initiatives around the region: knowledge exchanges between Bosnian and Macedonian producers, training workshops in Romania for students from different countries, campaigns to protect the landscape and the rights of small-scale farmers, and village festivals celebrating the local agrobiodiversity and the best of local cuisine. All this is Terra Madre Balkans.	dessidim3010@gmail.com	<a href="https://www.essedra.com/biodiversity/terra-madre-balkans/">https://www.essedra.com/biodiversity/terra-madre-balkans/</a>		Dessislava Dimitrova	+359885432540
104	The Network of Low HIV Prevalence Countries in Central and Southeast Europe	NeLP	Serbia, North Macedonia	Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Hungary	Health	NeLP is the regional network of CSOs working in the field of HIV/AIDS in the Low HIV Prevalence Countries in Central and South East Europe. NeLP calls for international attention to the serious HIV conditions in Central and South East Europe. Unlike the high prevalence HIV epidemic raging in North East Europe or the more mature epidemic to the West, the HIV epidemic in these countries is low prevalence. Nonetheless it can be deadly. NeLP believes it can bring more positive attention to the serious HIV conditions in this region. Through mutual support, information sharing, capacity building and coordinated activities, NeLP hopes to overcome the obstacles to quality treatment and care, comprehensive and evidence-based prevention programmes, and successful legislative reforms, which have troubled our regions for so long.	info@proi.ba	<a href="http://proi.ba/en/in-focus/nelp-the-network-of-low-hiv-prevalence-countries-in-central-and-southeast-europe-strategic-meeting">http://proi.ba/en/in-focus/nelp-the-network-of-low-hiv-prevalence-countries-in-central-and-southeast-europe-strategic-meeting</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a

List of identified regional networks

No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
105	The Western Balkan Regional Initiative - The Future of the Welfare State	n/a	Serbia	WB	Socio-economic development	<p>Focusing on the welfare state issues in the six Western Balkan countries, a group of think-tank organizations and social policy researchers has developed the Regional Platform with the aim to incite permanent discussion and act jointly in the areas of the welfare state at the regional level.</p> <p>Most challenges identified in more developed countries are also present in the WBs, mainly in an even more acute and specific form. In European terms, poverty and risk of poverty are high in the Western Balkans. Most of the WB countries have a very low gross domestic product, unfavourable social situation, high unemployment and inadequate education and health outcomes, as well as inefficient executive government and administration. High emigration, high share of long-term unemployment, as well as widespread grey economy are specific challenges in this region. In the future, welfare states can also expect to be particularly affected by intensifying changes in household structure and acceleration of EU integration.</p> <p>The existing and emerging challenges, as well as the possible increase of investment in the social sector under the assumption of growing budgets, create the need to review the different strategic choices and options to facilitate the enhancement of welfare states in the Western Balkans. The initial idea of the Regional Initiative is to engage the most prominent researchers and leaders in society with these issues.</p> <p>The Regional Initiative intends to create added value through influencing existing processes which promote a sustainable reform agenda in the region, such as economic governance and Economic Reform Programme, EU negotiation process, Employment and Social Reform Programmes. One of the goals is the improvement of the social dimension of the European integration in the Western Balkans.</p> <p>The accession of Western Balkan countries to the EU, although still an uncertain and distant prospect can bring advantages, but also implies challenges. The advantages are achievable owing to "soft" pressures to reach certain standards in the social sector, experience sharing and transfer of knowledge and ideas, imposing requirements to adopt relevant strategies and reports, possibilities of utilising education institutions, as well as access to European Social Funds. There are potential indirect influences in the economic sphere, as well as in terms of reinforcing the rule of law and strengthening democratic institutions. Challenges are also potentially important, which may include additional expenditures competing with social protection, creation of overly high expectations among citizens in terms of the capacities to meet various needs, imposing priorities and high standards, as well as lack of capacities to use European funds.</p> <p>One of the key outputs of the initiative and tools of influence is holding of a regional annual event the Future of the Welfare State in the Western Balkans (informally named the Social Davos of the Western Balkans). The first regional conference is planned to be held in June 2018 in Belgrade.</p>	marjan.petreski@financethink.mk office@csp.org.rs	<a href="http://futureofthewelfarestate.org/regional-initiative/contact/">http://futureofthewelfarestate.org/regional-initiative/contact/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
106	Think for Europe Network	TEN	Serbia	Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, BiH	Democratization; Rule of law	<p>"Think for Europe" Network of Think Tanks and EU Policy Research Centres in South-East Europe (TEN) was established in 2013 against the background of weak regional cooperation in EU related policy research. In the process of EU accession, the countries in the region face similar challenges: rule of law, sustainability of reforms and administrative capacities to ensure implementation of law harmonised with the EU acquis. Furthermore, ownership of the reform process is crucial to ensure sustainability. Involvement of civil society, and especially think tanks in shaping the environment for change and advocating policy changes is substantial for successful EU integration of the region.</p> <p>TEN members are brought together by the values of good governance and rule of law as primary drivers of the development of our societies. Furthermore, our cooperation aims to promote openness, transparency as well as partnership. Our example demonstrates how the regional cooperation can work and bring good to our region, stimulate the transfer of experience and induce healthy peer pressure.</p>	secretariat@thinkforeurope.org milena.lazarevic@europeanpolicy.org	<a href="https://www.thinkforeurope.org/">https://www.thinkforeurope.org/</a>	n/a	n/a	00381 11 4082 265
107	Triple A for Citizens	Triple A	Belgium	BiH, Serbia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro and Turkey.	Civil society development	The project Triple A for Citizens aims to strengthen the role of civil society organisations which provide Access to information, Advice and Active help (free legal aid) services to citizens with regards to their rights	kenan.hadzimusic@ecas.org milena.vasic@yucom.org.rs	<a href="https://ecas.org/projects/triple-a/">https://ecas.org/projects/triple-a/</a>	2012-2016	Kenan Hadzimusic	n/a
108	WB P/CVE CSO HUB (unofficial name)	n/a	n/a	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Turkey.		The Platform aims at strengthening cooperation and coordination in the area of prevention and countering of radicalization and violent extremism in SEE at national and regional levels under the political umbrella of the SEECP, focusing mainly on the so-called "soft" measures.	andjelija.lucic@forum-mne.com		2016-2017	Andjelija Lucic	+382 20 602 710
109	WeB4YES-Western Balkan Civil Society Organisations for Youth Employment Support	WeB4YES	Serbia	WB	Youth	This Project represents a regional-scale initiative designed to deliver innovative cross-sectoral approaches and provide young unemployed citizens of the Western Balkan region opportunities for employability enhancement and employment. The Project is designed to address the existing challenges of insufficient cooperation among the civil society actors and public authorities in Western Balkan in the policy processes and decision-making toward the reform process regarding youth unemployment.	ivan.topalovic@bos.rs	<a href="https://www.web4yes.eu/">https://www.web4yes.eu/</a>	2016-2017	n/a	n/a

List of identified regional networks

No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
110	Western Balkans Migration Network	WB-MIGNET	BiH	WB	Refugees	In early 2016, think tanks from 7 WB countries, which work for many years in the field of migration, created the Western Balkans Migration Network (WB-MIGNET), a new community of practice in the field of migration focused regionally on the Western Balkans.  The first activity of the WB-MIGNET is development of the Observatory for the WB, an online platform for policy makers, researchers and donors interested in the migration issues in WB countries.”	contact@credi.ba	<a href="https://wb-mignet.org/about-us/">https://wb-mignet.org/about-us/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
111	WB Network of Schools of Political Studies	n/a	Serbia	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Human rights	The key objective of the Network is promoting the universal values of democracy and human rights through training political, economic, social and cultural leaders in countries in transition. All partners are CSOs set up under the legislation of the country in which they are located.	office@bfpe.org	www.bfpe.org	n/a	n/a	n/a
112	WB Region Network	n/a	North Macedonia	WB	Regional development	The network will connect the efforts for stronger promotion of the concept of regional development in the Western Balkan (WB) countries.	fillip.sekuloski@predaplus.eu	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
113	WB Rural Development Network	WBRDN	BiH	WB	Agriculture	Several local civil society organisations from the Western Balkan countries (Institute for Democracy and Mediation – IDM from Albania, Foundation Agro- Centre for Education – FACE from Macedonia, Agency for Cooperation, Education and Development from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Natura Balkanika from Serbia, etc.) have initiated the establishment of Western Balkan Rural Development Network – WBRDN that will work in all Western Balkan countries. These organisations are strong partners from a previous period where they participated in the implementation of a joint TEMPUS project. In many countries of the WB, National Rural Development Networks have been established. These networks are the main actor in mobilising CSOs active in rural development and in influencing relevant policy preparation and implementation in the agriculture and rural development sector. Taking into account the very similar position of each Balkan country in the EU accession process it is obvious that regional cooperation and partnership can help CSOs and other stakeholders in better policy creation and programmes implementation.	m.matavulj@aced.ba	<a href="http://www.brdnetwork.org/balkan-rural-development-network-officially-established/">http://www.brdnetwork.org/balkan-rural-development-network-officially-established/</a>	2015	n/a	n/a
114	WB Enabling Project for Civil Society Monitoring of Public Administration Reform – WeBER	WeBER	n/a	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia	Democratization, Rule of law	The WeBER methodology comprises a combination of activities aimed at improving the capacity of civil society organizations in the Western Balkans to participate in PAR, creating venues for their dialogue with the governments on PAR (WeBER Platform), as well as creating the evidence for meaningful dialogue – the PAR Monitor.	milos.djindjic@cep.org.rs	<a href="http://www.par-monitor.org/">http://www.par-monitor.org/</a>	2015	n/a	n/a
115	WB Regional Platform for advocating media freedom and journalists’ safety	n/a	n/a	BiH, Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Media	The objective of the establishment and operation of the Regional Platform is the creation of a favourable legal and social environment for media pluralism by empowering journalists’ associations and media trade unions to become an efficient, responsible and independent actor in advocating media freedoms and EU standards, as well as rights of citizens to information and to variety of information from different source.	tamara.filipovic@nuns.rs	<a href="https://safejournalists.net/">https://safejournalists.net/</a>	2015	n/a	n/a
116	YouSEE - Platform for social innovation in youth employment	YouSEE	Montenegro	Kosovo, Turkey, Serbia, Albania, North Macedonia, BiH	Youth	YouSee! Platform” is a regional response to youth unemployment in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey. This is your permanent address to promote employment and social cohesion initiatives. This is youth voice that advocate for solutions to overcome challenges in youth unemployment and path for unique action – interaction – reaction.  Ownership of this page is given to you(th), especially to those one with PURE IDEAS, POSITIVE APPROACH TO LIFE, RESPONSIBLE AND aware of HUMAN CAPITAL POWER in community development. Those who don’t believe that unemployment challenges will be solved without their strong effort to support process with ideas, action – interaction - reaction. We are looking for solution and fight for its implementation.  We are sure that joint action at regional level and your commitment to the whole process could prepare fertile ground for social innovations that will be missing part of the regional solution to increase youth employment. Wide regional coalition over the youth employment issue give us power to move things forward. Fighting for human-centered policies, we promote pro-social values and our solutions take care about social cohesion in society with particular focus on youth at risk of employment marginalization according to socio-economic status and place of living.  We are unifying disunity in community resources and we understand that each of us personally is part of the SOLUTION FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT.  YOU SEE! – That is the reason why we are here.  You are new gold member? We need your help.  Contribute to the creation of our page content, share with us your positive thoughts and ideas on solutions for youth employment. Increase visibility of our initiatives as well actively joins them. Inform yourself and friends about your community.  Tell them we are UNIQUE, TRUSTFUL AND CREATIVE PLATFORM that support and respect your current life stand – I DESIRE JOB, as well JOB that implies DIGNITY and SECURITY.	sannda@zid.org.me igor_milosevic@gmail.com	<a href="http://www.youseefor.me/">http://www.youseefor.me/</a>	2014; 2016-2017 (ZID-lead)	Sanda Rakocevic	n/a

**List of identified regional networks**

No	Name	Acronym	Base/Coordination Office	Coverage	Area of work	Brief Description	Email	Web-site	CSF project (year)	Contact person	Phone
117	Project: Youth Bank Hub Western Balkan and Turkey	YBHWBT	n/a	Western Balkan and Turkey	Youth	We support youth policy changes to achieve higher participation of young people in political, economic and social life in each country.	info@ybhwt.eu bojana.jevtovic@divac.com	<a href="https://ybhwt.eu/">https://ybhwt.eu/</a>	2015	n/a	n/a
118	Youth Initiative for Human Rights	YIHR	n/a	Serbia, Kosovo, Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Youth	The Youth Initiative for Human Rights is a regional network of non-governmental organisations with programmes on the territories of Serbia, Kosovo, Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Initiative was formed by young people from these countries in order to enhance youth participation in the democratization of the society and empowerment of the rule of law through the process of facing the past and establishing new, progressive connections in the post-conflict region of former Yugoslavia.	<a href="http://www.yihr.org/en/">http://www.yihr.org/en/</a>	<a href="https://yihr.org/">https://yihr.org/</a>	2014; 2016-2017	n/a	n/a
119	Youthocracy	n/a	North Macedonia	North Macedonia, Italy, Austria, Cyprus and Slovenia	Youth	Youthocracy has a mission to create and share best practices and methods for empowerment, engagement and activation for youth, through establishment of a network/web of European youth organizations that all work by using innovative, but different methods and approaches.	ecologic.mk@gmail.com	<a href="https://youthocracynetwork.wordpress.com/">https://youthocracynetwork.wordpress.com/</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a







# Annex 10. List of regional EU-CSF projects 2012-2019

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List of regional EU-CSF projects 2012-2019

No	Action Title	Period of Implementation	Country/Region where the action take place	Orrganisations Name	Country	Position in The Project	e-mail	Web of The Project or Lead	Network/organization previously identified	Does it appear in Survey?	Does it appear in another year?
<b>2019</b>											
1	Lot 1 Roma integration			Roma Active Albania	Albania	Lead	a.hasantari@gmail.com; a.hasantari@raa.al;		no	yes	Yes 2015
2	Lot 2 Protection and/or inclusion of vulnerable groups			Agencija za saradnju, edukaciju i razvoj udruzenja gradjana	BiH	Lead	d.vucic@aced.ba		no	no	Yes 2014
				Caritas Serbia	Serbia	Partner	secretariat@caritas-sabac.rs m.nikolic@caritas-sabac.rs		no	no	Yes 2015
				Kosovo Education Center Foundation	Kosovo	Partner	office@kec-ks.org dpupovci@kec-ks.org mmula@kec-ks.org	<a href="http://kec-ks.org/projektet/?lang=en">http://kec-ks.org/projektet/?lang=en</a>	yes	no	no
3	Lot 3 Promotion of women's rights and gender equality			Reactor	North Macedonia	Lead	marija@reactor.org.mk		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
4	Lot 4 Media freedom and pluralism			Nezavisno udruzenje novinara Srbije	Serbia	Lead	predsednik@nuns.rs sekretar@nuns.rs		no	no	Yes 2015
				SEE Network for Professionalization of the Media	Albania	Partner	office@seenpm.org	<a href="https://seenpm.org/members/">https://seenpm.org/members/</a>	n/a	n/a	no
				Albanian Media Institute, Tirana, Albania	Albania	Partner	info@institutemedia.org		n/a	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
				Center for Independent Journalism, Bucharest, Romania	Romania	Partner	ioana@cji.ro		n/a	n/a	no
				Center for Independent Journalism, Budapest, Hungary	Hungary	Partner	info@cij.hu		n/a	n/a	no
				Independent Journalism Center, Chisinau, Moldova	Moldova	Partner	n/a		n/a	n/a	no
				Investigative Journalism Center, Croatia	Croatia	Partner	n/a		n/a	n/a	no
				IPS Communication Foundation / bianet.org, Istanbul, Turkey	Turkey	Partner	<a href="http://bianet.org/english/sayfa/about-us">http://bianet.org/english/sayfa/about-us</a>		n/a	n/a	no
				Kosovo Media Institute, Kosovo*	Kosovo	Partner	<a href="https://ikmk-ks.com/rreth-nesh/">https://ikmk-ks.com/rreth-nesh/</a>		n/a	n/a	no
				Macedonian Institute for Media, Skopje, North Macedonia	North Macedonia	Partner	mim@mim.org.mk bb@mim.org.mk		n/a	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
				Media Center, Belgrade, Serbia	Serbia	Partner	mc.mail@mc.rs		n/a	n/a	no
				Media CenterCaglavica, Kosovo*	Kosovo	Partner	n/a		n/a	n/a	no
				Media Center, Nis, Serbia	Serbia	Partner	<a href="http://mirc.rs/kontakt/">http://mirc.rs/kontakt/</a>	<a href="http://www.mirc.rs">www.mirc.rs</a>	n/a	n/a	no
				Mediacentar, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	kontakt@media.ba ines@media.ba maida@media.ba kontakt@media.ba		no	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
				Media Development Center, Sofia, Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Partner	yana.pelovska@mediacenterbg.org		no	n/a	no
				Media Diversity Institute Western Balkans, Belgrade, Serbia	Serbia	Partner	ivana.jelaca@media-diversity.org		no	no	no
				Media Plan Institute, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	n/a		n/a	n/a	no
				Montenegro Media Institute, Podgorica, Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	n/a		n/a	n/a	no
				Novi Sad School of Journalism, Novi Sad, Serbia	Serbia	Partner	milan@novinarska-skola.org.rs		no	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
				Peace Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia	Slovenia	Partner	iztok.sori@mirovni-institut.si		no	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
				Platform for Independent Journalism (P24), Istanbul, Turkey	Turkey	Partner	n/a		n/a	n/a	no
5	Lot 5 Enhancing CSOs engagement in PAR			Centar za Evropske Politike	Serbia	Lead	office@cep.org.rs milos.djindjic@cep.org.rs nebojsa.lazarevic@cep.org.rs marko.obradovic@cep.org.rs sibina.golubovic@cep.org.rs		no	yes	Yes 2015

List of regional EU-CSF projects 2012-2019

No	Action Title	Period of Implementation	Country/Region where the action take place	Orrganisations Name	Country	Position in The Project	e-mail	Web of The Project or Lead	Network/organization previously identified	Does it appear in Survey?	Does it appear in another year?
6	Lot 6 Enhancing CSOs engagement in protection-sensitive migration management			Group 484	Serbia	Lead	office@grupa484.org.rs jelena.unijat@grupa484.org.rs	https://www.grupa484.org.rs/en/team/	no	yes	no
7	Lot 7 Innovative solutions to promote youth employment and environment sustainability			Centar za omladinski rad	Serbia	Lead	vanja.kalaba@czor.org	www.czor.org	no	no	no
				Junior Achievement Serbia	Serbia	Partner	darko.radicanin@ja-serbia.org	www.ja-serbia.org	no	yes	no
				Ana and Vlada Divac Foundation	Serbia	Partner	info@divac.com		no	yes	Yes 2015
8	Lot 9 Enhancing role of CSOs in the digital agenda			Metamorphosis	North Macedonia	Lead	info@metamorphosis.org.mk		yes	no	Yes 2015
9	Lot 10 Reconciliation and inter-cultural dialogue			Media Diversity	UK	Lead	info@media-diversity.org		no	no	no
				Goethe Institute	Germany	Partner	n/a		n/a	n/a	no
10	Lot 11 Support to small scale projects promoting cooperation between communities and citizens from Serbia and Kosovo			Centar for Visual Arts Multimedia (Kosovo)	Kosovo	Lead	dthiange@interarts.net cultureforall@interarts.net rkrasniqi@interarts.net cultureforall@interarts.net		no	no	no
				Association of Women Sandglass (Serbia)	Serbia	Partner	sandglass.ngo@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Doku Fest (Kosovo)	Kosovo	Partner	info@dokufest.com		no	no	no
<b>2016-2017</b>											
11	COMMUNITIES FIRST: Creation of a civil society hub to address violent extremism - from prevention to reintegration	36 Months	Albania, BiH, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia	forum mladih	Montenegro	Lead	montenegro@forum-mne.com		no	no	Yes 2015
				Center for Common Ground	North Macedonia	Partner	info@ccg.org.mk		no	no	no
				Center for Legal Civic Initiatives	Albania	Partner	avokatore2@yahoo.com		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Cultural Center Damad	Serbia	Partner	office@kcdamad.org ivan.mijatov@hotmail.com	www.kcdamad.org	no	no	no
				Hope and Homes for Children	BIH	Partner	hhcbosnia@hotmail.com jasmina.zulfikarpasic@hhc.ba jasna.hodzic@hhc.ba		no	no	no
				Partners Center for Conflict Managment	Kosovo	Partner	partnerskosova@gmail.com	https://www.facebook.com/pg/partnerskosova/about/?ref=page_internal	yes	no	no
12	Regional CSO Activism for Regional Reconciliation in the former Yugoslavia - in Support of RECOM	36 Months	BiH, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Fond za humanitarno pravo	Serbia	Lead	buki@hlc-rdc.org jelena.krstic@hlc-rdc.org;		no	no	no
				Centar za gradjansko obrazovanje / Centre for Civic Education	Montenegro	Partner	info@cgo-cce.org		no	no	no
				Centar za istrazhuvane i kreirane na politiki CIKP Skopje Zdruzenie	North Macedonia	Partner	daskalovski@crpm.org.mk crpm@crpm.org.mk		no	yes	Yes 2015
				Centre for Democracy and Transitional Justice	BiH	Partner	cdtj.bl@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Documenta Centar za Suocavanje s Proslascu Udruge	Croatia	Partner	svi zaposlenici/e imaju službenu e-mail adresu u formatu ime.prezime@documenta.hr	https://www.documenta.hr/hr/struktura-organizacije.html	no	no	no
				Humanitarian Law Center Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	office@hlc-kosovo.org	https://www.hlc-kosovo.org/contact/	no	no	no
				The Association for Transitional Justice, Accountability and Remembrance in Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	tjarbh@gmail.com	http://tranzicijska-pravda.org/kontakt/	no	no	no

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				Youth Initiative for Human Rights	Croatia	Partner	morana.starcevic@yihhr.org	<a href="http://yihhr.hr/en/contact/">http://yihhr.hr/en/contact/</a>	yes	no	Yes 2014
				Youth Initiative for Human Rights	Serbia	Partner	bojan@yihhr.org ivan.djuric@yihhr.org	<a href="https://www.yihhr.rs/bhs/tim/">https://www.yihhr.rs/bhs/tim/</a>	yes	no	Yes 2014
13	<b>Balkan Transitional Justice Initiative</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Udruzenje Balkanska Istrazivacka Regionalna Mreza u Bosni i Hercegovini	BiH	Lead	anisa@birn.eu.com		yes	yes	Yes 2014
				Balkan Investigative Reporting Network Albania, (Birn)	Albania	Partner	kristina.voko@birn.eu.com		yes	yes	Yes 2014
				Balkan Investigative Reporting Network in Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	anisa@birn.eu.com		yes	yes	Yes 2014
				Balkan Investigative Reporting Network-Birn Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	office@birn.eu.com		yes	yes	Yes 2014
				Balkanska Istrazivacka Mreza	Serbia	Partner	office.serbia@birn.eu.com georgijev@birn.eu.com d.obradovic@birn.eu.com		yes	yes	Yes 2014
				Balkanska Istrazivacka Reporterska Mreza	North Macedonia	Partner	office.north.macedonia@birn.eu.com		yes	yes	Yes 2014
				Stichting Impunity Watch	The Netherlands	Partner	info@impunitywatch.org	<a href="https://www.impunitywatch.org/contact-us">https://www.impunitywatch.org/contact-us</a>	no	no	no
14	<b>Media for Citizens - Citizens for Media. Building capacities of CSOs to advance Media and Information Literacy in Western Balkans</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia	Media and Civil Society Development Foundation Mediacentar"	BiH	Lead	ines@media.ba maida@media.ba kontakt@media.ba		no	no	no
				Albanian Media Institute	Albania	Partner	info@institutemedia.org rlani@institutemedia.org		no	yes	Yes 2019
				Institut za Medije Crne Gore (Montenegro Media Institute)	Montenegro	Partner	imcg@mminstitute.org	<a href="https://www.mminstitute.org/onama.html">https://www.mminstitute.org/onama.html</a>	no	no	Yes 2019
				Macedonian Institute for Media	North Macedonia	Partner	mim@mim.org.mk		no	no	Yes 2019
				Mirovni Institute Zavod	Slovenia	Partner	franja.arlic@mirovni-institut.si	<a href="https://www.mirovni-institut.si/en/staff/">https://www.mirovni-institut.si/en/staff/</a>	yes	no	Yes 2019
				Novosadska Novinarska Skola Udruzenie	Serbia	Partner	milan@novinarska-skola.org.rs		no	no	Yes 2019
				South East European Network for Professionalization Of Media	Albania	Partner	admin@seenpm.org	<a href="https://seenpm.org/category/albania/">https://seenpm.org/category/albania/</a>	no	no	Yes 2019
15	<b>Balkan Tender Watch</b>	48 Months	BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Fond za Otvoreno Društvo	Serbia	Lead	office@fosserbia.org	<a href="http://www.fosserbia.org/sr/onama/tim.html">http://www.fosserbia.org/sr/onama/tim.html</a>	no	no	Yes 2012-2016
				Center for Civil Communications	North Macedonia	Partner	center@ccc.org.mk; gfilkov@ccc.org.mk		no	no	no
				Kosova Foundation for Open Society	Kosovo	Partner	info@kfos.org		no	no	no
				Mreza za Afirmaciju Nevladinog Sektora	Montenegro	Partner	mans@t-com.me	<a href="https://www.mans.co.me/">https://www.mans.co.me/</a>	no	no	Yes 2015
				Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	dobrila@soros.org.ba dobrila@osfbih.org.ba		no	no	no
16	<b>Balkans Act Now (BAN - phase III)</b>	45 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia	Akcija Protiv Trgovine Ljudima – Astra	Serbia	Lead	sos@astra.rs astra@astra.rs dn@astra.rs sos@astra.rs		yes	yes	Yes 2012-2016
				Association for Action Against Violence and Trafficking in Human Beings Open Gate" Skopje	North Macedonia	Partner	lastrada@lastrada.org.mk info@lastrada.org.mk jasmina@lastrada.org.mk stojne@lastrada.org.mk		no	yes	Yes 2016-2017
				Center for Legal Civic Initiatives	Albania	Partner	n/a		no	no	Yes 2019
				Netherlands Helsinki Committee	The Netherlands	Partner	office@nhc.nl	<a href="https://www.nhc.nl/contact/">https://www.nhc.nl/contact/</a>	no	no	no
				Udruzenje H.o.medjunarodni forum Solidarnosti-Emmaus	BiH	Partner	azra.ribic@mfs-emmaus.ba forum.solidarnosti@bih.net.ba mladi@mfs-emmaus.ba		no	no	no

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				Women's Rights Center	Montenegro	Partner	women.mne@gmail.com	http://womensrightscenter.org/me/kontakt/	no	no	Yes 2016-2017
17	<b>Regional YOUTH COMPACT for Europe</b>	36 Months	North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Fond Centar za Demokratiju	Serbia	Lead	info@centaronline.org	http://www.centaronline.org/sr/kontakt/kontakt	no	no	no
				Agencija Lokalne Demokratije Mostar	BiH	Partner	ldamostar@aldaintranet.org		no	no	Yes 2014
				Local Democracy Agency Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	ldamontenegro@aldaintranet.org	https://www.alda-europe.eu/newsite/lda_dett.php?id=4	no	no	Yes 2014
				Association Of Social Democratic Municipalities	Turkey	Partner	info@sodem.org.tr	https://sodem.org.tr/sodem-hakkinda/yonetim-kurulu.html	no	no	no
				Local Democracy Agency Albania	Albania	Partner	ldaalbania@aldaintranet.org	https://www.alda-europe.eu/cooperation/lda_dett.php?id=12	no	no	no
				Ug Agencija Lokalne Demokratije Prijedor	BiH	Partner	ldaprijedor@aldaintranet.org		no	no	Yes 2014
				Local Democracy Agency Of Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	ldakosovo@aldaintranet.org	https://www.alda-europe.eu/newsite/lda_dett.php?id=3	no	no	Yes 2014
				Local Democracy Agency	Serbia	Partner	ldacss@aldaintranet.org	https://www.alda-europe.eu/newsite/lda_dett.php?id=2	no	no	Yes 2014
				Associazione Per L'ambasciata Della Democrazia Locale A Zavidovice Onlus	Italy	Partner	segreteria@adl-zavidovici.eu ldazavidovici@aldaintranet.org	https://www.adl-zavidovici.eu/contatti/	no	no	Yes 2014
				Youth Act Center	Albania	Partner	info@youthact.al		no	no	no
				Centar Lokalne Demokratije Lda	Serbia	Partner	se povtoruva pogore		no	no	Yes 2014
				Crta	Serbia	Partner	office@crta.rs vukosava.crnjanski@crta.rs;		no	no	yes 2015
				Association Des Agences De La Democratie Locale	France	Partner	aldastrasbourg@aldaintranet.org	https://www.alda-europe.eu/newsite/contacts.php	no	no	no
18	<b>Civil Society for Good Governance and AntiCorruption in Southeast Europe: Capacity Building for Monitoring, Advocacy and Awareness Raising (SELDI)</b>	48 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo, Turkey	Macedonian Center for International Cooperation Skopje	North Macedonia	Lead	mcms@mcms.org.mk; akr@mcms.mk		yes	no	no
				Albanian Center for Economic Research (Acer)	Albania	Partner	n/a		no	no	no
				Analitika - Centar za Društvena Istraživanja,	BiH	Partner	tarik.jusic@analitika.ba info@analitika.ba nermina.voloder@analitika.ba		yes	no	no
				Centar Savremene Politike	Serbia	Partner	zarko.sunderic@csp.org.rs office@centarsavremenepolitike.rs	https://www.facebook.com/pg/centarsavremenepolitike/about/?ref=page_internal	no	no	no
				Center for Democratic Transition	Montenegro	Partner	cdtmn@t-com.me	http://www.en.cdtmn.org/	no	no	Yes 2015
				Center for Liberal - Democratic Studies	Serbia	Partner	office@clds.rs marko.paunovic@clds.rs boris.begovic@clds.rs		no	no	no
				Center for The Study Of Democracy Association	Bulgaria	Partner	t.bezlov@csd	https://csd.bg/experts/expert/tihomir-bezlov/	yes	no	Yes 2012-2016
				Centri Civilnih Inicijativa Ug	BiH	Partner	milas@ccibh.org adis@ccibh.org esma@ccibh.org igors@ccibh.org ccituzla@bih.net.ba zlatan@ccibh.org ivica@ccibh.org lejla@ccibh.org		no	no	no
				Institut Alternativa	Montenegro	Partner	info@institut-alternativa.org	https://institut-alternativa.org/onama/nas-tim/	no	no	yes 2015
				Institute for Democracy and Mediation, Idm	Albania	Partner	info@idmalbania.org	www.idmalbania.org	yes	no	yes 2015 x2

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				Institut za Demokratija Societas Civilis Skopje Zdruzenie	North Macedonia	Partner	contact@idscs.org.mk ivana@idscs.org.mk		no	no	no
				Partnerstvo za Društveni Razvoj Udruge	Croatia	Partner	n/a		no	no	no
				Riinvest Institute,	Kosovo	Partner	riinvest@riinvestinstitute.org		no	no	no
				Türkiye Ekonomik Ve Sosyal Etudlervakfi	Turkey	Partner	info@tesev.org.tr	<a href="https://www.tesev.org.tr/en/turkish-economic-and-social-studies-foundation/people/tesev-staff/">https://www.tesev.org.tr/en/turkish-economic-and-social-studies-foundation/people/tesev-staff/</a>	no	no	no
				Udruženje Gradjana Zašto Ne?"	BiH	Partner	info@zastone.ba		no	no	yes 2015
19	<b>IRIS NETWORKing - CSOs for protection sensitive migration management</b>	40 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia	Udruzenje Gradjana Inicijativa Razvoj i Saradnju	Serbia	Lead	admin@idcserbia.org	<a href="https://idcserbia.org/nas-tim/">https://idcserbia.org/nas-tim/</a>	no	no	no
				Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland Ev	Germany	Partner	info@asb.de	<a href="https://www.asb.de/en/kontakt">https://www.asb.de/en/kontakt</a>	no	no	no
				Association for Action Against Violence and Trafficking in Human Beings Open Gate" Skopje	North Macedonia	Partner			no	yes	Yes 2016-2017
				Initiative for Social Change, Arsis	Albania	Partner	ana87majko@yahoo.com	n/a	no	yes	Yes 2015
				Lir Civilno Društvo	BiH	Partner	lircd@blic.net		no	yes	no
				Sos Telephone for Women and Children Victims Of Violence –Podgorica		Partner	sos_pg@t-com.me	<a href="http://sospodgorica.me/index.php/kontakt/">http://sospodgorica.me/index.php/kontakt/</a>	no	no	no
20	<b>GEAR – Green Economy for Advanced Region</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia	fors Montenegro Fondacija za Razvoj Sjevera Crne Gore	Montenegro	Lead	mailbox@forsmontenegro.org ocniksic@forsmontenegro.org		no	no	no
				Eko-Svest	North Macedonia	Partner	info@ekosvest.com.mk		yes	no	no
				Qendra Mjedisore Per Zhvillim, Edukim Dhe Rrjetezim	Albania	Partner	vigjilenca@eden-al.org eden@eden-al.org lira.hakani@edenal.org		yes	no	no
				Smart Kolektiv	Serbia	Partner	office@smarkolektiv.org neven@smarkolektiv.org		no	no	no
				Udruga za Kreativni Razvoj Slap	Croatia	Partner	udruga.slap@gmail.com	<a href="https://slap.hr/nas-tim/">https://slap.hr/nas-tim/</a>	yes	no	no
				Udruzenje Centar za Razvoj i Podrsku	BiH	Partner	erwin@crp.org.ba erwin.djember@bih.net.ba alenska@crp.org.ba marko@crp.org.ba meliha@crp.org.ba natasa@crp.org.ba darkot@crp.org.ba crp@bih.net.ba		no	no	no
21	<b>ENV.net factoring the environmental portfolio for WB and Turkey in the EU Policy Agenda</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Kosovo	Co-Plan Instituti Per Zhvillimin Ehabitativ, Institute for Habitat Development, Co-Plan	Albania	Lead	co-plan@co-plan.org	<a href="http://www.co-plan.org">www.co-plan.org</a>	no	no	no
				Advocacy Training and Resource Center	Kosovo	Partner	info@advocacy-center.org		no	no	no
				Ambasadori Odrzivog Razvoja i Zivotne Sredine (Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development), Serbia	Serbia	Partner	office@ambassadors-env.com; secretariat@feeserbia.com	<a href="https://ambassadors-env.com/kontakt/">https://ambassadors-env.com/kontakt/</a>	yes	no	no
				Bureau Europeen De L'environnement European Environmental Bureau	Belgium	Partner	eeb@eeb.org patrick.tenbrink@eeb.org	<a href="https://eeb.org/who-we-are/staff/">https://eeb.org/who-we-are/staff/</a>	no	no	no
				Fondazione Punto Sud	Italy	Partner	puntosud@puntosud.org amministrazione@puntosud.org	<a href="https://www.puntosud.org/contacts/">https://www.puntosud.org/contacts/</a>	no	no	no
				Lir Evolution	BiH	Partner	info@lir.ba lir@inecco.net slavisaj@lir.ba medinag@lir.ba		no	no	no
				Türkiye Erozyonla Mücadele Ağaçlandırmaya Ve Doğal Varlıkları Koruma Vakfı,	Turkey	Partner	n/a	<a href="http://www.tema.org.tr/web_14966-2_1/neuralnetwork.aspx?type=116">http://www.tema.org.tr/web_14966-2_1/neuralnetwork.aspx?type=116</a>	no	no	no



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				Zeleni Dom-Green Home Udruzenje	Montenegro	Partner	greenhome@greenhome.co.me	<a href="http://www.greenhome.co.me/index.php?idsp=303&amp;jezik=lat">http://www.greenhome.co.me/index.php?idsp=303&amp;jezik=lat</a>	yes	no	yes 2015
				4X4x4 Balkan Bridges	North Macedonia	Partner	4x4x4bb@gmail.com		no	no	no
22	<b>Networking and Advocacy for Green Economy - NAGE</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Mrezha za Ruralen Razvoj na Republika Makedonija	North Macedonia	Lead	info@ruralnet.mk		yes	no	yes 2015
				Albanian Network for Rural Development	Albania	Partner	info@anrd.al		yes	no	no
				Croatian Rural Development Network	Croatia	Partner	info@hmrr.hr	<a href="https://hmrr.hr/en/members/network-members/">https://hmrr.hr/en/members/network-members/</a>	yes	no	Yes 2015
				Mreza za Ruralni Razvoj u BiH	BiH	Partner	predsjednik@ruralnamreza.ba koordinatorkoordinator@ruralnamreza.ba info@ruralnamreza.ba	<a href="https://ruralnamreza.ba/kontakt/">https://ruralnamreza.ba/kontakt/</a>	yes	no	yes 2015
				Mreza za Ruralni Razvoj Crne Gore	Montenegro	Partner	rural.me@gmail.com	<a href="http://mne.ruralportal.me/kontakt/">http://mne.ruralportal.me/kontakt/</a>	yes	no	yes 2015
				Mreza za Ruralni Razvoj Srbije	Serbia	Partner	ruralnamreza@gmail.com		yes	no	yes 2015
				Network Of Organizations for Rural Development in Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	rrzhrk@yahoo.com	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/rrzhrk/about/?ref=page_internal">https://www.facebook.com/pg/rrzhrk/about/?ref=page_internal</a>	yes	no	yes 2015
23	<b>The Time is Now: Consolidating Regional Efforts for Advancing LGBTI Rights and Equality in the Western Balkans and Turkey</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Kosovo	Helsinki Committee for Human Rights	North Macedonia	Lead	helkom@mhc.org.mk uranija.pirovska@mhc.org.mk		no	no	no
				Alliance Against Discrimination Of Lgbt	Albania	Partner	aleanca.al@gmail.com;		no	no	yes 2014
				Da Se Zna	Serbia	Partner	dragoslava@dasezna.lgbt		no	yes	no
				Era – Lgbti Equal Rights Association for Western Balkans and Turkey	Serbia	Partner	dragana@lgbti-era.org		no	yes	no
				Foundation Cure	BiH	Partner	info@fondacijacure.org jadranka@fondacijacure.org		no	no	no
				Gayten-Lgbt, Center for Promotion Of Lgbtiq Human Rights Udruzenje	Serbia	Partner	gayten@gmail.com		no	no	yes 2014
				Juventas	Montenegro	Partner	juventas@t-com.me		yes	no	yes 2015
				Kaos Gay and Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Association	Turkey	Partner	murat@kaosgl.org bilgi@kaosglidernegi.org	<a href="http://www.kaosglidernegi.org/contact.php">http://www.kaosglidernegi.org/contact.php</a>	no	no	yes 2015
				Koalicija Szpmz	North Macedonia	Partner	slavco.coalition@gmail.com dragana.coalition@gmail.com		no	no	Yes 2014
				Montenegrin Lgbtiq Association Queer Montenegro”	Montenegro	Partner	danijel@queermontenegro.org		no	no	no
				Qendra Për Zhvillimin E Grupeve Shoqërore	Kosovo	Partner	info@csgd-ks.org	<a href="http://csgd-ks.org/contact/">http://csgd-ks.org/contact/</a>	no	no	no
				Social Policies, Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Studies Association	Turkey	Partner	info@spod.org.tr melih@spod.org.tr	<a href="http://www.spod.org.tr/en/pages/1/team">http://www.spod.org.tr/en/pages/1/team</a>	no	no	no
				Streha Center	Albania	Partner	strehalgbt@gmail.com	<a href="https://strehacenter.org/contact/">https://strehacenter.org/contact/</a>	no	no	no
				The International Lesbian, Gay Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex Youth and Student Organization (Iglyo)	Belgium	Partner	n/a	<a href="https://www.iglyo.com/team/executive-board/">https://www.iglyo.com/team/executive-board/</a>	yes	n/a	no
24	<b>Empowering CSOs in Combatting Discrimination and Furthering Women’s Labour Rights</b>	46 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Rrjeti i Grupeve Te Grave Te Kosoves	Kosovo	Lead	nicole@womensnetwork.org nertila@womensnetwork.org		yes	yes	no
				Gender Alliance for Development Centre	Albania	Partner	gadc@gadc.org.al marqimandriti@gadc.org.al		no	yes	no
				Helsinki Parlament Gradjana Banjaluka	BiH	Partner	hcabl@blic.net; azolja@hcabl.org lzivanovic@hcabl.org ddardic@hcabl.org;		no	no	no



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				Insamlingsstiftelsen Kvinna Till Kvinna	Sweden	Partner	maja.stajcic@kvinnatillkvinna.se	<a href="https://kvinnatillkvinna.org/contact-us/">https://kvinnatillkvinna.org/contact-us/</a>	no	yes	no
				Reactor – Research in Action	North Macedonia	Partner	info@reactor.org.mk marija@reactor.org.mk		no	no	Yes 2019
				Women's Rights Center	Montenegro	Partner	women.mne@gmail.com		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
25	<b>WeB4YES – Western Balkan Civil Society Organisations for Youth Employment Support</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Beogradska Otvorena Skola	Serbia	Lead	eupregovori@bos.rs vanja.dolapcev@bos.rs cei@bos.rs bos@bos.rs vesna@bos.rs milorad@bos.rs vmpavlovic@bos.rs milica.skiljevic@bos.rs		no	yes	no
				Association for Democratic Prosperity – Zid	Montenegro	Partner	igor_milosevic@zid.org.me adp.zid@gmail.com		yes	yes	Yes 2014
				Lens	Kosovo	Partner	info@ngolens.org zhubi@ngolens.org bardha@ngolens.org		yes	n/a	Yes 2014, 2015
				Nacionalen Mladinski Sovet na Makedonija	North Macedonia	Partner	kontakt.nms@gmail.com info@nms.org.mk		yes	no	no
				Olof Palmes Internationella Centeri	Sweden	Partner	info@palmecenter.se	<a href="https://www.palmecenter.se/en/kontakt/">https://www.palmecenter.se/en/kontakt/</a>	no	no	no
				Pertej Barrierave	Albania	Partner	office@beyondbarriers.org ira.topalli@gmail.com	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/pertejbarriere/about/?ref=page_internal">https://www.facebook.com/pg/pertejbarriere/about/?ref=page_internal</a>	no	no	Yes 2014, 2015
				Udruzenje Institut za Razvoj Mladih Kult	BiH	Partner	ermina@kultbih.org kult@mladi.org sarajevo@kultbih.org belma.koshi@kultbih.org mirel.bijedic@kultbih.org jasmin.besic@kultbih.org amela.sacic@kultbih.org kult@mladi.org amila.dedic@kultbih.org	<a href="http://mladi.org/v2/bs/o-nama/tim">http://mladi.org/v2/bs/o-nama/tim</a>	no	no	no
26	<b>The European Union, Innovation &amp; Media Partnership for Action, Collaboration and Transformation in the Western Balkans (EUIMPACT-WB)</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Ojq Create	Kosovo	Lead	info@createfoundation-ks.org animanaj@createfoundation-ks.org	<a href="http://www.createfoundation-ks.org/team.php">http://www.createfoundation-ks.org/team.php</a>	n/a	no	yes 2014
				Albiz Foundation for Development Of Education and Culture	North Macedonia	Partner	info@albiz.org.mk	<a href="http://albiz.org.mk/faqa/kontakto-2/">http://albiz.org.mk/faqa/kontakto-2/</a>	no	no	no
				Eneca Nevladina Organizacija Udruzenje	Serbia	Partner	office@eneca.org.rs	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/enecanis/about/?ref=page_internal">https://www.facebook.com/pg/enecanis/about/?ref=page_internal</a>	no	no	no
				Omladinski Komunikativni Centar	BiH	Partner	jugoslav.jevdjic@okcbl.org okcbl@okcbl.org sasa.markovic@okcbl.org vera.kelava@okcbl.org		yes	no	yes 2015
				Open Doors	Albania	Partner	opendoors_center@yahoo.com info@opendoors-albania.org	<a href="http://www.opendoors-albania.org/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=81&amp;itemid=601&amp;lang=sq">http://www.opendoors-albania.org/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=81&amp;itemid=601&amp;lang=sq</a>	no	no	no
				Vojvodina Metal Cluster	Serbia	Partner	zpekez@vmc.rs office@vmc.rs	<a href="http://www.vmc.rs/srb/kontakt/article?id=924">http://www.vmc.rs/srb/kontakt/article?id=924</a>	no	no	no
27	<b>SIGN Up for Impact: Philanthropy Development for Stronger Civil Society</b>	42 Months	BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo	Trag Fondacija, Serbia	Serbia	Lead	office@tragfondacija.org biljana@tragfondacija.org tanja@tragfondacija.org ivana@tragfondacija.org jelena@tragfondacija.org		yes	no	no

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				Association Horus Skopje	North Macedonia	Partner	horus@horus.mk	https://horus.mk/about/	no	yes	no
				Fondacija Katalist, Serbia	Serbia	Partner	nathan@catalystbalkans.org aleksandra@catalystbalkans.org		no	no	no
				Fondacija Mozaik, Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	zoran.puljic@mozaik.ba info@mozaik.ba anja@mozaik.ba vesna@mozaik.ba		no	no	no
				forum for Civic Initiatives, Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	kushtrim.puka@fiq-fci.org		no	no	no
				Fund for Active Citizenship, Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	maja@faktcg.org	www.faktcg.org	no	no	no
<b>2015</b>											
28	<b>Smart Start - Sustaining civil society impact through social entrepreneurship and innovations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of North Macedonia and Turkey</b>	40 Months	BiH, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey	Centar za Promociju Civilnog Društva UG - Centre for Civil Society Promotion (CCSP)	BiH	Lead	info@cpcd.ba smart.rc@cpcd.ba cpcd_gr@yahoo.com		yes	no	no
				Centar za Istrazhuvane i Kreirane na Politiki CIKP Skopje Zdruzenie - Centre for Research and Policy Making (CRPM)	North Macedonia	Partner	daskalovski@crpm.org.mk crpm@crpm.org.mk		no	yes	Yes 2015
				Centre for Development of Non-Profit Sector (CDNPS)	Serbia	Partner	info@crnps.org.rs		no	no	no
				Institut za Preduzetnistvo i Ekonomski Razvoj - Institute for entrepreneurship and economic development (IPER)	Montenegro	Partner	iper@t-com.me		no	no	no
				Yasama Dair Foundation - YADA Foundation	Turkey	Partner	irtibat@yada.org.tr		no	no	no
				Cluster for Eco-social Innovation and Development - CEDRA HR	Croatia	Partner	ivana.antisc@cedra.hr		no	no	no
29	<b>Western Balkan`s Regional Platform for advocating media freedom and journalists` safety</b>	36 Months	BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia	Independent Journalists` Association of Serbia (Nezavisno Udruzenje Novinara Srbije - NUNS),	Serbia	Lead	predsednik@nuns.rs sekretar@nuns.rs		no	no	Yes 2019
				Association of BH Journalists	BiH	Partner	bhnovinari@bhnovinari.ba una. alikadic@bhnovinari.ba amra.crvenjak@bhnovinari.ba		no	no	no
				Association of Journalists of Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	liron.kafexholli@agk-ks.org		no	no	no
				Association of Journalists of Macedonia	North Macedonia	Partner	contact@znm.org.mk dsekulovski@znm.org.mk		no	yes	no
				Trade Union of Media of Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	sindikamedija@usscg.me		no	no	yes 2014
				Croatian Journalists Association	Croatia	Partner	slekovic@hnd.hr vlulic@hnd.hr		no	no	no
30	<b>WeBER - Western Balkans Enabling Project for Civil Society Monitoring of Public Administration Reform</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia	European Policy Centre (Centar za evropske politike - CEP)	Serbia	Lead	office@cep.org.rs milos.djindjic@cep.org.rs nebojsa.lazarevic@cep.org.rs marko.obradovic@cep.org.rs sibina.golubovic@cep.org.rs		no	yes	Yes 2015
				Institute for Democracy and Mediation, Albania	Albania	Partner	info@idmalbania.org		yes	no	Yes 2015 x2 16-17
				foreign Policy Initiative BH, Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	info@vpi.ba		no	no	no
				Group for Legal and Political Studies (GLPS), Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	office@legalpoliticalstudies.org		no	no	no
				Institute Alternative, Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	info@institut-alternativa.org		no	no	yes 2016-2017
				European Policy Institute (EPI) – Skopje, North Macedonia	North Macedonia	Partner	contact@epi.org.mk simonida.kacarska@epi.org.mk		no	no	no

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				European Policy Centre (EPC), Belgium	Belgium	Partner	info@epc.eu		no	no	no
31	<b>SE Europe Transnational CSO Coalition for Women and Child Protection Against Human Trafficking and Gender-based Violence - STOP</b>	48 Months	Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Serbia, North Macedonia	Roma Center for Democracy (Romski centar za demokratiju),	Serbia	Lead	rcdkancelarija@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Vive Zene, Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	vivezene@bih.net.ba		no	no	no
				Partnerë për Fëmijët	Albania	Partner	infopartnerereperfemijet@yahoo.com		no	no	no
				First Children Embassy in the World – Megashi	North Macedonia	Partner	info@childrenembassy.org.mk		no	no	no
				Institute for Research and Social Innovation – IMPACT	North Macedonia	Partner	info@impact.org.mk		no	no	no
				Center for Peace and Tolerance	Kosovo	Partner	cpt.pristina@gmail.com		no	no	no
32	<b>SOCIETIES - Support Of CSOs in Empowering Technical skills, Inclusion of people with disability and EU standard in South East Europe</b>	48 Months	Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia	Caritas Srbije Udruženje	Serbia	Lead	secretariat@caritas-sabac.rs m.nikolic@caritas-sabac.rs		no	no	Yes 2019
				Udruženje za Podrsku Osobama Ometenim u Razvoju Nasa Kuca” - Association supporting persons with developmental disabilities Our house	Serbia	Partner	nashakuca@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Udruženje za uzajamnu pomoć u duševnoj nevolji TK Fenix”	BiH	Partner	tk.fenix@bih.net.ba		no	no	no
				Udruženje Paraplegičara Bar (UPB)	Montenegro	Partner	paraplegicaribr@t-com.me paraplegicaribd@gmail.com paraplegicari.ct@gmail.com paraplegicari.dg@gmail.com basta.paraplegicarink@gmail.com paraplegicari@t-com.me paraplegicari@t-com.me paraplegicari@t-com.me paraplegicari@t-com.me		no	no	no
				Albanian Association for Psychotherapy	Albania	Partner	albpsychotherapy@yahoo.com		no	no	no
				CoDe Albania COHERENT Development Albania	Albania	Partner	info@codealbania.org		no	no	no
				Kosovar Centre for Self-Help (KCSH)	Kosovo	Partner	selfhelp.kosova@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Caritas Biskupske konferencije Bosne i Hercegovine- Caritas Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	caritas@caritas.ba office@caritas-sarajevo.ba skrb@caritas-sarajevo.ba		no	no	no
				Caritas Crne Gore - Caritas Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	carbar@t-com.me		no	no	no
				Caritas Albania	Albania	Partner	caritasalbania@caritas.icc-al.org		no	no	no
				Kosovar Catholic Church Caritas - Caritas Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	caritaskosova@hotmail.com arif.kadriu@caritaskosova.org		no	no	no
				Psicologi per i Popoli nel Mondo	Italy	Partner	n/a		no	no	no
				Maria’s World Foundation	Bulgaria	Partner	office@mariasworld.org		no	no	no
				Bulgarski Centar za Nestopansko Pravo Fondation - Bulgarian Center for Not-for-Profit Law	Bulgaria	Partner	info@bcnl.org nadya@bcnl.org		no	no	no
				Fondazione Caritas Italiana	Italy	Partner	segreteria@caritas.it		no	no	no
				NCF - Caritas Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Partner	caritas@caritas.bg		no	no	no
33	<b>Accountability, technology and Institutional Openness Network in south East Europe - ACTION SEE</b>	48 Months	Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia	Metamorphosis Foundation for Internet and Society	North Macedonia	Lead	info@metamorphosis.org.mk		yes	no	Yes 2019

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				Westminster Foundation for Democracy, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Partner	marija.kostovska@wfd.org		no	no	no
				Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability (CRTA), Serbia	Serbia	Partner	office@crt.rs vukosava.crnjanski@crt.rs		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				UG Zašto ne/Association Why not, Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	info@zastone.ba		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Levizja Mjaft!, Albania	Albania	Partner	info@mjaft.org		no	no	no
				Center for Democratic Transition, Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	cdtmn@t-com.me		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Open Data Kosovo (ODK), Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	info@opendatakosovo.org		no	no	no
34	<b>Taking action on social inclusion of older people</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia	Crveni Krst Srbije – Red Cross of Serbia (RCS)	Serbia	Lead	serbia@redcross.org.rs jelena@redcross.org.rs secretary@redcross.org.rs		no	no	no
				Albanian Association of Geriatrics Gerontology	Albania	Partner	contact@tasiop.org		no	no	no
				Association for Improvement of Conditions for Care and Accommodation of Aged and Feeble Persons	North Macedonia	Partner	n/a		no	no	no
				Red Cross of the Republic of North Macedonia	North Macedonia	Partner	mrc@redcross.org.mk skopje@redcross.org.mk karpos@redcross.org.mk probistip@redcross.org.mk berovo@redcross.org.mk svetnikole@redcross.org.mk		no	no	no
				Red Cross of Montenegro (RCM)	Montenegro	Partner	ckpodgorica1@t-com.me ckpodgorica2@t-com.me		no	no	no
				Osmijeh Gracanica ug DPSP- Association for Psychosocial Help and Development of Voluntary Work	BiH	Partner	osmijeh@bih.net.ba osmijeh@hotmail.ba		no	no	no
				Osterreichisches Rotes Kreuz – Austrian Red Cross	Austria	Partner	service@roteskreuz.at		no	no	no
35	<b>CSOs as equal partners in monitoring public finance</b>	48 Months	BiH, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, North Macedonia	Foundation Wings of Hope - Fondacija Krila nade WHO	BiH	Lead	wohbh@bih.net.ba info@wings-of-hope.ba		no	no	no
				Centar za ekologiju i energiju, Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	dzemila.agic@ekologija.ba		yes	yes	no
				Ekologichno Sdruzhenie za Zemiata, Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Partner	info@zazemiata.org		no	no	no
				Balkan Investigative Reporting Network, Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	se povtoruva 2016-2017		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Association for Policy Research Analytica	North Macedonia	Partner	info@analyticamk.org		no	no	no
				The Network for Affirmation of NGO Sector – MANS, Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	se povtoruva 2016-2017		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Center for Ecology and Sustainable Development – CEKOR, Serbia	Serbia	Partner	djnatasa@yahoo.com		yes	no	no
				Udruženje Fraktal (NGO Fractal), Serbia	Serbia	Partner	office@ngofractal.org ana.rankovic@ngofractal.org filip.pavlovic@ngofractal.org		no	no	no
				Smehomat Society, Slovenia/The Laugh Society, Slovenia - EnaBanda Association (formerly known as Smehomat Association) – Consulting	Slovenia	Partner	info@enabanda.si		no	no	no
				Focus, društvo za sonaraven razvoj, Slovenia	Slovenia	Partner	ziva@focus.si info@focus.si		no	no	no

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36	<b>Joint Initiative to Empower Roma Civil Society on the Western Balkans and Turkey</b>	48 Months	Albania, BE, BiH, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia, Turkey	Roma Active Albania	Albania	Lead	a.hasantari@gmail.com a.hasantari@raa.al		no	yes	Yes 2019
				RROMA (Regionalna Romska Obrazovna Mladinska Asocijacija - Kratovo)	North Macedonia	Partner	info@rromasn.org		no	no	no
				Sifir Ayrimcilik Dernegi (SIFIRAY-DER) - Zero Discrimination Association	Turkey	Partner	sifirayder@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Association of Roma Students	Serbia	Partner	nenad.vladislavljev@urs.co.rs		no	no	no
				Young Roma, Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	mladi.romi@t-com.me		no	no	no
				Association of Citizens for promotion of Education of Roma OTAHARIN"	BiH	Partner	ugotaharin@teol.net		no	no	no
				Stichting ERGO Network	The Netherlands	Partner	g.hrabanova@ergonetwerk.org		no	no	no
37	<b>ALTER - Active Local Territories for Economic development of Rural Areas</b>	40 Months	Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia, Turkey	Mreža za ruralni razvoj Srbije / Network for Rural Development of Serbia	Serbia	Lead	ruralnamreza@gmail.com		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Institute for Democracy and Mediation	Albania	Partner	info@idmalbania.org		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Mreža za ruralni razvoj u BiH / Network for rural development BiH - NRD in BiH	BiH	Partner	se povtoruva 2016-2017		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				RROZHRK (Rrjetii Organizatave për Zhvillim Rural të Kosovës) - NORDK (Network of Organizations for Rural Development of Kosovo)	Kosovo	Partner	info@nord-ks.org nordk.kosovo@gmail.com		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Rural Development Network of the Republic of North Macedonia	North Macedonia	Partner	info@ruralnet.mk		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Mreža za ruralni razvoj Crne Gore - Network of Rural Development in Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	se povtoruva 2016-2017		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Turkiye Kalkinma Vakfi - Development Foundation of Turkey	Turkey	Partner	tkv@tkv-dft.org.tr		no	no	no
				Hrvatska mreža za ruralni razvoj – HMRR - Croatian Rural Development Network	Croatia	Partner	se povtoruva 2016-2017		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Latvijas Lauku forums / Latvian Rural forum	Latvia	Partner	sejickalaukuforums@gmail.com		no	no	no
38	<b>Increasing capacities and strengthening the role of regional CSOs for improvement of the labour conditions and labour dialogue with public institutions</b>	42 Months	Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia	Macedonian Occupational Safety and Health Association (MOSHA)	North Macedonia	Lead	kontakt@mzzpr.org.mk		yes	no	no
				Serbian Association for Occupational Safety and Health	Serbia	Partner	office@ubzrs.rs		no	no	no
				Albanian Occupational Safety and Health Centre	Albania	Partner	n/a		no	no	no
				Kosovar Occupational Safety and Health Association (KOSHA)	Kosovo	Partner	kosova.osh@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Safety at Work Association of Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	zlatkopuznr@t-com.me		no	no	no
39	<b>Divided Past - Joint Future</b>	48 Months	Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia, Turkey	Youth Communication Centre (Omladinski Komunikativni Centar, YCC)	BiH	Lead	jugoslav.jevdjic@okcbl.org okcbl@okcbl.org sasa.markovic@okcbl.org vera.kelava@okcbl.org		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				MOVIT, Zavod za razvoj mobilnosti mladih	Slovenia	Partner	info@movit.si		no	no	no
				Interkulturelles Zentrum	Austria	Partner	office@iz.or.at martina.fuerpass@iz.or.at managing director		no	no	no
				Institute for Social Research in Zagreb	Croatia	Partner	idiz@idi.hr		yes	no	no



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				Youth Peace Groupe Danube	Croatia	Partner	yppgd@yppgd.org		yes	no	no
				Regional Foundation for Local Development Zamah	Croatia	Partner	zamah@zamah.hr		no	no	no
				South East European Youth Network	BiH	Partner	n/a		yes	yes	Yes 2014
				Youth Resource Center (ORC) Tuzla	BiH	Partner	orcuzla@bih.net.ba hcatuzla@bih.net.ba		no	no	no
				Educational Center Krusevac	Serbia	Partner	office@ec.org.rs ilija@ec.org.rs		yes	no	no
				Centar za ratnu trauma (Centre for war trauma)	Serbia	Partner	office.czrt@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Vojvodina Environmental Movement (European Youth Centre Radulovacki)	Serbia	Partner	n/a		yes	no	no
				LENS	Kosovo	Partner	info@ngolens.org zhubi@ngolens.org bardha@ngolens.org		yes	no	Yes 2014, 16-17
				forum Mladi i Neformalna Edukacija - forum MNE	Montenegro	Partner	montenegro@forum-mne.com		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Beyond Barriers Association	Albania	Partner	office@beyondbarriers.org ira.topalli@gmail.com		no	no	Yes 2014, 16-17
				Youth Cultural Center – Bitola	North Macedonia	Partner	mkcibt@t-home.mk meri@mkcibt.org.mk		no	no	Yes 2014
				Progres Institute for Social Democracy	North Macedonia	Partner	contact@progres.org.mk toshe.zafirov@progres.org.mk		no	no	no
				Toplum Gönüllüleri Vakfı	Turkey	Partner	nilay.kume@tog.org.tr		yes	no	Yes 2014
				EUROCLIO, the European Association of History Educator	The Netherlands	Partner	secretariat@euroclio.eu		yes	no	no
40	<b>Youth Banks Hub for Western Balkans and Turkey</b>	48 Months	Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia, Turkey	Fondacija Ana i Vlade Divac - Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation	Serbia	Lead	maja.vranic@divac.com ana.k@divac.com bojana.jevtovic@divac.com		no	yes	Yes 2019
				Partners Albania, Centre for Change and Conflict Management, Albania	Albania	Partner	aagolli@partnersalbania.org director@partnersalbania.org kkeruti@partnersalbania.org		yes	yes	no
				Association for Education Mladiinfo International	North Macedonia	Partner	info@mladiinfo.eu		no	no	no
				Nevladino Udruzenje Prima - Association Prima", Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	nvoprima.org nvoprima1@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Toplum Gonullueri Vakfi (TOG) - Community Volunteers Foundation, Turkey	Turkey	Partner	murat.citilgulu@tog.org.tis		yes	no	no
41	<b>Sustainable agriculture for sustainable Balkans: Strengthening advocacy capacities of CSOs and developing policies in the Western Balkans</b>	48 Months	Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia	Organisation for Respect and Care of Animals (ORCA) - Organizacija za Postovanje i Briguo Zivotinjama,	Serbia	Lead	info@orca.rs		no	no	no
				NGO AKTIV Udruzenje	Kosovo	Partner	office@ngoaktiv.org aca.mitic@ngoaktiv.org		no	no	no
				Centar za Zastitu i Proucavanje Ptica Udruzenje (CZIP) - Center for Protection and Research of Birds of Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	czip@czip.me		no	no	no
				FLOROZON - Centre for Environmental Democracy	North Macedonia	Partner	contact@florozon.org.mk angela.dimeska.florozon@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Instituti i Politikave Mjedisore	Albania	Partner	iep@iep-al.org		yes	no	no

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42	<b>ARYSE (At-Risk Youth Social Empowerment)</b>	45 Months	Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia	Omladinski Kulturni Centar JUVENTAS	Montenegro	Lead	juventas@t-com.me		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				ARSIS Organizate Shoqerore e Perkra - ARSIS Social Organisation for the Support of Youth, Albania	Albania	Partner	ana87majko@yahoo.com		n/a	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
				Association MARGINA, Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH	Partner	margina_bih@yahoo.com tuzla@margina.ba golub_nermin@yahoo.com zenica@margina.ba mostar@margina.ba sabina.sinanovic@hotmail.com lvs@margina.ba lvs.zenica@margina.ba		no	no	Yes 2014, 2019
				HOPS Healthy Options Project Skopje	North Macedonia	Partner	hops@hops.org.mk vanjad@hops.org.mk		no	yes	no
				NGO Labyrinth, Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	labirinti@gmail.com		no	no	no
				PREVENT, Serbia	Serbia	Partner	udruzenjeprevent@gmail.com		no	no	no
				Stiftung Schuler Helfen Leben, Germany	Germany	Partner	office@shl.ba sarajevo office info@schueler-helfen-leben.de neumunster office		no	no	no
43	<b>Civil society acts for environmentally sound socio-economic development</b>	36 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey	Dogal Hayati Koruma Vakfi - World Wide Fund for Nature WWF	Turkey	Lead	info@wwf.org.tr		no	no	no
				Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia	Serbia	Partner	sekretar@pticesrbije.rs		yes	no	no
				Instituti per Ruajtjen e Natyres Shqiptare Shoqata	Albania	Partner	info@inca-al.org		no	no	no
				Udruga Dinarica	BiH	Partner	info@via-dinarica.org		no	no	no
				Zeleni Dom – Green Home Udruzenje	Montenegro	Partner	greenhome@greenhome.co.me		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				WWF Adria Udruga za Zastitu Prirode i Ocuvanje Biosloske Raznolikosti	Croatia	Partner	info@wwfadria.org		no	no	no
<b>2014</b>											
44	<b>Strengthening NGO Capacity and Promoting Public Health and Human Rights Oriented Drug Policy in South Eastern Europe</b>	12 Months	Albania, BiH, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Greece	Association Diogenis, Drug Policy Dialogue in South East Europe	Greece	Lead	info@diogenis.info	<a href="https://www.diogenis.info/en/contact/">https://www.diogenis.info/en/contact/</a>	no	no	no
				Aktion Plus	Greece	Partner	info@action-plus.gr	<a href="https://action-plus.gr/en/contact/">https://action-plus.gr/en/contact/</a>	no	no	no
				Association Margina	BiH	Partner	margina_bih@yahoo.com tuzla@margina.ba golub_nermin@yahoo.com zenica@margina.ba mostar@margina.ba sabina.sinanovic@hotmail.com lvs@margina.ba lvs.zenica@margina.ba		no	no	Yes 2015
				Association Prevent	BiH	Partner	zlatan.tuce@prevent.ba aida.hasic@prevent.ba ognoprevent@yahoo.com zdruzeniepreventiva@yahoo.com	<a href="http://www.prevent.ba">www.prevent.ba</a>	no	no	no
				NGO 4 life	Montenegro	Partner	4life@nvo4life.me ahmed_4life84@hotmail.com		no	no	no
45	<b>Regional Youth Exchange Association</b>	12 Months	Serbia, BiH, Montenegro, Kosovo	Youth Initiative for Human Rights	Serbia	Lead	bojan@yibr.org ivan.djuric@yibr.org		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017

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				Youth Initiative for Human Rights	Croatia	Partner	croatia@yihhr.org	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/yihrcroatia/about/?ref=page_internal">https://www.facebook.com/pg/yihrcroatia/about/?ref=page_internal</a>	yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Youth Initiative for Human Rights	Montenegro	Partner	cgoffice@yihhr.org	<a href="http://www.yihhr.me/kontakt/">http://www.yihhr.me/kontakt/</a>	yes	no	no
				Youth Initiative for Human Rights	BiH	Partner	alma@yihhr.org dinko@yihhr.org bhoffice@yihhr.org n.penava@bih.net.ba		yes	no	no
				Youth Initiative for Human Rights	Kosovo	Partner	ksoffice@yihhr.org marigona@yihhr.org		yes	yes	no
46	<b>Stronger Social Dialog in Western Balkans Countries (SSD WBC)</b>	12 Months	Albania, BiH, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Unija Poslodavaca Crne Gore Udruzenje	Montenegro	Lead	office@poslodavci.org	<a href="https://www.poslodavci.org/kontakt/">https://www.poslodavci.org/kontakt/</a>	no	no	no
				Business Albania	Albania	Partner	sinjarikoli@gmail.com	<a href="http://www.cidenet.eu/contact-us/">http://www.cidenet.eu/contact-us/</a>	no	no	no
				Serbian Association of Employers	Serbia	Partner	info@poslodavci.org.rs atanackovici@yahoo.com ljilja.pavlovic@poslodavci.rs j.jevtovic@poslodavci.rs		no	no	no
				Business Confederation of Macedonia	North Macedonia	Partner	contact@bcm.mk	<a href="https://bcm.mk/en/contact-form/">https://bcm.mk/en/contact-form/</a>	no	no	no
				Association of Employers of FBiH	BiH	Partner	info@upfbih.ba udzrfbih@yahoo.com	<a href="http://www.upfbih.ba/sastav">http://www.upfbih.ba/sastav</a>	no	no	no
				Unija udruženja poslodavaca Republike Srpske	BiH	Partner	unija.uprs@blic.net. uprs.com@gmail.com	<a href="https://unijauprs.org/normativni-akti/">https://unijauprs.org/normativni-akti/</a>	no	no	no
47	<b>European Integration and the Social Dimension: Strengthening Regional Cooperation of Trade Unions in the Balkans</b>	12 Months	Serbia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, BiH, Kosovo	European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)	Belgium	Lead	etuc@etuc.org	<a href="https://www.etuc.org/en/contact_us">https://www.etuc.org/en/contact_us</a>	yes	no	no
				Trade Union Confederation Nezavisnost	Serbia	Partner	office@nezavisnost.org	<a href="https://www.etui.org/outils/national-organisations-contacts/ujedinjeni-granski-sindikati-nezavisnost-independence-trade-union-confederation">https://www.etui.org/outils/national-organisations-contacts/ujedinjeni-granski-sindikati-nezavisnost-independence-trade-union-confederation</a>	no	no	no
				Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions of Serbia, RS	Serbia	Partner	svetlana.mancic@sindikat.rs	<a href="https://sindikat.rs/eng/departments.html">https://sindikat.rs/eng/departments.html</a>	no	no	no
				Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia, MK	North Macedonia	Partner	info@ssm.org.mk	<a href="http://www.ssm.org.mk/en/contact">http://www.ssm.org.mk/en/contact</a>	no	no	no
				Union of Free Trade Unions of Montenegro, ME	Montenegro	Partner	usscg@usscg.me	<a href="http://usscg.me/contact/?lang=en">http://usscg.me/contact/?lang=en</a>	no	no	Yes 2015
48	<b>Western Balkans Pulse for Police Integrity and Trust (POINT)</b>	12 Months	BiH, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo	Belgrade Centre for Security Policy Association	Serbia	Lead	office@bezbednost.org sonjastojanovic@bezbednost.org zorana@bezbednost.org gorana.odanovic@bezbednost.org maja.bjelos@bezbednost.org bojan.elek@bezbednost.org sofija.mandic@bezbednost.org		no	no	no
				Centre for Security Studies	BiH	Partner	info@css.ba	<a href="http://css.ba/">http://css.ba/</a>	no	no	no
				Kosovar Center for Security Studies	Kosovo	Partner	info@qkss.org tringa.naka@qkss.org		no	no	no
				Institute Alternative	Montenegro	Partner	se povtoruva 2016-2017		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN)	WB	Partner	different countries	<a href="https://birn.eu.com/contact-us/">https://birn.eu.com/contact-us/</a>	n/a	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
49	<b>Regional CSO platform advocating social innovation under employment policies that guarantees security for youth at risk</b>	12 Months	Montenegro, Kosovo, BiH, Serbia, Albania, North Macedonia, Turkey	Association for Democratic Prosperity – Zid	Montenegro	Lead	sannya@zid.org.me		yes	yes	Yes 2016-2017



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				South East European Youth Network	BiH	Partner	mirela@seeyn.org		yes	yes	no
				Toplum Gönüllüleri Vakfı	Turkey	Partner	nilay.kume@tog.org.tr		yes	no	Yes 2015
				Youth Cultural Center - Bitola	North Macedonia	Partner	mkcibt@t-home.mk meri@mkcibt.org.mk		yes	no	Yes 2015
				National Association of Youth Workers	Serbia	Partner	savet.za.eticka.pitanja@napor.net	<a href="http://www.napor.net/sajt/index.php/sr-yu/onama/struktura">http://www.napor.net/sajt/index.php/sr-yu/onama/struktura</a>	n/a	n/a	no
				LENS	Kosovo	Partner	info@ngolens.org zhubi@ngolens.org bardha@ngolens.org	www.ngolens.org	yes	no	Yes 2016-2017; 2015
				Beyond Barriers	Albania	Partner	ira.topalli@gmail.com office@beyondbarriers.org		yes	no	Yes 2016-2017
50	<b>Balkans Independent Disability Framework</b>	12 Months	BiH, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia	Agency for Cooperation, Education and Development – ACED	BiH	Lead	d.vucic@aced.ba		no	yes	Yes 2019
				Centre for Independent Living	Serbia	Partner	office@cilsrbija.org		no	no	no
				Union of Paraplegic Associations of Montenegro	Montenegro	Partner	paraplegicaribr@t-com.me paraplegicaribd@gmail.com paraplegicari.ct@gmail.com paraplegicari.dg@gmail.com basta.paraplegicarink@gmail.com paraplegicari@t-com.me paraplegicari@t-com.me paraplegicari@t-com.me paraplegicari@t-com.me		no	no	Yes 2015
				Polio Plus – Movement Against Disability	North Macedonia	Partner	polioplus@polioplus.org.mk elena@polioplus.org.mk		yes	no	no
51	<b>Balkan Regional Platform for Youth Participation and Dialogue</b>	12 Months	BiH, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Kosovo	Association of Local Democracy Agencies (ALDA)	France	Lead	aldaskopje@aldaintranet.org		n/a	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
				Local Democracy Agency Montenegro,	Montenegro	Partner	ldamontenegro@aldaintranet.org		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Local Democracy Agency Mostar,	BiH	Partner	ldamostar@aldaintranet.org		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Associazione per l'Ambasciata della Democrazia Locale a Zavidovici	BiH	Partner	ldazavidovici@aldaintranet.org		n/a	n/a	Yes 2016-2017
				Agencija lokalne demokratije Prijedor,	BiH	Partner	ldaprijedor@aldaintranet.org		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Centar lokalne demokratije,	Serbia	Partner	ldasubotica@aldaintranet.org	<a href="http://lda-subotica.org/en/">http://lda-subotica.org/en/</a>	no	no	no
				Local Democracy Agency of Kosovo	Kosovo	Partner	ldakosovo@aldaintranet.org		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
52	<b>Young with a Voice</b>	12 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Turkey	Association for Development of Children and Youth – OPEN CLUB	Serbia	Lead	otvoreniklub@gmail.com	<a href="http://oknis.org.rs/kontakt/">http://oknis.org.rs/kontakt/</a>	no	no	no
				All Together Against Child Trafficking Coalition	Albania	Partner	n/a	<a href="https://archive.crin.org/en/library/countries/albania.html">https://archive.crin.org/en/library/countries/albania.html</a>	n/a	n/a	no
				Association for the care and general rights of children Naša djeca” – Zenica	BiH	Partner	ndjcaze@bih.net.ba		no	no	no
				NGO Children First	Croatia	Partner	udr-djeca-prva@inet.hr	<a href="http://djeca-prva.hr/kontakt/">http://djeca-prva.hr/kontakt/</a>	no	no	no
				Koalicioni i OJQ-ve per Mbrotjtjen e Femijeve	Kosovo	Partner	donjeta.kelmendi@komfkosova.org		no	no	no
53	<b>Towards a Western Balkans and Turkey LGBTI Human Rights Regional Association</b>	12 Months	Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, Turkey	Labris – Lesbian Human Rights Organization	Serbia	Lead	labris@labris.org.rs		no	no	no
				Gayten LGBT	Serbia	Partner	gayten@gmail.com		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				Duga Association	Serbia	Partner	asocijacijaduga@open.telekom.rs aleksandar.prica@asocijacijaduga.org.rs		no	no	no
				LGB Youth Support Group COME OUT	Serbia	Partner	izadji@podrska.in.rs	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/grupaizadji/about/?ref=page_internal">https://www.facebook.com/pg/grupaizadji/about/?ref=page_internal</a>	no	no	no

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				Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights – YUCOM	Serbia	Partner	office@yucom.org.rs momcilo.zivadinovic@yucom.org.rs m.antonijevic@yucom.org.rs		yes	no	no
				GOOSI – Gay Organization of Persons with Disabilities	Serbia	Partner	office@goosi.org.rs	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/goosi-gej-organizacija-osoba-sa-invaliditetom-482740665152058/about/?ref=page_internal">https://www.facebook.com/pg/goosi-gej-organizacija-osoba-sa-invaliditetom-482740665152058/about/?ref=page_internal</a>	no	no	no
				Alliance Against Discrimination of LGBT, Albania	Albania	Partner	aleanca.al@gmail.com		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
				PINK Embassy / LGBT Pro Albania	Albania	Partner	pink@pinkembassy.al	<a href="https://www.pinkembassy.al/en/contact">https://www.pinkembassy.al/en/contact</a>	no	no	no
				Coalition for Sexual and Health Rights of Marginalized Communities	North Macedonia	Partner	koalicijaspmz@gmail.com	<a href="http://coalition.org.mk/kontakt/?lang=en">http://coalition.org.mk/kontakt/?lang=en</a>	no	no	no
				Association for critical approach to gender and sexuality "SUBVERSIVE FRONT"	North Macedonia	Partner	aivanova@s-front.org.mk		no	no	no
				LGBT forum Progress	Montenegro	Partner	pr@lgbtprogres.me john.b@lgbtprogres.me	<a href="https://lgbtprogres.me/pisite-nam/">https://lgbtprogres.me/pisite-nam/</a>	no	no	no
				Kaos Gay and Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Association	Serbia	Partner	murat@kaosgl.org		no	no	Yes 2016-2017
<b>2012-2016</b>											
54	Triple A for Citizens	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	European Citizen Action Service (Ecas)	Belgium	Lead	kenan.hadzimusic@ecas.org	<a href="https://ecas.org/">https://ecas.org/</a>	yes	no	no
55	Balkans ACT (Against Crime of Trafficking) Now	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Akcija Protiv Trgovine Ljudima – Astra	Serbia	Lead	sos@astra.rs; astra@astra.rs dn@astra.rs; sos@astra.rs	<a href="http://www.astra.rs">www.astra.rs</a>	yes	yes	Yes 2016-2017
56	Towards Efficient Public Procurement Mechanisms in the EU (potential) Candidate Countries	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Fond za Otvoreno Društvo*Fund for An Open Society Foss	Serbia	Lead	office@fosserbia.org	<a href="http://www.fosserbia.org/sr/onama/tim.html">http://www.fosserbia.org/sr/onama/tim.html</a>	no	no	Yes 2016-2017
57	Corporate Social Responsibility for All (CSR-for All)	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Turkish Confederation Of Employer Association	Turkey	Lead	tisk@tisk.org.tr akoc@tisk.org.tr	<a href="http://tisk.org.tr/en/aboutus/">http://tisk.org.tr/en/aboutus/</a>	no	no	no
58	Coordinated efforts - toward new European standards in protection of women from gender based violence	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Autonomous Women's Center Against Sexual Violence Association	Serbia	Lead	dobre_prakse@azc.org.rs danijelap@azc.org.rs azc@azc.org.rs tanja@azc.org.rs		yes	yes	no
59	Improving the provision of Social Service Delivery in South Eastern Europe through the empowerment of national and regional CSO networks	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund	Germany	Lead	info@asb.de	<a href="https://www.asb.de/en/kontakt">https://www.asb.de/en/kontakt</a>	no	no	Yes 2016-2017
60	Development of the ENV.net in West Balkan and Turkey: giving citizens a voice to influence the environmental process reforms for closer EU integration	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Fondazione Punto-Sud	Italy	Lead	puntosud@puntosud.org amministrazione@puntosud.org	<a href="https://www.puntosud.org/contacts/">https://www.puntosud.org/contacts/</a>	no	no	Yes 2016-2017
61	Partnership for Reconciliation through Early Childhood Education and Development in Europe (PRECEDE)	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Pomoc Deci Udruzenje Gradjana	Serbia	Lead	pomocdeci@eunet.rs	<a href="https://www.pomocdeci.org/sr/">https://www.pomocdeci.org/sr/</a>	yes	no	no
62	Balkan Civil Society Acquis-Strengthening the Advocacy and Monitoring Potential and Capacities of CSOs	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Balkan Civil Society Development Network Foundation	North Macedonia	Lead	ins@balkancsd.net executiveoffice@balkancsd.net	<a href="http://www.balkancsd.net">www.balkancsd.net</a>	yes	yes	no
63	Advocacy NGOs networks for sustainable use of energy and natural resources in the Western Balkans and Turkey	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Zelena Akcija Udruge	Croatia	Lead	za@zelena-akcija.hr	<a href="https://zelena-akcija.hr/hr/tim">https://zelena-akcija.hr/hr/tim</a>	yes	no	no

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64	<b>PERSON (Partnership to Ensure Reform of Supports in Other Nations)</b>	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Centre for Disability Law and Policy, Nui	Ireland	Lead	info.cdlp@nuigalway.ie	<a href="https://www.nuigalway.ie/centre-disability-law-policy/welcome/contactus/">https://www.nuigalway.ie/centre-disability-law-policy/welcome/contactus/</a>	yes	no	no
65	<b>Advocacy for Open Government: civil society agenda-setting and monitoring of country action plans</b>	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Sdruzeni Pro Podporu Otevrene Spolecnosti- Pasos	Czech Republic	Lead	info@pasos.org	n/a	no	no	no
66	<b>South East European Media Observatory – Building Capacities and Coalitions for Monitoring Media Integrity and Advancing Media Reforms</b>	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Peace Institute (Mirovni Inštitut)	Slovenia	Lead	info@mirovni-institut.si	<a href="https://www.mirovni-institut.si/en/staff/">https://www.mirovni-institut.si/en/staff/</a>	no	no	Yes 2016-2017
67	<b>ESSEDRA - Environmentally Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of Rural Areas</b>	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Slow Food Associazione	Italy	Lead	v.musso@slowfood.it biagio.carrano@gmail.com info@slowfood.mk irene.margariti@gmail.com	<a href="https://www.slowfood.it/contatti-slow-food/">https://www.slowfood.it/contatti-slow-food/</a>	yes	no	no
68	<b>South East Europe Sustainable Energy Policy or SEE SEP</b>	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Fondacija Mreza za Promjene Jugoistocne Evrope, See Change	BiH	Lead	info@seechangenet.org	<a href="http://seechangenetwork.org/about-us/team/">http://seechangenetwork.org/about-us/team/</a>	no	no	no
69	<b>Cross-border citizens' network for peace, inter-communal reconciliation &amp; human security</b>	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Helsinki Yurttaslar Dernegi	Turkey	Lead	iletisim@hyd.org.tr	<a href="https://www.hyd.org.tr/tr/iletisim">https://www.hyd.org.tr/tr/iletisim</a>	no	no	no
70	<b>SIGN for Sustainability</b>	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Balkan Community Initiatives Fund (Bcif)	Serbia	Lead	info@bcifund.org	<a href="http://www.bcifund.org/?fbclid=iwar2ufcmhoy_ko-pxgrqxqm0g08xqisaeo5hndi4wzyvoel56g_9rfrqtnp4">http://www.bcifund.org/?fbclid=iwar2ufcmhoy_ko-pxgrqxqm0g08xqisaeo5hndi4wzyvoel56g_9rfrqtnp4</a>	yes	no	no
71	<b>Civil Society for Good Governance and Anti-Corruption in Southeast Europe: Capacity Building for Monitoring, Advocacy and Awareness Raising</b>	48 Months	EU, Western Balkans and Turkey	Center for The Study Of Democracy Association	Bulgaria	Lead	ruslan.stefanov@online.bg	<a href="https://csd.bg/">https://csd.bg/</a>	yes	no	Yes 2016-2017



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