

Open  
Society Fund  
Bosnia & Herzegovina



Fond  
otvoreno društvo  
Bosna i Hercegovina



Report  
2003-2004

## **OPEN SOCIETY FUND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

The Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSF BiH) is an autonomous nonprofit organization founded by George Soros as a part of the Soros Foundation Network to promote open society in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As of its founding in 1993 to - date, the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina has been developing program objectives in line with changes that shape the B&H society, while remaining dedicated to its initiating idea of developing an open society in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To date the Foundation has invested 60 million dollars in education, media, law, public administration, Roma, culture and other programs. An additional 50 million of aid for Bosnia and Herzegovina came through the Soros Humanitarian Fund.

## **GEORGE SOROS**

George Soros was born in Budapest, Hungary on August 12, 1930. He survived the Nazi occupation of Budapest and left communist Hungary in 1947 for England, where he graduated from the London School of Economics (LSE). While a student at LSE, Soros became familiar with the work of the philosopher Karl Popper, who had a profound influence on his thinking and later on his professional and philanthropic activities. In 1956, Soros moved to the United States, where he began to accumulate a large fortune through an international investment fund he founded and managed. Today he is chairman of Soros Fund Management LLC.

Soros has been active as a philanthropist since 1979, when he began providing funds to help black students attend the University of Cape Town in apartheid South Africa. Today he is chairman of the Open Society Institute (OSI) and the founder of a network of philanthropic organizations that are active in more than 50 countries. Based primarily in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union-but also in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the United States-these foundations are dedicated to building and maintaining the infrastructure and institutions of an open society. They work closely with OSI to develop and implement a range of programs focusing on civil society, education, media, public health, and human rights as well as social, legal, and economic reform. In recent years, OSI and the Soros foundations network have spent more than \$400 million annually to support projects in these and other focus areas. In 1992, Soros founded Central European University, with its primary campus in Budapest.

Soros is the author of eight books, including *The Bubble of America* (Public Affairs, January 2004); *George Soros on Globalization* (2002); *The Alchemy of Finance* (1987); *Opening the Soviet System* (1990); *Underwriting Democracy* (1991); *Soros on Soros: Staying Ahead of the Curve* (1995); *The Crisis of Global Capitalism: Open Society Endangered* (1998); and *Open Society: Reforming Global Capitalism* (2000). His articles and essays on politics, society, and economics regularly appear in major newspapers and magazines around the world. George Soros's private political activities are wholly separate from the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Open Society Institute.

## **OPEN SOCIETY**

An open society is a society based on the recognition that nobody has a monopoly on the truth, that different people have different views and interests, and that there is a need for institutions to protect the rights of all people to allow them to live together in peace. Broadly speaking, an open society is characterized by a reliance on the rule of law, the existence of a democratically elected government, a diverse and vigorous civil society, and respect for minorities and minority opinions.





The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina  
The facade detail

## Irreplaceable part of Bosnia and Herzegovina identity

The most valuable cultural heritage left by the Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina is undoubtedly the National Museum in Sarajevo. The rich theoretical and practical activities developed in this institution since its beginnings, through research and scientific periodicals, enabled creating domestic scientific and research personnel. Based on intensive work, especially in the area of archaeology, ethnography and the natural scientific disciplines, the National Museum achieved affirmation in the first decades of its existence as a scientific and museum institution significant in the European context.

The National Museum and the generations of its researchers gave a particularly great contribution in illuminating and presenting the cultural history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially the Prehistoric, Ancient and Medieval subjects. The research work done in all these areas within the Museum projects were the bases for the historical, cultural and anthropological findings and synthesis significant for entire south Slavic and Balkans area.

The National Museum today is the only scientific and cultural institution in the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina that survived all the dramatic state, political and ideological changes our country had gone through in the last century. In the funds and the exhibits of the Museum, in its scientific and research experience and renown lies an important and irreplaceable part of BH identity as a modern social and political community.

Ivan Lovrenovic



*Apatura iris* L.  
Entomology Collection  
Natural History Department





## Report 2003-2004



Capitel fragment, Jajce, 14th century  
Archeology Department



**A** great part of energy for actual and lasting social reforms is often found out of the government and/or political parties. Institutions are required to provide for an active role of citizens in politics and public life, but the citizens themselves have to show interest in participating in all processes having an impact on their lives. Civil society is not, and cannot be a substitute for political parties or for an accountable government, but it can, and it should give its full contribution in seeking solutions for public problems.

This constitutes a basis of the Open Society Fund's strategy, which has been implemented over the past four years and the results whereof are presented in this Report.

The four-year project "Model for System Changes in Secondary Education" has now entered its final stage where our ultimate goal is to introduce the accomplished changes to the public and to involve all the stakeholders in a dialogue on the key issues of educational reform.

The Draft Law on Juvenile Delinquents and the National Strategy for Decreasing Juvenile Offence Rate, which were produced with the assistance of our Law Program, are currently subject to legal procedure. The Law and Strategy preparation was initiated by the public concern over a huge increase in juvenile delinquency.

The three-year program "The Model of Good Local Governance" under which 5 selected municipal governments were successfully transformed into an efficient and transparent service for citizens was completed in 2004. In addition, a significant number of citizens' initiatives were realized and the binding decisions were adopted regarding the citizens' participation in activities of municipal councils.

Youth Information Agency (OIA), supported by the Open Society Fund, has become an unavoidable protagonist in youth policy in the country and the region. In addition to a number of analyses on youth issues and youth advocacy activities made during 2004, OIA also managed to raise the capacity of a hundred young people across BiH to influence local authorities, participate in the decision making and thus create changes.

The progress made so far in strengthening the Roma associations calls upon the Open Society Fund to continue focusing its efforts in that direction. Establishing the Roma resource centers is, we hope, a significant new step towards the transformation of the Roma associating into civil activism.

During 2003 and 2004 we seek to identify groups and individuals that would come up with new viewpoints on the societal reforms and stir the public dialogue in BiH. Among other things, a program of trainings and fellowships in the area of policy research and analysis was initiated which, in the coming years, should further strengthen the influence of the public on the decision-making process.

Those affected by public decisions should have the right and opportunity, but also the responsibility to influence such decisions. We will assist the voice of public to be heard.

OPEN SOCIETY FUND  
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA





Saber, Weapons Collections, 18th century  
Ethnology Department

The long-term education program strategy is structured around the Model for System Changes in Secondary Education in the Tuzla Canton project. The aims of the strategy are: the democratization of the education system, the professional development of the educators and the establishment of a mechanism for quality control and the reform of curricula.

An overview of the more important components of the project in 2003 and 2004:

### Evaluation of the Pedagogical Institute in Tuzla – New School Monitoring

A team of experts, comprising representatives of the Federal Ministry of Education, non-government organizations, other pedagogical institutes and teachers, carried out the external evaluation of the Pedagogical Institute in Tuzla between March 2003 and December 2003. The general aim of this project is the evaluation of the effects of the present school monitoring on the quality of work in primary and secondary schools in the Tuzla Canton. The report also serves the purpose of assessing the need for school monitoring at the school level, which is described in more details in the New School Monitoring project.

In order to get an objective insight into the quality of expert school monitoring, evaluation has been carried out from teacher's, principle's, school pedagogue's, monitor's, education authority representative's, pupil's and parent's perspective. In this process, a qualitative and quantitative approach to evaluation was used, encompassing the following evaluation topics: purpose of the existing school monitoring; individual capacities; other alternative mechanisms of observing teachers' work (evaluation carried out by headmasters, peer evaluation, self-evaluation); a different or new model of school monitoring and distinctive characteristics of each monitor.

The findings and recommendations of the evaluation of expert monitoring are used as a basis for implementation of the "New School Monitoring" project, carried out by the Pedagogical Institute in Tuzla in cooperation with experts from the Pedagogical Institute in Vienna – KulturKontakt and Open Society Fund - BiH since June 2002. The "New School Monitoring" project has as its aim redefinition of the role of school monitoring within the Pedagogical Institute.

The entire transformation of the Pedagogical Institute is based on the idea of strengthening its capacities and resources (both technological and human) through planned process changes, in order to timely react to the internal and external changes. The expected results of this process are: a new definition of school monitoring tasks that would be in the interest of education services; development of adequate organizational structure in the field of school monitoring; professional education of those entrusted with school monitoring; accepted criteria for quality; and documenting and publishing the developmental process and the results of school monitoring.

The work group consisting of employees of the Pedagogical Institute, with expert help of KulturKontakt, Austria, drew up the first draft of the White Book for Reform of the Pedagogical Institute in Tuzla. This document, which defines new criteria, standards and strategies in evaluating teachers' and schools' work, will be finalized and presented to the expert public at the beginning of 2005.



Ceramics jar, Butmir Culture, Nebo, 4500 BC  
Archeology Department



## Management in Education

With the aim of improving management capacities in education, the Open Society Fund-Bosnia and Herzegovina (FOD BiH), in cooperation with the Management School in Ljubljana, Slovenia, initiated a project called “Capacity Building in the Field of Education Management in the Tuzla Canton” in January 2003.

The project comprises post-graduate studies in education management for 17 participants: 10 primary and secondary school headmasters, 4 Ministry representatives and 3 Pedagogical Institute representatives. All participants are involved in the implementation of the “Model” apart from 2 primary school headmasters.

The next phase of the project anticipates establishing of the *Center for Management in Education*. The *Center's* activities include development of a module (according to the needs in the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina), which will prepare headmasters for the program for acquiring the license for carrying out the managing duties in educational institutions. Upon establishment, the *Center for Management in Education* will proceed with developing the curricula for teaching materials, criteria and conditions for enrolment and selection of candidates, and organizing international conference with the purpose of exchanging experiences, knowledge and practices.

## Education Center

At the end of 2001, within the framework of the reform of the Pedagogical Institute, the Ministry for Education, Science, Culture and Sport in the Tuzla Canton developed a proposal of the project titled “Modernization of the Ministry for Education and Pedagogical Institute in the Tuzla Canton”.

In the process of implementation of this proposal, and in cooperation with the Open Society Fund – Bosnia and Herzegovina (FOD BiH) project called “Model for System Changes in Secondary Education”, a *Center for Teacher-Training, Informing, Development and Documentation* was established as a department in the Pedagogical Institute in Tuzla.

Center for Teacher-Training, Informing, Development and Documentation carries out a range of activities relating to professional development, capacity building and resource strengthening according to the teachers' needs. The general objec-



*Zerynthia polyxena* Schiff.  
Entomology Collection  
Natural History Department



*Zerynthia polyxena nigra* Sijarić  
BiH endemic subtype  
Entomology Collection  
Natural History Department

tive of the Center is capacity-building for implementing new approaches in teaching, learning and managing schools and ensuring their compatibility with the Western European standards.

### Through Reading and Writing to Critical Thinking (RWCT)

“Through Reading and Writing to Critical Thinking” (RWCT) represents a comprehensive program of teacher training by introducing new methodologies that promote active, independent learning and critical thinking. The RWCT methods include research strategies, creative thinking strategies, cooperative studying strategies, discussions and debates, and writing as a means of personal expression and a learning aid.

Implemented by the Center of Educational Initiatives *Step by Step* during 2003 and 2004, the program “Through Reading and Writing to Critical Thinking” included 113 teachers from the schools participating in the project “Model for System Changes in Secondary Education” who attended a series of seminars on developing abilities for analytical and critical writing and reading. Teacher training was continued with an additional program for mentors and lecturers.

### Curricula and Final Exam (Matura)

The aim of the project is to improve the curricula and to introduce external final exam (Matura) in Grammar Schools in the Tuzla Canton. The Project includes the improvement of curricula as follows: reducing repetitive teaching contents and contents that are not topical, introducing elective subjects for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> grades of Grammar School, introducing subjects with a practical scope for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> grades of Grammar School and introducing external evaluation (final exam – Matura).

In June 2002, the Ministry for Education, Science, Culture and Sport of the Tuzla Canton formed a Commission for Improvement of Curricula comprising education experts who have a task to offer a proposal for changing curriculum. The main task of the Commission is to analyze the present curriculum based on individual subjects with a didactic approach to teaching and then to propose changes in order to adjust curriculum to the needs of a pupil, local community and labor market. The additional task of the Commission is drawing up a project proposal



Gold fibulas, Sitne and Korita  
8th - 9th century BC  
Archeology Department



Necklace fashioned out of animal teeth, shells and snails. Badanj, 15,000 - 12,000 BC  
Archeology Department

for introducing final exam (Matura) in Grammar Schools that will be carried out by the Pedagogical Institute's Department for Ensuring Quality, which cooperates closely with the state Agency for Standardization.

The Project was realized between May 2002 and August 2004. During that time the following was achieved:

- Innovation of the Grammar Schools curricula involving the teachers from immediate educational practice.
- Preparation of teachers and school managements for implementation of new Programs. The new Programs are implemented in 1st grades.
- Innovation of Programs for elective subjects.
- Preparation of Programs for external final exam (Matura) and organization of a mock external exam (Matura).

## Community Centers

The *Community Centers* program is based on the principle that all representatives of a community participate in the process of education through defining and connecting the needs and potentials inside the community, in order to improve the quality of living of each individual and the community as a whole.

The activities of the *Community Centers* are aimed towards rationalization of use of existing resources in order to achieve the common use of infrastructure and expertise in local communities. With these activities, the *Open Centers* strengthen cooperation between schools and community, local and regional initiatives and state officials with the purpose of connecting formal and informal education.

The Community Centers program is being implemented in the centers in Gradacac, Hrasnica, Srebrenica, Lukavac, Celic and Teocak.

## Education Reform Campaign in the Tuzla Canton

The present education reform implemented by relevant institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina is based on 5 pledges where each of them advocates and dictates transparency, initiating public dialogue, and uniting all forces towards offering quality education. "Education Reform Campaign 2004/05 in the Tuzla Canton" represents an important step for the reform toward establishing a mechanism for initiating a dialogue on reform, its achievements, future plans, and a clear definition of responsibilities of the interest groups in education.

Recognizing the importance of the mechanism that will communicate all changes regarding educational reform, the Ministry for Education, Science, Culture and Sport and the Open Society Fund – Bosnia and Herzegovina entered a partnership based on the signed Agreement Memorandum, with the aim of implementing a one-year campaign for education reform, which at the same time represents the final phase of the “Model for System Changes in Secondary Education” project.

Theoretical organizing of the campaign is secured by a workgroup comprised of government representatives, local and international (non)governmental organizations and other associations that are active in the field of educational reform, and representatives from all levels of educational system. The activity of the workgroup is based on the principle of partnership with the Ministry, taking over the main responsibility for the implementation of the campaign.

The beginning of the campaign had as its objective introducing the public of the Tuzla Canton with the changes in education in the Canton. For this purpose, a conference called “Educational Reform Campaign in the Tuzla Canton 2004/05” was organized, introducing the role and importance of the campaign. The Conference brought together 400 visitors (250 was expected), which represents a measurable indicator of the readiness of the participants to voice their opinions and to actively participate in the process of educational reform. The bulletin “Educational Reform in the Tuzla Canton” prepared by the Vesta Association and the Open Society Fund – Bosnia and Herzegovina offers more on the presented subjects at the first conference.

Sarajevo Haggadah  
Hebrew manuscript, mid-14th century  
Archeology Department





Following the first conference, the campaign will be directed more toward the subjects reflecting present developments of the reform as well as future plans with the aim of fulfilling the five pledges within the education reform.

## Southeastern Europe Education Cooperation Network

The Southeastern Europe Education Cooperation Network (SEE-ECN) is a regional initiative whose objective is offering support in exchanging information, ideas, and knowledge on the reform and improving the quality of education in 11 countries of Southeastern Europe. With its concept, the Network offers possibilities for mobilizing capacities and achieving efficient cooperation through virtual networking.

The Network is comprised of regional representatives (one representative in each country of the region) who are responsible for promoting the activities of the Network, offering support to the activities of the Network through dissemination and information gathering, organizing implementation of documents and supporting CEPS in organizing activities for capacity building (human and technological), and continued updating of the *online* library of the Network (<http://www.see-educoop.net> ).

Since February 2004, The Open Society Fund – Bosnia and Herzegovina (FOD BiH) has represented Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Network. Recently, FOD BiH has compiled available documents in the area of the legislation, carried out research on the level of dissemination of the educational reform, compiled materials on the existence of the lifelong concept of education, and finally, in cooperation with other members of the Network, completed a project called “Strengthening Professional Development of Educational Workers in the Countries of Southeastern Europe”, the implementation of which will start in 2005.

A tree-bark horn, Musical Instruments Collections, 20th century  
Archeology Department





## Debate Program

The Debate Program was started in 1997 and it is comprised of 42 secondary school clubs and 3 university debate clubs. The Program mission is developing critical thinking and democratic principles in decision-making.

The aims of the Program are to democratize the teaching process by introducing debate workshops as extra-curricular activities, to change the way of researching the teaching units (as well as their presentation) making them comparable to developed democratic countries, where the student and the teacher are equal in the classroom, and where they consider the given problem together. The Program also supports teachers in conducting open discussions in order to encourage a more liberal approach to teaching and learning.

In 2004, the following projects were realized:

- "Human Rights in Schools and the Local Community – Advocacy Through Debate" – familiarization with democratic models of thinking and decision-making, as well as education on human rights through strengthening the culture of dialogue and through the new research methodology;
- "Give a Good Reason" – education of young people on debate and assistance in researching issues related to human rights and their violation, and the possibility of public presentation of the identified problems;
- "The People Speak" - 36 public debates in schools.

In 2005, the Debate Program will be registered as a non-government organization "Culture of Dialogue Center" and will act independently on promoting equal education for all, developing a civil society through educational institutions and promoting ideas that originate from young people.

## Student Enterprises Program

Student Enterprises Program is developed jointly by the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina and Norwegian organization Business Innovation Programs (BIP), with the intention to develop a sense of entrepreneurship among high-school aged youth, and to provide real business activities for developing knowledge, skills and experience that may be valuable in their life and career planning.



Venus from Studenac, bronze figurine, 6th century BC  
Archeology Department

The following objectives are set by the Program:

- to initiate the development of entrepreneurial culture among young people,
- to assist the youth to develop self-initiative, confidence, creativity, team work and responsibility,
- to introduce new practical teaching methods in educational process, and
- to establish cooperation between high schools and entrepreneurs.

Project participants are students, teachers, entrepreneurs and local communities. The project was designed in such a manner that allows students to go through the whole life cycle of a company (developing the business idea, producing the business plan, registration and organization of the company, acquiring the financial means, business transactions and book-keeping, dissolving of the company) and to learn how to act when faced with problems and hindrances, as well as success.

In the last three years the project was directly realized in the following fifteen secondary schools in ten BH cities:

- Electro-Technical School, Tuzla
- Civil Engineering- Geodetic school, Tuzla
- Grammar School, Gradacac,
- Mixed Secondary School, Kalesija,
- Mixed Secondary School, Gracanica,
- Mixed Secondary School, Srebrenik,
- Grammar School, Lukavac,
- Economic School, Sarajevo,
- Grammar School Dobrinja, Sarajevo,
- Grammar School, Banja Luka,
- Technical School, Banja Luka,
- Secondary Electro-Technical School, Mostar,
- Secondary Mechanical Engineering and Transport School, Mostar,
- Economic School, Doboje, and
- Grammar School, Doboje.

Bronze fibulas with amber pearl,  
Jezerine, 4th - 3rd century BC  
Archeology Department



Within the project, a business lab (computer and communication equipment, furniture) was equipped in the target schools, which serves as business environment for functioning of student enterprises. Additionally, two computer centers in Banja Luka and Mostar were equipped, which serve for activities of student enterprises and education of youth entrepreneurs.

During the three years the project has been implemented, three seminars were held for 26 teachers who were directly involved in the project. The seminars were designed with the aim of offering knowledge and experience to the teachers involved with the realization of the project, the methods of interactive teaching and entrepreneurship.

The program cycle encompassed three generations of students of final grades of secondary schools. The students formed groups of their own choice and then, with the help of the local program coordinators, defined their business idea, did the market research, produced business plans and established their companies. More than 1.200 students were directly involved in such a way. The mentors gave them a significant support and help – these were the people from the business world (over 80 mentors – advisors from the business world actively participated in the project).

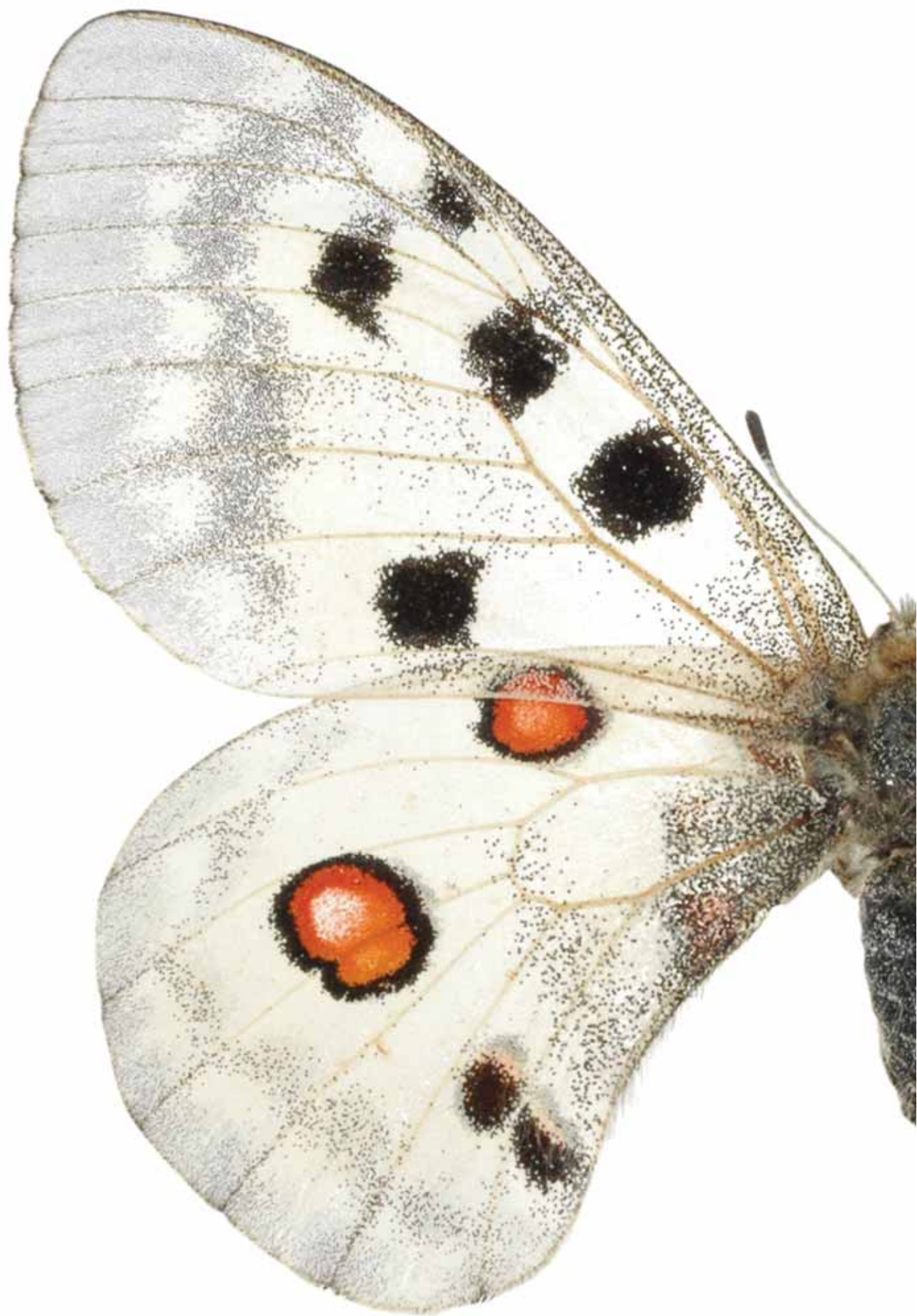
As a result of these activities, the total of 244 youth enterprises were formed (the first generation – 58; the second generation – 84; the third generation – 102 youth enterprises). The analysis of the approved business ideas pointed to creativity of the students and the satisfactory level of the acquired knowledge in the area of market research, creating business plans and the organization of a company.

Two central fairs of student enterprises were held, one in Sarajevo and one in Tuzla, with the participation of 138 companies. The central BH fair for the third generation is planned for March 2005 in Banja Luka. In addition, 14 regional fairs of student enterprises were also held. In these fairs, young people competed for awards in the categories for the best innovative product, the best stall, the best business plan and the best overall youth enterprise.

The young BH entrepreneurs had two opportunities to take part in international competitions of youth enterprises in Norway, where they achieved notable success. Additionally, they participated in the fairs in Virovitica and Osijek, Croatia.



Bronze coins of the Daors Illyrian tribe, Osanici, 2nd - 1st century BC  
Archeology Department





**T**he Youth Program of the OSF BH is implemented by the Youth Information Agency that has been established as the output of the Joint Youth Program of the Open Society Fund – BH in 2001. OIA acts as the center for research, analysis and advocacy in the field of youth issues in BiH.

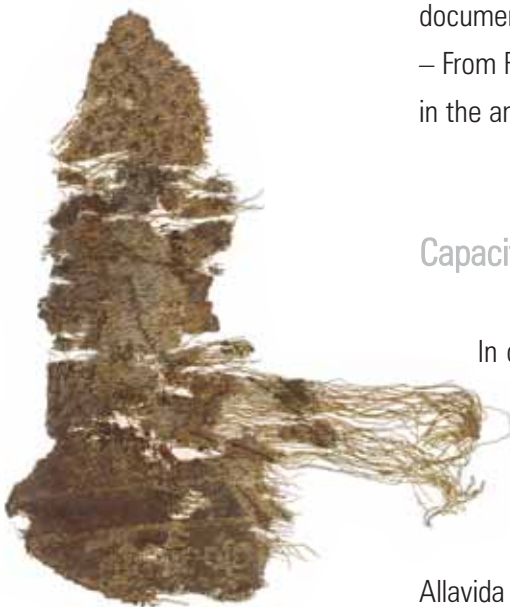
## Advocacy

In the last two years (2003-2004) the OIA has influenced over 50 institutional changes in the government sector, at different levels of authority in the area of youth and youth policies. This means that following the activities of advocating and advising, some 20 municipalities in BH have created certain mechanisms for young people in accordance with European standards (for example, position of a youth officer, separate budget for young people, Mayor's Youth Advisory Board, Youth Commission in Municipality Councils, information policy for young people in a municipality, research into needs of young people in a municipality as an official tool, amongst others. At the entities' level, on the OIA's initiative, a Youth Center was formed in the Ministry for Culture and Sport of the Federation BH. OIA participated in the consultation on the Law on Youth Organizing in the Republika Srpska, where the majority of OIA's comments were accepted, and it is involved in the preparation of the Republic Action Plan for Youth. Both entities' Parliaments created official Invitations to Municipalities regarding restitution and budgets for young people. Based on the OIA's advocacy with the state members of parliament the Parliamentary Assembly BH established the Commission for Human Rights as a competent body for the issues of the young people, which will have a series of concrete activities in 2005. Within the executive authorities BH, the Youth Commission and the Youth Department are in the process of forming, as two key state bodies.

In addition, OIA produced, presented to the public and advocated a series of policy analysis and documents: Participation of Youth on Elections and in Governance (October, 2004), Institutional Framework for Youth in BH (August 2004), Peer Education in BH cooperation with UNICEF (2004), the Concept of Informing Youth in BH (2004), on the way the authorities have been treating the young people in the last three years on International Youth Day (August 2004), restitution of Dom mladih Skenderija (2004), on emigration of young people and inclusion of BH youth Diaspora (December 2004), the Law on Voluntary Work in BH, SEEYN (2004), Youth Policy at the Municipal Level (SIROP, issue 4, June



Brocade fabric fragment with the King Tvrtko I coat of arms  
Arnaudovici near Visoko, second half of the 14th century  
Archeology Department



2003), the Youth Sector (March 2003), Vremeplov – review of development of youth policy in BH (December 2003), and others. It participated in producing the document Report on Youth, UNDP 2003, Study on Youth in South Eastern Europe – From Risk to Strengthening, World Bank 2004, Legal and Institutional Analysis in the area of Youth in BH, Prizma/World Bank 2004, and others.

## Capacity building

In order to strengthen the resources of OIA, in the past two years, it has realized two year-round projects of training programs for strengthening youth capacities, and over 200 workshops with more than 6.000 young people from around 50 cities in BH. The Youth Develops Youth and Community (MRZIM) in partnership with the British foundation Allavida in two cycles lasting one year each improved skills of 34 youth organizations from underdeveloped parts of BH (North and East Bosnia and Herzegovina). A separate original program developed by OIA, which OIA is now renowned for, is the School of Youth Policy, involving two generations of participants in Sarajevo and 5 generations from Banja Luka, Bihac, Mostar, Zenica and Zvornik. A total of 140 young people attended 40 lessons, had over 1.000 practical activities, and lobbied for certain changes of policies at the local level through 32 mini projects. Some of them continued the program through internship in government and non-government organizations, as peer educators in secondary school, and some of them formed their own youth organizations. In 2005, most of them still continue their engagement in the activities of lobbying and education for secondary school children. Certain Schools were sponsored by government institutions, and for the Schools in regions the project was co-financed by the International Center Olof Palme.

## Informing

OIA's Info Service offered, in the last two years, basic information on youth organizing, positions and the needs of young people, the way the government treats young people, regional cooperation, amongst others. During 2003-2004, OIA organized largest, regular weekly electronic news for young people in Western Balkans (taking into account the number of users, intensity, frequency of issues and number of information). A total of 126 issues were produced with over 2,500

articles sent to over 6,000 e-mail addresses. At the end of 2004, the web portal for the young people ([www.mladi.info](http://www.mladi.info)) was completed, which will continue with promoting youth activism, offering different useful information for young people and youth workers. In addition, OIA also had over 1,000 appearances in more than 100 media outlets in BH and around the world, which they used to promote their ideas and to inform young people and the wider public on youth policies, certain problems, and possibilities for young people, etc. Within this, OIA produced about 50 weekly radio shows for young people on BH Radio 1 and the student radio eFM. As a basic mechanism for regularly informing young people, using the practice of the European Youth Information and Counseling Agency (ERYCA), which is OIA's national partner, OIA created a project of called INFO DESKS for young people. Based on this project, OIA would in 2005, in partnership with the local authorities, open similar premises in at least 6 bigger cities in BH.



Stone relief, 3rd - 4th century  
Archeology Department



The bronze hand of Sabazius  
Srebrenica, 3rd - 4th century  
Archeology Department

**T**he Law Program of the Open Society Fund - Bosnia and Herzegovina, is dedicated to building a road to the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and therefore decided on activities in 2003-2004 in the following areas:

- Legal education,
- Juvenile justice,
- Free legal aid,
- International Human Rights Law.
- Combating corruption.

*Legal education* was covered through activities of the *clinical education of lawyers* and through *educational activities for judiciary officials*.

The projects of *clinical education of legal professionals*, which we have been continuously conducting since 2000 at Law Schools in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar, are yielding increasing results. Over 400 participants are involved in the project, including 20 professors and 80 practicing lawyers. 6 realized study visits were arranged, involving direct practical work of the participants in municipalities, ombudsmen's offices and non-government organizations for free legal aid, reciprocal meetings and competitions of the students. In Sarajevo, the project has been accepted as a regular model for graduate education and a model of joint financing based on partnership has been established. The same model of incorporating the idea of legal clinics into the domestic education system is planned for Banja Luka and Mostar whilst simultaneously promoting the leaving of university to continue practical work amongst all law students. With the aim of strengthening the capacities of the domestic judiciary and getting closer to the European integrations, we decided to continue this project for a further two years, conducting projects of legal clinics, still relying on the exceptional support on the BH institutions.

Upon identifying specific areas important for establishing the rule of law in BH, we carried out different *educational activities for BH judges, prosecutors and legal professionals*. Over 600 domestic judiciary officials and almost all BH lawyers went through a presentation on new Laws, through seminars, training, study tours and simulated trials. Very topical subjects, such as the implementation of the new Criminal legislative framework, processing of war crimes in domestic courts, juvenile justice and application of alternative models, international instruments for protection of human rights, financial law and tax evasion, amongst others, were included. Projects were carried out in both entities and the Brcko District and they encompassed regular courts, District Attorney's offices, Magistrate Courts, court administration and all Bar Associations. All the activities were conducted with international and domestic partners, such as, UNDP, ABA CEELI, ICTY, Centers for Education of Judges and Prosecutors in the Federation BH and the Republika Srpska, Association for Criminal Law and Criminology, Associations of Judges and Prosecutors and the Bar Associations of the Federation BH and the Republika Srpska.



Thanks to the continued involvement and strong partners (Save the Children UK, UNICEF, Ministry for Justice BH, and Ministry for Human Rights BH, Entities' Ministries for Justice and Police, Centers for Social Work and professional associations), we managed to include the field of *Juvenile justice* onto the agenda of the reform processes in BH. We acted in two directions – legislative and operative. Relying on domestic experts, respecting international conventions and acting solely in the interest of the child, we developed the new Law for Juvenile Perpetrators of Criminal Offences. The new Law includes material, process and executive regulations, as well as the organization of courts, and is largely focused on improving the position and treatment of minors in breach of law. The Law has been developed with reference to both domestic and international law, and the Parliamentary approval of the Law is expected. At the same time, we produced the National Strategy for Decrease in Juvenile Offences Rate, which includes action on improving certain segments of the juvenile justice system – prevention, alternative models, implementation of juvenile law, institutional treatment, the protection of children and youth under criminal law. We succeeded in providing strong support of the relevant Ministries for 2005 as well, upon the procedure of the Council of Ministers, we expect to adopt action plans at the beginning of the Parliamentary procedure. In this way, both systematically and institutionally, our direct involvement in this field will end.

Good results in the realization of the rights of refugees and displaced persons, establishing of the Ministry of Justice BH and the activities of the state Ministry for Human Rights in strengthening of local governance, made us decide to cease the activities in the area of *free legal aid*. We tried to systematize and institutionalize the financing of local organizations that are engaged in offering legal aid, such as, Association ZGP Mostar, Association of Women BH and the mobile teams of the associations that visited “unattractive” areas in BH and offered the needed legal advice and help in all areas of life. The final activities provide a direct support to strengthening the network of the domestic non-government organization “Your Rights”, which in 16 cities in the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a unified and professional manner, offers free legal aid, distributes a free monthly bulletin of activities and useful information, organizes expert meetings and visits to state institutions with the greatest workload. Their activities provide the possibility to all the citizens of BH to have equal access to justice and realize their rights to a fair and correct trial.

In preparation for the first process for war crimes in front of the Court of BH, we intensified our activities in the area of *International Human Rights Law*. We continued the activities of direct visits and contacts with ICTY. After organizing the visit to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague (ICTY) by 30 law students and lower academic personnel of the Law Schools from Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar, the legal practice in ICTY became a part of regular activities.



Two groups of graduate students from the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina have undergone a three-month practice in ICTY and the project of international practice will be continued in 2005, with direct support of OSI NY and the Association ACIPS. Furthermore, at the invitation of Carla Del Ponte, the chief prosecutor of ICTY for all the prosecutors of the special department for war crimes of the District Attorney's Office BH, we organized a study tour to The Hague, training and meetings with the most relevant employees of ICTY. The making of a documentary "Blind Justice" was also completed. It will be aired at the beginning of 2005 on all the state TV stations, and with it we want to show the necessity of bringing the war criminals to the national courts in BH and establishing just dialogues with the victims. At the same time, it is our intention to point out to the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina the true differences in categories of "law" and "justice" and in that way contribute to strengthening the process of co-habitation and reconciliation. In conducting these activities, the successful cooperation with ICTY, the ICTY Outreach Program, XY Productions, Media Center and ACIPS, and the domestic victims associations is continuing.

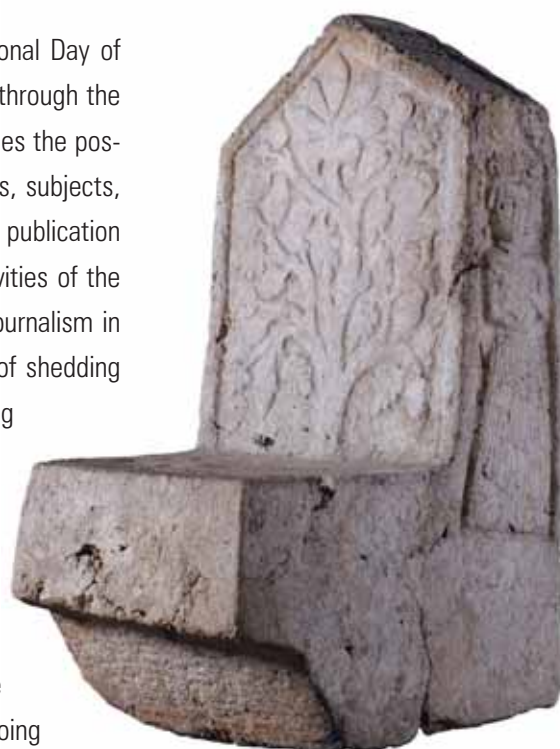
The area that we were most active in covering in 2003-2004 was Corruption and transparency. We finalized the two-year regional project of research and evaluation into anticorruption campaigns and activities of big international organizations in Albania, Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Initiating the practice of observing the 9th December as the International Day of Combating Corruption, we published the results of the regional project through the BH publication of the study "Eradication of Corruption". The study includes the positive and negative aspects of anticorruption strategies – tools, activities, subjects, media campaigns, and others. We are planning a free distribution of the publication to the relevant domestic and international parties. We helped the activities of the Media Center, Sarajevo in the projects of strengthening investigative journalism in the areas of corruption and organized crime. We initiated the project of shedding light on corruption in the BH Police force, which represents the beginning of our campaign "Speaking Openly on Corruption in?". The analysis of the legal framework of the Police forces in the whole of BH and conforming with adopted international conventions have been finalized, and the research into the court and disciplinary practice on policemen prosecuted for corruptive behavior has begun. As a result, we will present a publication with a set of comments and recommendations for more efficient curbing of corruption in the police force and thus help on-going police reform and break the negative perception of the citizens about the police.

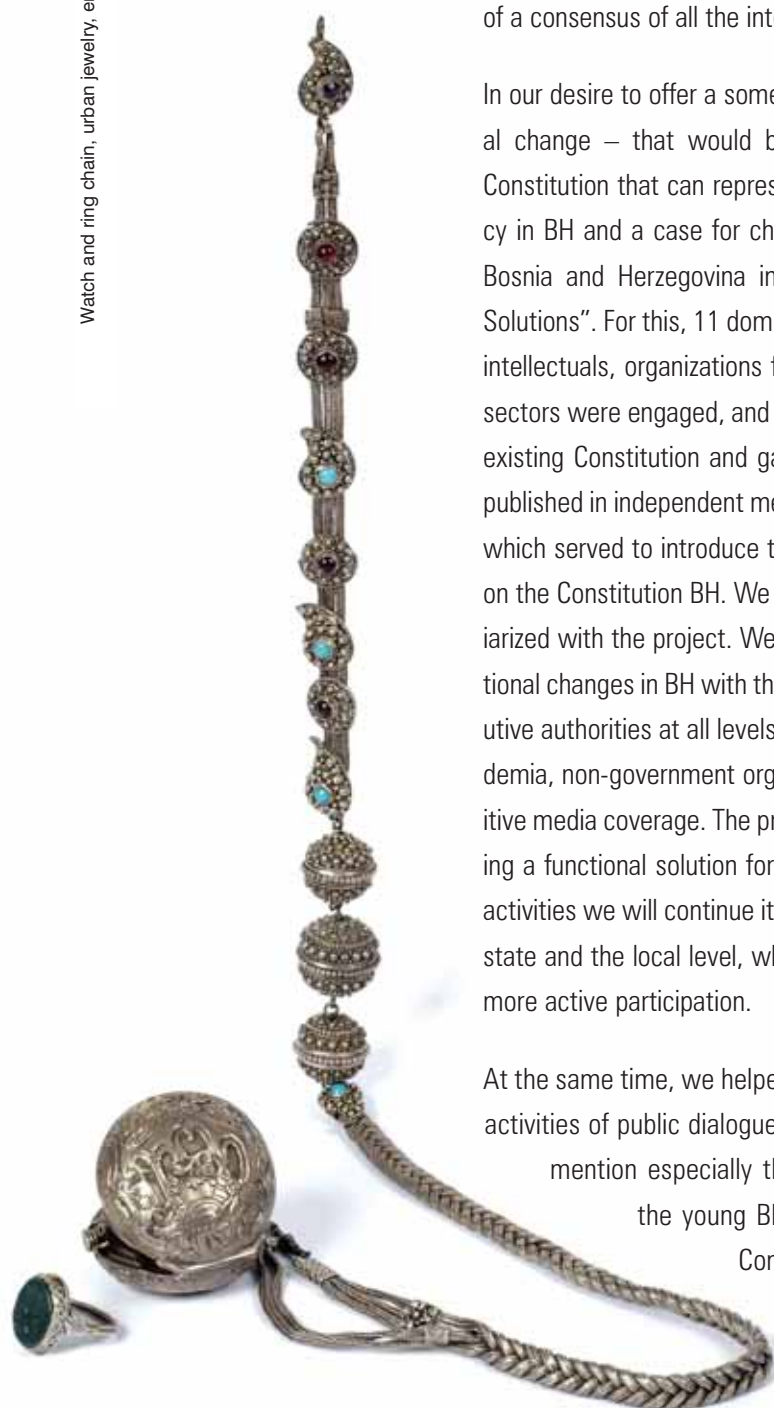
In this area, an enviable cooperation has been realized with the local and international organizations – Association of Graduate Criminologists BH, Transparency International BH, Vera Institute of Justice NY, CPS/CEU Budapest, and others.



Sculpture fragment, Vrutci near Ilidza  
9th - 10th century  
Archeology Department



Magistrate's Seat, Bukovica near Konjic  
the end of the 14th century  
Archeology Department



## New initiatives - "BH Constitution – Toward New Solutions"

In the past year or two in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we are witnessing different initiatives for changing the Constitution of BH (Annex IV of the Dayton Agreement). Many of those initiatives come from political parties or from a relatively narrow circle of representatives from civil society, and others from representatives of the international community. The Constitution, as a political-legal act, which determines the state system and the fundamental human rights is a legal basis for all the laws. As such, the constitution and its changes should be of interest to the entire public and the result of a consensus of all the interested parties.

In our desire to offer a somewhat different approach to the problem of constitutional change – that would be based on the analysis of different aspects of the Constitution that can represent a hindrance to development of a modern democracy in BH and a case for changes that need to be done, the Open Society Fund – Bosnia and Herzegovina initiated the project "Constitution BH – Towards New Solutions". For this, 11 domestic authors, representatives of academia, independent intellectuals, organizations for the protection of human rights and non-government sectors were engaged, and who, from their own unique perspectives, evaluated the existing Constitution and gave suggestions for changes. The authors' works were published in independent media: Nezavisne Novine, Start, Slobodna Bosna and Dani, which served to introduce to the wider public the concept of initiating a discussion on the Constitution BH. We estimate that more than 40,000 BH citizens were familiarized with the project. We organized a public debate on the necessity of constitutional changes in BH with the participation of representatives of legislative and executive authorities at all levels from BH and the entities, the Constitutional Court, academia, non-government organizations and the young people and this achieved positive media coverage. The process of public discussions on the Constitution and finding a functional solution for Bosnia and Herzegovina is open, and through different activities we will continue it in the future. We identified the key partners, both at the state and the local level, who showed support for the project and their desire for a more active participation.

At the same time, we helped numerous constitutional initiatives that increased our activities of public dialogue on the new constitutional solutions. We would like to mention especially the ACIPS association, which, from the perspective of the young BH people, and intellectuals, offered a text of the new Constitution BH, and Nezavisne Novine magazine, which are the pioneers of discussion on non-functionality of the existing constitutional system in the Republika Srpska.



Bronze fibula, Glasinac, 9th - 8th century BC Archeology Department

Taking the fact that democracy should be at its most prominent in those places where the authorities are the closest to the citizens as a starting point, and that the local government, in fact, reflects the political and economic atmosphere of a society, four years ago OSF BH decided on initiating the program "Local Governance in BH".

The transformed and complex territorial and administrative composition of the country, as a result of the Dayton Agreement based on the ethnic principle and the results of the war, inadequate level of decentralization of resources and authorities, poor efficiency of the local administrations, as well as inadequate level of citizens' participation in the processes of decision-making at the local level were the basic characteristics of the public governance in BH at the moment of initiating the Program.

Taking into account that the armed conflict had as a consequence a collapse of the entire values system on which BH society had been based on, the intervention of OSF BH in the area of local governance started with creating of a *model of good local governance*. This model defined a values system based on *user-oriented, efficient, transparent and participatory* management of public affairs at the local level



Long Turkish gun (Dzeferdar sedeflija)  
Weapons Collection, 19th century  
Ethnology Department



in the best public interest. By creating and adopting the model of good local governance by municipalities it was intended to offer support in democratization of the authorities in BH, and to help capacities-building of the local government bodies.

The uniformity of the approach was reflected in accepting a wider concept of good local governance, which is, at the same time concerned with the local authorities, citizens and the leaders of civil groups. In this way, by working directly with the representatives of local authorities and the citizens, therefore with those who can initiate and implement changes, the Program increased their capacities and established efficient communication channels between them. The contribution to improvement of the both sides of the local government was successfully balanced: *the local administration* (efficiency in offering services, improvement of management and administrative functions) and *democracy* (increased participation of the citizens in the decision-making processes, education of the civil groups and leaders, involving NGOs, and others.).

The users accepted the Model of good local governance with their undivided support, and a certain number of instruments, tools and mechanisms were institutionally adopted and are applied in the target municipalities. Parallel to this, some of the vital functions of the local government bodies were directly improved, for instance public relations, public procurement, information systems, and others.

The process of transforming the local governance into a contemporary, user-oriented, efficient and transparent system, entirely adapted to the new key role of the local government, as a service for its citizens, was successfully completed by introducing of the *system of quality governance* in 5 municipal governments (Laktasi, Srebrenik, Tesanj, Derventa and Lukavac). At the same time, the process of continued development and improvement of the actual local governance irretrievably started; shaped, led and implemented primarily by the internal resources.

Sustainability of the model was realized by introducing the *strategic planning of the local development*. This planning, based on the concept of partnership between the public, private and non-government sectors, enabled the municipal governments to become a real service of the local business community and their reliable development partner.

Considerable improvement was also achieved in the field of raising public awareness and motivation of the citizens to get involved in the social currents.

Long-handled coffee or water pot (ibrik), urban household items, end of 19th century  
Ethnology Department





The local, non-partisan leadership has been strengthened and trained, and good cooperation has been established of the aforementioned leadership teams with the holders of the executive and legislative authorities, within the selected municipalities.

Sustainability of the concept of participation has been ensured through establishing mechanisms of monitoring the activities of the municipal Parliaments and adopting binding decisions relating to the methods of citizens' participation.

Parallel to this, numerous civil initiatives have been realized, such as: direct election of mayors in the Federation BH; updating electoral registers; involving citizens in the planning process, adopting and implementing the municipal budgets, depoliticization of education, campaigns at higher levels of authorities; and creating tools that systemically enable the citizen to participate in the democratic processes.

Adopting, sustainability and widening of the principles and models of good local governance in BH is ensured by carefully planned set of activities directed towards establishing connections between interested parties, developing the model of best practices and their dissemination. To that purpose, good practices in the area of

Oil lamp with menorah - Mogorjelo  
Capljina, 4th century  
Archeology Department



Oil lamp with representation of the tree of life  
Travnik, 4th century  
Archeology Department



local governance in BH have been compiled, analyzed, published and promoted, and the first BH competition in good practices of local governance was organized.

TV forum "Citizens Deserve Good Local Government", the purpose of which was to directly introduce the public with the scope of the local government in BH, and to raise the awareness about the possibilities to influence the work of local

authorities, was initiated and directly supported. The Program also offered support to the monthly magazine "Local Self-governance in BH" dedicated to serve as a forum for communication, dialogue and cooperation between the local government bodies throughout BH. Upon the cessation of donation this magazine successfully switched to self-financing.

In addition, the preparation and publishing of the guide "How to Achieve Good Local Governance", which summarizes the lessons learned, and represents a combination of the theoretical concepts and the practical operations was directly initiated and supported.

There is no doubt that the processes supported by this Program have positively responded to the challenges facing the local government in BH: raising the quality and efficiency of the local administrations; re-structuring the relationship between the local authorities and the citizens based on representation and user-orientation; and, adapting of the local levels of authority to the demands and terms of economic development.

Despite the achievements set out above and the analysis that show that the best quality level of governance in BH is the local level itself, the system of public governance in BH is still burdened with existence of differences in the level of development of municipalities, neglecting of decentralization, inadequate political influence and importance of the local level of authority, and insufficient development of the domestic capacities for development and improvement of the local governance.

The reason for this lies in the fact that, in BH, there is still no consensus on the policy reform of the local governance, nor a comprehensive, explicit and system-based domestic strategy or a program of its transformation. Therefore, the problem lies outside the local governance framework.

Adding to this the consequences of European integrations, which will demand from the local level to play growingly important role in creating state policies and resolving problems, it becomes very clear that the system of local governance faces a great test in the coming years.

In that sense, OSF BH will continue to support the process of decentralization in BH by strengthening the role of the local authorities and civil society when



Belt buckle, Vrbjani, 8th century OArcheology Department

determining dynamics, objectives and scope of the process of reform of public governance in BH and contributing to the professional standardization at the local level.

Therefore, the development of the modern local government, which at this moment in BH, means the measure of decentralization, in other words, redefining roles and responsibilities of the central and the local authorities, will remain the focus of activities in the coming period.



Decorative pins, urban jewelry, 19th century  
Ethnology Department



Detail from a women's outer long-sleeved garment (anteria), Urban Costumes Collection, 19th century  
Ethnology Department





Pearl-adorned cap (tepeluk)  
urban jewelry, 19th century  
Ethnology Department



Since 2000 OSF BH focused its attentions in its Roma program on the *situation in the current Roma organizing* in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Our aim is not to tell the Roma associations *what* to do, but to help them in *how* to do what they want to do. It is up to the Roma activists to formulate their priority issues and seek answers to them: from their own environment and from themselves.

The main problem we faced in a task defined in such a manner was reflected in the fact that amongst the activists themselves the dominating attitude was that the basic reason for organizing and associations was in appeals for humanitarian interventions that an association then mediate. We called it "*humanitarian paradigm*". Naturally, it is not our intention at all to suspend the humanitarian function of the Roma associations. All we want is a shift towards the situation where other, and from the strategic point of view more important, functions are recognized. This is why we started working on a certain "Paradigm shift": *towards perceiving Roma associations as civil activism in the full sense of the word* (in which case the humanitarian activism is just one of the possibilities). We called this orientation a "*civil paradigm*" - our main goal became to develop, first amongst the Roma themselves and then everybody else, awareness of the Roma associations as a way of presenting and advocating their interest in their full scope: from the basic living conditions to realizing human and civil rights.

In order to move towards the "civil paradigm", we initiated a long-term program "Strengthening the Capacities of the Roma Associations". Our main partner in implementation was the non-governmental organization "*Be My Friend*" (non-Roma governmental organization focused on the Roma issues). In 2003/2004 its activities encompassed a number of the Roma associations – both the "older" and the newer ones and those that are in the phase of being established.

The program "Strengthening of Capacities of the Roma Associations" is a perpetual process of education and skills-mastering that has one goal: building and refining of the Romany non-governmental sector by enabling it to get involved, as competently as possible, in the wider process of building the structure of a civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This would provide a fundamental mechanism for the integration of the Roma people into B&H society, in a way where the Roma people could be an active participant in the process, as opposed to the present state where they are a passive voice consulted only on special occasions and in a purely symbolic way. This is why we are trying to develop a full partnership program within the program itself, in the following instances: Roma associations and institutions – organization „Be My Friend“–OSF BH.



Short rifle-pistol (zlatka)  
Weapons Collection  
the first half of the 19th century  
Ethnology Department

As was the case in recent years, the Program included the following activities: (1) education and training – through different seminars and workshops; (2) assistance to the Roma associations in conceiving and developing specific projects with which they then can apply to OSF BH and other donors; (3) monitoring the realization of the projects supported by OSF BH; (4) permanent openness for consultations that the activists can get regarding the current problems they face; research in the field; (5) informing – within the Roma community itself informing the wider community on the situation in the Roma community.

*The qualitative novelty in 2004, within the program „Strengthening Capacities“ is establishing two regional „resource centers“ – in Tuzla and Kakanj- hosted by the Roma organizations „Sa E Roma“, Tuzla and „Youth Roma Initiative“, Kakanj.*

Activists from local organizations run the centers in cooperation and with the support of the “Be My Friend” organization. Through these organizations the “hosts” help other aspiring organizations to reach their level of organization, techniques and skills with regard to civil involvement. Through this process the function performed exclusively by the organization „Be My Friend“ is starting to (experimentally) be distributed amongst the Roma organizations themselves. We hope, through this process, for further strengthening of integration amongst the Roma people themselves in creating more serious pre-requisite for the growth of a true Roma movement in BH. Our intention of establishing a center in the Republika Srpska was unfortunately prevented by the inner crisis in an organization in Gradiska, which we saw as a serious candidate for a center „host“. We could not find an adequate alternative.

It is worth pointing out that the idea of „centers“ was offered for consideration to the Roma associations through a democratic procedure. OSF BH has never wanted to simply impose the forms of development of our program activities. We can say with pleasure that the idea had good reception and understanding



amongst the Roma activists. The centers are, therefore, an expression of will of the associations themselves, and they can, besides their other functions, be seen as seeds of organized coalition-forming amongst the Roma organizations.

The Roma organizations also realized a series of their own projects (designed with assistance within the framework of the project "Strengthening the Capacities" and financed by OSF BH). In 2003/2004 we supported 23 projects within the framework of the following areas: preservation and development of the Roma culture and tradition; ecology and improved living conditions; educational courses for children and adults, and regional inter-Roma connecting.

In 2004, OSF BH made two special donations as well; one to the Tuzla canton – for acquiring text-books for the Roma children, and the other to the Agricultural Institute in Sarajevo, with the purpose of opening work places for the Roma people in the agricultural association.

We believe we can say that our approach, shaped and realized through the project "Strengthening the Capacities of the Roma NGOs" managed to open a more serious process of contemplation and questioning within the Roma organizations in BH, which is gaining its own momentum. It seems it can be concluded that at last a somewhat more profiled "Roma third sector" is emerging, compared to the previous situation. This would mean that the existing Roma associations can now be more precisely differentiated and categorized according to our criteria. This also means that, at the individual level (individual activists), there is a more differentiated situation than before: we can see which people want and can follow our agenda regarding transformation of the Roma organizing, as well as the people who do not want (for reasons known to themselves) or simply cannot follow this process.

An important innovation in the relationship between the Roma community and the wider community is that the Roma community has started the transformation from a passive role of the one who is enduring a problem, into an active factor that not only calls (for a good reason only) for help, but also has a vision and readiness to be actively involved in the solution – at the level of its realistic capacities.



Earrings, urban jewelry, 19th century  
Ethnology Department



Silver jewelry, Zenica, 4th century Archeology Department

**T**he Civil Society Program continued its activities within the specific agenda laid down in 2003, when we decided to focus on *promoting the idea on the need for re-defining both the manner and the topics on which public dialogue is lead in our society*. We were forced to conclude that the proponents of a true public dialogue exist in our public more as some isolated islands that stand out in the sea of pre-dominant national and nationalistic rhetoric directed towards maintaining and use of the “Dayton machinery” resulting in the country taking big steps, year after year, towards even worse past

The leaders of the BH ethnic groups promoted into nations have acquired good skills in turning talks on any socio-political subject into talk on so-called national interests. Every interest and problem became “national”, and the only “qualified” agents for solving issues in the domain of “national interests” are, naturally, the national parties. It has been said long time ago that, in politics, the truth is what is seen as interest (unlike some other disciplines, for example, science or philosophy, where the interest is to get to the truth). In situations such as is the current Bosnian one, that is, in the situation of the “Dayton Bosnia” this specific characteristic of politics become especially fatal. The truth on any subject in our society in the Dayton alchemy vessels will necessarily mutate into three “equal” truths. The public, political discourse will disintegrate into three “national publics”. So, what is “true” in one is not necessarily true in the other two of these publics. By installing the infamous “national interest” as the ultimate and decisive criteria of a political mind, the Dayton architecture of BH does not allow the processes of creating rational social consensus at the level of the entire BH society to take root – ultimately: it does not allow for something like BH society to exist.

When talking about “proponents of true public dialogue” we think of those public agents – individuals and organizations – which, when entering public dialogue, try to do it in a way that moves away from the described paradigm where the so-called “national interest” is the only legitimate and possible mirror that reflects each and every issue that could be put forward for a public discussion. Therefore, in a way that pre-supposes that the “national interest” is just one of a series of the possible interests that a rationally organized and lead political life can, in a given moment, place into the “public focus”.

Through the Civil Society Program, OSF BH directed its support in 2003/2004 towards two long-term projects, which, each in its own way present an intervention in the sphere of public dialogue. Within both projects programs of public





platforms have been developed, which are already recognized in the truly democratic public as the new focal points of the authentic public voice: places not in service of “national interests”, but places for voicing opinions in the interest of truth.

The project “New Perspectives – Stimulating Creation of New Generation of “Opinion-Makers” has been started, with our support, by the *Alumni Association Center for Interdisciplinary Post-Graduate Studies of the University in Sarajevo* (ACIPS). In 2004 the Project got its follow up and the full swing – public platforms organized by the ACIPS (in Sarajevo, but also in other cities), a publication, which contains texts by the members of the ACIPS and other authors, and their Internet forum. They drew the public’s attention and took the ACIPS itself out in the public scene as an emerging political think tank trying to deal with the current and “acute” subjects of our political everyday life in a new way and to avoid the inertia and futility of the dominating political discourse in our society.

The project “Between Us – Step Forward Toward Free Communication” (formerly known as “Wake up Call”) was initiated in 2004. The project also had a series of public platforms and public debates directed toward wider audience, followed by activities within work and study groups: one called “Post-Ethnic Studies”, and other dealing with visual culture. Public sessions emphasized a “basic aspect”, which served to approach different current phenomena – that basic aspect was reflected in a fundamental question “What does the War Mean to Us?”, and separate subjects were, for example: “Education and War”, “Political Culture and War”, “War and Women”, and so on. The implementing agent of this project was the *Publishing house “Buybook”* from Sarajevo – the young people gathered around this institution and its different activities in the sphere of culture. Sessions were held in the newly-opened Buybook’s coffee shop “Karabit”, in the National Gallery in Sarajevo. These sessions and other events included this place into the new toponyms on the cultural map of Sarajevo, and with that, of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is one of the places that, in the today’s all-encompassing de-culturization we endure, defend the living pattern of a *polis* and urbane culture in general.

We think it can be said that the young forces gathered in these two projects managed to create two new points of attraction in our political and cultural life. These places have not started producing some ready answers, but primarily some new questions – which certainly eats away at the hardened, “Dayton” BH political and cultural agenda. After all is said and done, it is all about asking different questions, because it is evident from the questions posed in the past decade or two that they could have only produced the answers and life that we have here and now.

There is also a short-term project but not necessarily a “short-reaching” one, and event held with our support in Trebinje in 2004. It encompassed the activities of the “Zoran Radmilovic Club” from Trebinje and their three-day campaign “Be Young- Be Active”. Their motto “Open Trebinje” is certainly the best way towards better “open” Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Civil Society Program made a special intervention in 2004 in the sphere of public media. Magazines “Dani”, “Slobodna Bosna”, “Start BiH” and “Nezavisne novine” were invited to propose projects in investigative journalism. OSF BH only gave general scope of interest, leaving it up to the editorial boards to choose more specific subjects and conceive the problem and the media approach. In such a way we got seven current projects, which will continue in 2005, with following topics: *Educational Reform in BH*, *Constitutional Reforms in BH*, *Investigating Regional Network of Organized Crime*, *Adjusting to the Standards of EU*, *Privatization: Who, Why and How Destroyed Economy of BH?*, *Alternative Multi-Cultural Map of BH*, and *Researching the Pre-requisites for Forming a New Political Party in BH*. It is through these projects that the social issues of crucial interest from the aspect of a number of current programs of the Foundation and its entire mission attain visibility and gravity.

OSF BH also supported the “Initiative for Producing the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Non-Governmental Sector in BH” headed by the Center for Promotion of Civil Society. This initiative relied on the coalition of over 200 non-governmental organizations and their activities resulted in important documents that should contribute to the long-term sustainability of the non-governmental sector in BH. These are: (1) “Strategic Directions of Development of BH Civil Society”; (2) “Agreement on Cooperation Between the Council of Ministers and Non-Governmental Sector in BH”; (3) “Code of Conduct for Non-Governmental Organizations in BH”; and (4) “Quality Standards in Cooperation Between the Government and Non-Government Sector in BH”.



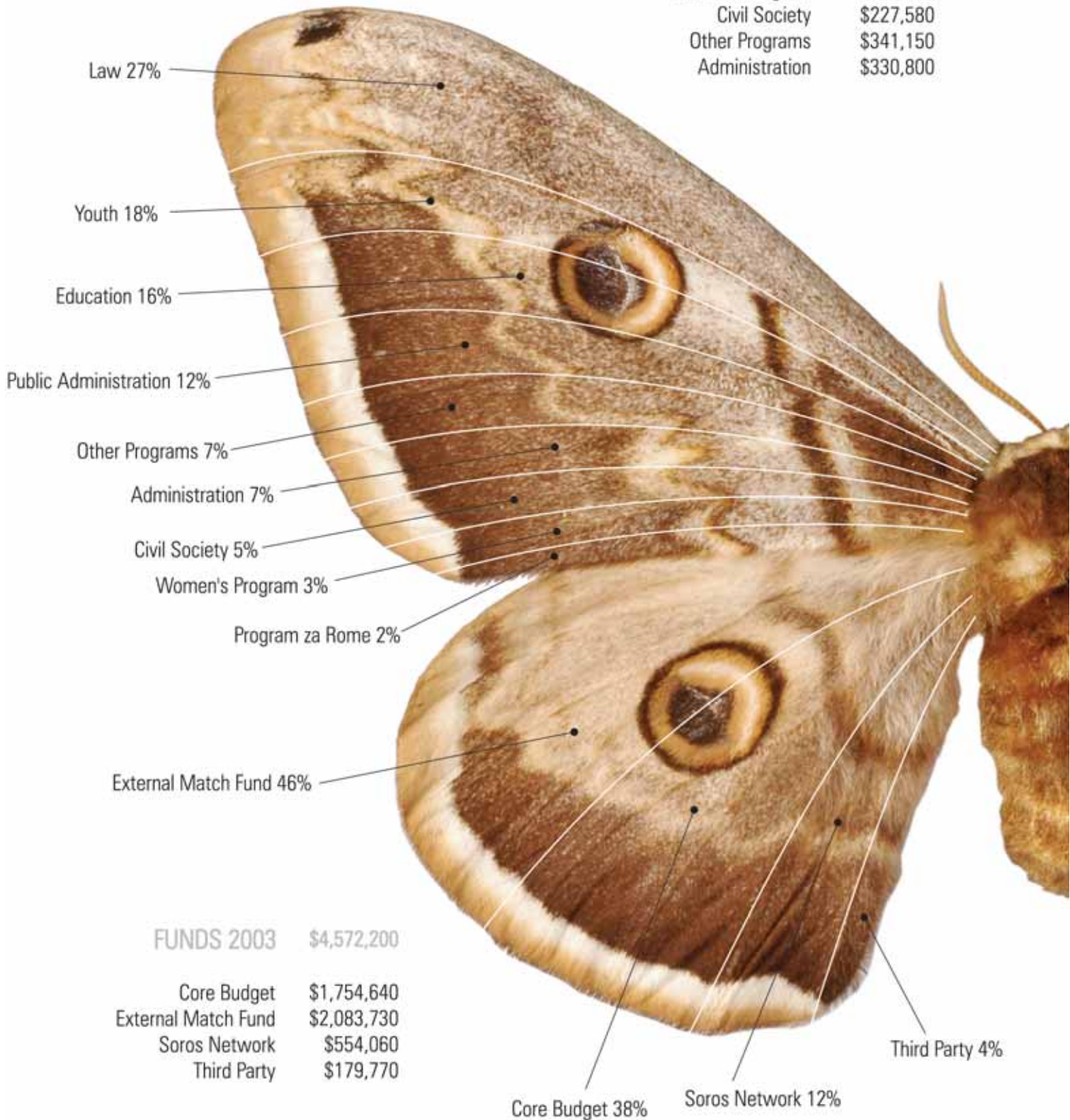
Female figurine from Butmir near Sarajevo, Neolithic Age, 4500-4000 BC  
Archeology Department



Silver earrings with strawberry, Cipuljic Bugojno, 10th - 8th century  
Archeology Department

## EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS 2003 \$4,572,200

Education	\$738,270
Youth	\$814,520
Law	\$1,191,670
Public Administration	\$558,670
Roma Program	\$219,400
Women's Program	\$150,140
Civil Society	\$227,580
Other Programs	\$341,150
Administration	\$330,800



## FUNDS 2003 \$4,572,200

Core Budget	\$1,754,640
External Match Fund	\$2,083,730
Soros Network	\$554,060
Third Party	\$179,770



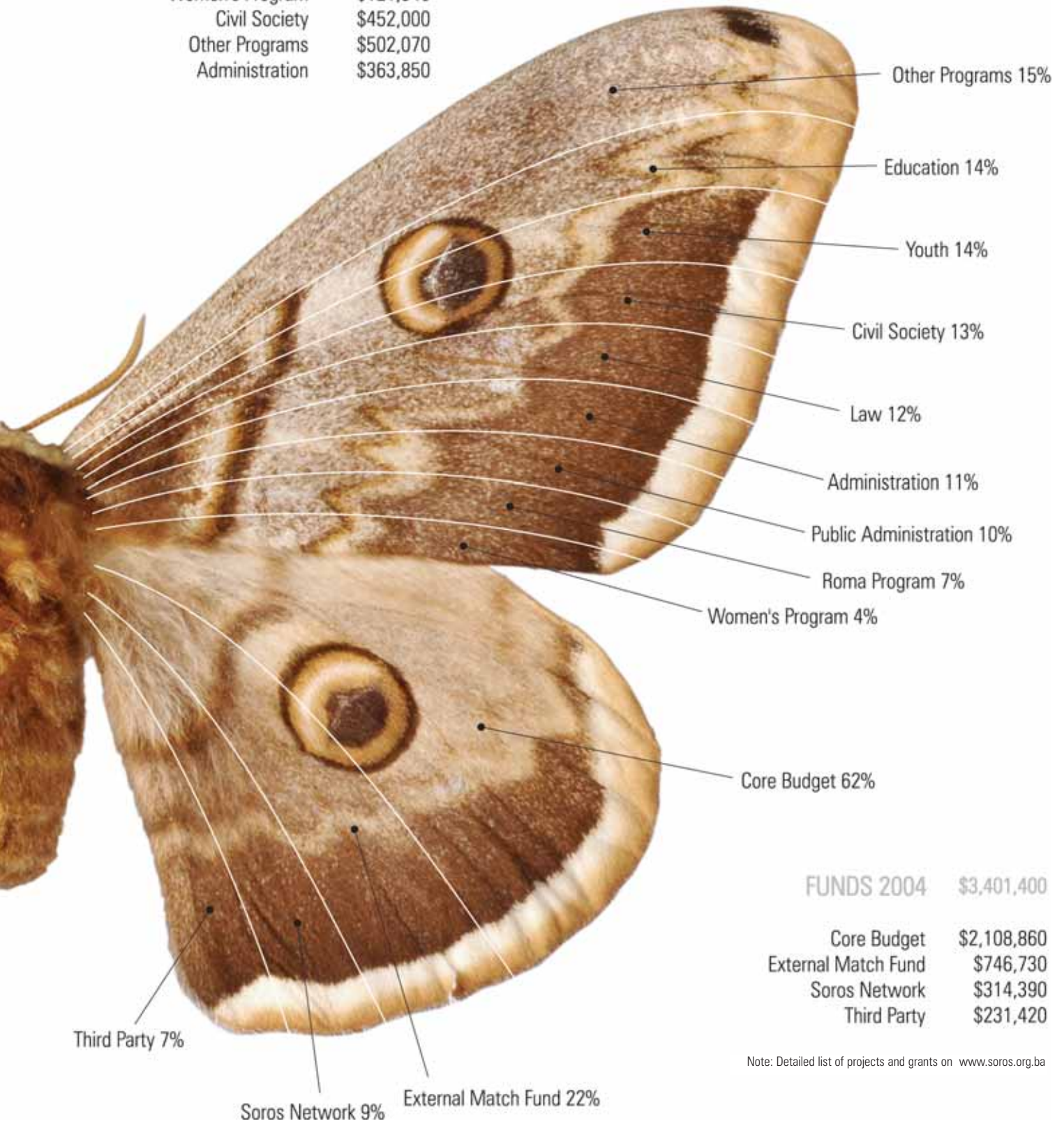
\$3,401,400

## EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS 2004

Education	\$488,960
Youth	\$489,690
Law	\$401,150
Public Administration	\$331,040
Roma Program	\$251,300
Women's Program	\$121,340
Civil Society	\$452,000
Other Programs	\$502,070
Administration	\$363,850

*Saturnia pyri* Schiff.

Entomology Collection, Natural History Department



## FUNDS 2004

\$3,401,400

Core Budget	\$2,108,860
External Match Fund	\$746,730
Soros Network	\$314,390
Third Party	\$231,420

Note: Detailed list of projects and grants on [www.soros.org.ba](http://www.soros.org.ba)



Carnelian Onyx Mineralogy Collection, Natural History Department



**F** During the past twelve years, the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Soros Foundation Network introduced a number of initiatives with pre-determined life cycles and funding levels. In time, most of such initiatives became centers or associations independent of the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Soros Foundation Network. All organizations established in this manner are called *Spin off Centers*.

### Media Center



The Mediacentar started as the program within the Open Society Fund in 1995; since 2000, however, it has been an independent education and research institution. The Mediacentar was originally conceived as an education centre to support the development of independent, professional journalism in BiH; over time their activities have expanded to include PR training, publishing, media research, the organization of cultural events, and consultancy services. A library of works on the mass media and a print media archive are an integral part of the Centre. Over the past nine years the Mediacentar has developed and implemented dozens of highly diverse projects that have had a major and lasting impact:

- More than 2000 people have undergone training for journalists in more than 100 training courses,
- More than 120 workshops, seminars and round tables have been held,
- Six years of unbroken education for journalists through the BBC School of Journalism,
- Many years of education for students of journalism at three universities in BiH,
- A rich print media archive used by many researchers and institutions, including journalists from *Slobodna Bosna*, *BH Dani*, *RFE* and Hague Tribunal staff,
- A number of professional publications related to training journalists and media personnel,
- *Sarajevo Notebook*, a regional periodical for literature and culture.

Contact info - Phone: +387 (0)33 715 840; [www.media.ba](http://www.media.ba)

Coins of the Medieval Bosnian rulers  
different sites, 9th - 15th century  
Archeology Department





SCCA was founded by the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of 1996. The primary goal of the project was the creation of a contemporary, flexible, expert organization that acts as a corrective agent or complements the institutions of the old system, and the program mission - keeping alive contemporary art in B&H and its inclusion on an equal footing into the international artistic currents.

SCCA is an independent, non-profit organization since 2000, led by the Executive Board made up of five members. The SCCA team is made up of a director, three program coordinators and four freelance associates.

SCCA is one of the founders of the International Contemporary Arts Network (ICAN), a successor of the Soros Network for Contemporary Arts, and is also one of the founders of the Balkan Arts Network (BAN).

*Contact info - Phone: +387(0) 665 304; [www.scca.ba](http://www.scca.ba)*





At the initiative of the Open Society Institute New York and the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina, the implementation of education reform program *Step by Step* began in 1996, and is intended for children of up to 10 years of age and their families. This program is founded on modern pedagogical and development theories, and promotes, as is it is based on the principles of democracy, respecting differences, the right of each child to receive quality education, and the active involvement of families and the community in the education processes. In addition to B&H, this project is being implemented in more than a million classrooms in 30 countries around Europe, Asia and South America.

The *Step by Step* educational approach philosophy is based on the premise that each child is unique and that every child learns the most if the child is actively involved into the process of education. The child-centered methodology creates conditions for, and encourages children to actively participate in the process of acquiring knowledge, to explore and experiment. In these classrooms children are encouraged to form their own opinions, to present their ideas openly, to cooperate with others respecting their mutual differences, to develop critical thinking and problem-solving, to recognize and use the power of argumentation, to become responsible for themselves and others and to be interested in society and therefore empowered to face the challenges of the 21st century. *Step by Step* is also based on the premise that parents are the first and most important educators of their children and that they need to become active partners in all segments of activities of educational institutions and education as a whole.

Contact info - Phone: +387 (0)33 667 673; [www.coi-stepbystep.ba](http://www.coi-stepbystep.ba)



Roman coins, different sites, 1st - 4th century Archeology Department



Onyx  
Mineralogy Collection  
Natural History Department

The Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSF B&H) founded the Youth Information Agency B&H (OIA) in 2001 through the Joint Youth Program.

OIA is the first non-government and non-partisan organization at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina that acts in the field of youth policy with the aim to improve the status of young people and increase their participation in society. OIA cooperates with over fifty government bodies and with more than two hundred youth organizations in BiH and throughout Southeastern Europe, and with a number of international organizations and young people.

OIA represents regional programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, such as the "youthNET" and the "youthEXchange.SEE", and it is a member of the South-eastern Europe Youth Network (SEEYN) and the European network UNITED. OIA is partner organization of the European Youth Information and Counseling Agency (ERYICA) and is the partner of OXFAM International Youth Parliament from Sydney, Australia.

*Contact info - Phone: +387 (0)33 209 753; E-mail: [oia@oiabih.info](mailto:oia@oiabih.info); [www.oiabih.info](http://www.oiabih.info)*



Deep bowl, urban household items, 19th century Ethnology Department

Soros School for Foreign Languages was founded in 1996 within the framework of the Program for English Language of the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina. The OSF BH's patronage of the School had as its aim the improvement in the quality of teaching foreign languages in Sarajevo.

Since 1997, the School has been run as an independent company and achieved financial independence in 1999. Soros School for English Language is the first OSF B&H project financed solely by selling its services.

The School organizes courses in English, French, German and Italian for adults and children, and preparatory courses for TOEFL and IELTS tests. It also offers both individual and courses tailored for the needs of companies and organizations. There are also courses in Bosnian language for the foreign citizens in B&H.

*Contact info - Phone: +387 (0)33 668 008; [www.soros-school.com](http://www.soros-school.com)*

Iron and silver ore, Bosanski Novi  
Mineralogy Collection, Natural History Department







Cult monument of Diana and  
Her Nymphs, Glamoc  
3rd century  
Archeology Department

Student Resource Center is founded in 1998 by the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina as a part of the OSI Network of SRCe centers.

SRCe offers information on possibilities and ways of pursuing education at universities and educational institutions both within the country and abroad. This program is intended for secondary school leavers, graduates and post-graduates and anybody interested in higher or further education in the country or abroad.

Also, provides information on study courses and workshops in different academic disciplines at domestic and foreign institutions including how to apply for courses at foreign universities and seminars, what is needed for application, when to submit applications, how to write a CV, when and how to apply for financial help, scholarships and jobs for students.

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Web: [www.srce.co.ba](http://www.srce.co.ba)*



Medieval monumental standing tombstone (Stecak)  
Vladjevine near Rogatica, 14th - 15th century  
Archeology Department

Center for research, policy & advocacy -  
"Woman and Society"



In accordance with the general strategy of the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina and with an identified need for a new approach in regard to the reality of women human rights in BiH, in the year 2003, the OSF women's program was transformed into the independent Center for research, policies and advocacy called "*Woman and Society*".

Main goals of the Center are: society without the marginalization and discrimination of women and without violation of their fundamental human rights, society without gender stereotypes and prejudices towards women, society of equal opportunities for women and men, girls and boys, society without violence against women in private or public spheres of life, society with an equal representation of women and men in both public life and politics.

Contact info - Phone: +387 (0)33 259 600; E-mail: [womensoc@bih.net.ba](mailto:womensoc@bih.net.ba)  
[www.womensoc.ba](http://www.womensoc.ba)

Medieval monumental standing tombstone (Stecak), Zgosca, 14th century  
Archeology Department





Silver fibula with birds, Korita near Duvno, second half of the 6th century Archeology Department

Debate Program of the Open Society Fund has been transformed into the "Culture of Dialogue Center" in late 2004. The Center is independent, non-profit association of citizens with the main goal to contribute to democratization and reintegration of society through out improvement of educational work.

Association has set up following goals:

- Development of culture of dialogue among youth population,
- Promotion of interactive educational methods,
- Promotion of youth creativity and critical thinking,
- Support to youth debates in and outside the schools,
- Promotion of respect to other ideas, attitudes, choices and ethnical-groups.

Contact info - Phone: +387 (0)33 203 668; E-mail: [deb\\_cen@soros.org.ba](mailto:deb_cen@soros.org.ba)

Detail from a women's outer long-sleeved garment (anteria)  
Urban Costumes Collection, 19th century  
Ethnology Department







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Open  
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Bosnia & Herzegovina

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