





MISSION

Association ESE is a civil society organization that works on improving exercise of social and economic rights by vulnerable groups of citizens, by means of their empowerment, mobilization and engagement in creation, implementation and evaluation of public policies and services in the Republic of Macedonia.

THE REAL PROPERTY.

VISION

ESE's driving force is its commitment to resolution of problems. By promoting and improving the human rights, we improve social and economic justice, having in mind that human rights are an invaluable collection of standards that should be enjoyed by all. We are particularly devoted to work in the field of promotion and improvement of health rights and women rights. Therefore, we are focused on two goals, those being: to address urgent needs of citizens, in particular the needs of vulnerable groups of citizens, and to influence creation of sustainable and long-term changes. We do much more than documenting, reporting and publicly condemning injustices in the society. We provide legal and paralegal assistance, allowing citizens to exercise their rights and change their living conditions. Moreover, we advocate for changes of legislation and policies that affect exercise of health rights and women rights. We advocate at national and at international level. We draft and submit "shadow reports" and other types of documents to competent international bodies concerning the degree of implementation of international treaties on human rights.



PROBLEMS THAT CITIZENS FACE

We carefully analyzed all relevant international, national and our own sources of data on the issues that we work in order to shape ESE's Strategic Plan for 2017-2020. In shaping the plan we have consulted and included the opinion of our partners; collaborators; donors; members of the Executive Board; and ESE's staff members. Analyzed data complimented by the feedback from ESE's members, partners, donors and collaborators informed us on the problems that most vulnerable and marginalized citizens faces in regard of the implementation and enjoyment of the economic and social rights. It also showed us the most pressing issues that need to be addressed in the next three years: no citizen's participation into the processes of planning, implementation and evaluation of legal regulation, budgets and services; no equal access to justice and low level of fiscal transparency.

NO CITIZENS PARTICIPATION INTO THE PROCESSES OF PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF LEGAL REGULATION, BUDGETS AND SERVICES

The state continually fails to ensure citizens participation into the processes of planning, conduction and monitoring of the policies and budgets related to the fulfillment of the social and economic rights. Namely, there is no established legitimate, non-selective and continuous process of citizens' involvement in the operation of central and local government. That is, after 18 years of ratifying the European Charter of Local Self-Government and eleven years since the establishment of independent and autonomous units of local government, the citizens of Republic of Macedonia continue to be treated only as a constituency and not as an active contributor involved in the policy and budget process i.e. making decisions that are implemented at the national and local level, although there are legal possibilities in this regard. Citizens are not sufficiently familiar with the composition, organization and work of the executive and legislative power and public administration. They are not familiar with the national policy and budget processes and the oversight mechanisms and they are not aware for their rights to participate in these processes. As a result of this the citizens are neither involved in the decision-making process relevant to them, nor are involved in the process of their monitoring. Part of the reasons for this situation lies into lack of trust in the public institutions on national and local level. Moreover there is still insufficient number of CSOs that work on methodologies for demanding accountability from the Government; this is especially relevant for the CSOs working on local level. Additionally there is lack of transparency of the Government regarding the processes of planning and implementation of the relevant policies and budgets. Government also lacks oversight and control mechanisms for the implementation of different policies which are financed through the state budget. The above described situation results in lack of demanding accountability from the Government by the citizens.



As a result of this situation the State budget allocated for fulfillment of the social and economic rights is not progressive; is not developmental; do not satisfy the principles for non-discrimination and equal access to services for different groups of citizens; and is more dependent on foreign aid. The process of budget allocation for different sectors is not priority driven budgeting process, but the budget allocation is based on developed calculation formulas. Thus the policies aimed for fulfillment of these rights are not priority and needs based and thus do not adequately address the needs of the citizens. The lack of oversight and control mechanisms, leads to the situation in which the policies and budgets that are adopted are not reaching the citizens as it is foreseen. This practice has especially negative impact on the fulfillment of social and economic rights of the vulnerable groups from the population, including Roma minority, women, mother and children and other groups. Lack of demanding of accountability from the citizens resulted in the situation where the Government continued with this negative practice in the past years.

ESE through its work on social accountability and legal empowerment in the past eight years has collected numerous evidences on how the aforementioned situation in the country has directly impacted on the fulfillment of the social and economic rights, with main emphasis on the right to health, right to social protection and right to employment.

As a result of the work on the field of right to health we have noted that the Ministry of Health continuously fails to adequately implement policies aimed for improvement of the health of Roma, improvement of the reproductive health of women and improvement of the health of mothers and children (including National action plan for Roma health and national health preventive programs – Program for active health protection of mothers and children, Program for medical check-ups of pupils and students and Program for cervical and breast cancer screening). This is due to the failure to allocate needed amount of resources and even to spend the allocated resources to implement these policies. The failure can be illustrated through the fact that the budget for preventive health care has insignificant portion in the State budget, but also in the budget of the Ministry of Health. Namely, in average in the period 2011 – 2015 the budget for preventive health care represented only 0,003% from the State budget and only 10,6% from the Ministry of Health budget on annual level. The failure of the Ministry to spend the allocated budget can be illustrated through the fact that for the Program for health care of mothers and children in average 26% of the allocated funds remained unspent annually in the period 2011 – 2015.

Moreover there is lack of human and technical capacities in the health care sector responsible for implementation of these policies, which is most evident in the lack of gynecologists on primary level, lack of patronage nurses, lack of pediatricians on primary level, and lack of primary preventive teams for child's health. In addition to this situation the Ministry of Health does not have any single mechanism for oversight of the implementation of these Programs, and it relies only on the reports submitted by the implementers of the Programs.



This situation leads to inadequate coverage of the vulnerable groups with these policies. This can be noted through the findings from ESEs work elaborated further. National action plan for Roma health remains under implemented in the past decade. The activities aimed for improvement of health of Roma mothers and children adopted with proper budget allocation in 2011 by the Ministry of Health, were continuously decreased to be completely removed from the Program for health care of mothers and children in 2015. As a result of this, Roma people are not sufficiently covered with preventive health services for improvement of the health of mothers and children, including health education and visits from the patronage nurses and Roma health mediators. Despite the lack of coverage with health services Roma people also face other barriers when accessing health care in greater extent that the rest of the population, including discrimination in health care settings, financial barriers and violation of patients' rights. In addition to that, since Roma people represent one of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups of the population, their participation in the decision making processes is even on lower level than general population. Thus far ESE with partner Roma CSOs has worked on empowerment of Roma communities in order for them to be able to actively demand fulfillment of their right to health on specific issues, including women's reproductive health, health of mothers and children and patient's rights. Yet there is a need for broadening the scope of this work. Program for cervical cancer screening in the past 5 years also was underfunded and not planned according to the needs, these results with the fact that in 2016 only 20% of the women from the target group were covered with this Program.

The situation with improper planning and implementation of preventive health policies has clear negative impact on the health outcomes, especially for the vulnerable population. Namely, the mortality from the cervical cancer did not decrease in Macedonia in the past decade, besides the existence of the Program for cervical cancer screening. The situation is even graver regarding the health outcomes of the mothers and children. This is clearly indicated through the increase in infant mortality rate in the period from 2011 when the rate was 7,6¹ on 11,9 in 2016, which is more than twice higher than the infant mortality rate in EU countries. The situation is even more serious among Roma minority where the infant mortality rate in 2013 was 17,37. Despite the significant increase in the trend of the infant mortality in the past 5 years, so far the Government didn't made any substantial efforts to determine the underlying causes for this situation and did not undertake systemic measures for improvement of the situation. It must be noted that Infant mortality rate is an important indicator of health for whole populations, reflecting the intuition that structural factors affecting the health of entire populations have an impact on the mortality rate of infants.

In the field of the right to social protection ESE has elaborated the obstacles regarding the rights for social protection of the persons and families that provide care in their households for seriously ill family members which are not able to take care for themselves. This issue is

¹ The rate is calculated as number of deaths per 1000 live births



closely related to both spheres of social and health protection. In this area we are also witnessing how the negative practices, including non-involvement of the citizens in the decision-making process, and Governments planning of the policies and budgets which are not need and priority based has its reflection in this area as well. This can be illustrated by the lack of capacities in public health and social institutions for accommodation and provision of care for these people, which is a problem that lingers for decades. Namely in public institutions there are only around 390 beds for accommodation of these persons, while in the private sector there are around 550 beds, and this number is constantly rising in the private sector. Accommodation of these persons is not financially affordable for majority of the population, thus the poor and most vulnerable people must take care for these persons in their households. Moreover, the State does not provide any type of service which will assist in the care work at the households. Another noted problem is the amount of the financial social benefit which the state is providing for the care of these persons. The amount provided on monthly basis is fairly low (around 4.000 MK Denars) and is only sufficient to cover purchase of basic medical materials and medicines for the persons that needs care, but does not cover the costs related to provision of care. The data that ESE gathered thus far showed that main care providers are mostly women in the households and they allocate approximately 25% of their time to provide the care. The provision of care seriously affects their ability to work in paid jobs as well as on other aspects of their life, including social life, use of media etc. The Government thus far does not have any relevant data on the scope and burden of the unpaid care work on the families and primary care givers. Thus this issue shows that the State does not plan for policies which will promote gender equality and does not have established mechanisms for gender sensitive budgeting in its practice.

In regards to the right to employment the situation is the same as in the other public sectors. There is significantly low or better to say nonexistent culture of participation in policy processes and with lack of knowledge and skills to do so, local communities and especially women are unable to take their role and raise their voice as citizens. The citizens face a situation of total ignorance and passiveness of behalf of the local and national institutions. One of the key concerns of the local communities as well as whole country is the issue of unemployment. The deprivation of exercising one of the basic human rights, right to work has lead to deterioration of the living standard and therefore possibility to exercise other core human rights. The public employment policies do not reflect the gender perspective or this is especially because of the absence of gender sensitive policies. The violation of the right to employment, the inequality in the access of men and women in the labor market, the lack of policies that are gender sensitive, the absence of policies that reflect the real needs of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, the inefficient use of budget funds, inefficient policy planning and employment measures are the key features of the public employment system in the Republic of Macedonia.



Public institutions responsible for planning and implementation of employment policies and measures in the Republic of Macedonia are characterized by high level of closure and non-transparency in their work. As a result of the non transparency of public institutions and the non transparency of the processes of planning and implementation of employment policies and measures, current policies and measures for employment do not reflect the real needs and interests of citizens, especially the needs and interests of women. Additionally, there is no culture for active citizenship (this means that citizens should be active and participate in the decision making processes from the beginning to the end), which is a result of the non-functioning of the mechanisms for citizen participation in the decision making processes and the absence of practices for mobilizing and strengthening a larger number of citizens who would further independently engage in public processes.

The preliminary results of the conducted analysis of the data obtained from the Public Employment Agency (PEA) through a procedure for free access to public information indicate the following: PEA and other public institutions that participate in the implementation of employment policies and affirmative measures for employment do not have detailed records on the scope of implementation the measures and the manner of spending the budget funds; the employment measures depend on foreign donors and creditors (UNDP, EU and World Bank); most of the decisions on the manner of implementing the affirmative measures are made by the UNDP, and the national domestic institutions have only the role of mediation; in the implementation of the affirmative measures for employment, the PEA mainly transfers the funds from the state budget to the UNDP budget, and there is no record of the way the funds are spent further during the process and does not have access to this type of data; etc.

NO EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE

The state failure to progressively realize social and economic rights is closely related with the failure to promote and establish effective access to justice for marginalized and vulnerable groups in our society. We cannot discuss about the effective implementation of social and economic rights if the position of the most vulnerable groups in the society has not changed, and they are still facing significant barriers when approaching the system of justice.

On the global level data show that 4 billion people around the world live outside the protection of the law, mostly because they are poor or marginalized.² There are numerous deficiencies that need to be set right, both on the supply (providers) and demand (users)

² Statistic cited at the event "Leveraging the SDGs for Inclusive Growth: Delivering Access to Justice for All" organized by the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation and Open Society Foundation in September 2016.



side. Some of the deficiencies are already well known: geography; social relations of place; costs; shortages in delivery of services; and the digital divide.

Our country is no exception to this situation. The Republic of Macedonia is classified as an upper middle income country. In 2015 according to the State Statistical Office (based on the Survey on Income and Living Conditions) the poverty rate was 21.5%. Limited access to justice for poor, Roma and other marginalized communities has provoked the establishment of different forms of informal legal aid modalities. Currently there are three modalities of provision of free legal aid and services in Macedonia, provided by the CSO (preliminary free legal aid, community-based paralegals, and lawyering for the marginalized). A recent national survey in Macedonia explored respondents' experience of legal ("justiciable") problems over the past three years (Srbjanko et al, 2013). The study explored the nature of the problems experienced, what respondents had tried to do about them, and what the results of their actions were. The survey reveals that almost half (49%) of respondents had experienced at least one legal problem over the past three years, and many of those who had experienced problems had experienced more than one in this period. Two-thirds of those who reported problems said that they had taken steps to resolve them. One third of these sought legal advice on how to tackle the problem. Two thirds of respondents who sought advice had to pay for the advice. Further, one-fifth of those who had a problem did not do anything about it because they did not have the money to do so. Poorer people, younger ones, the unemployed, and Albanians were least likely to take action. More than half of those who did not take action gave as their reason lack of confidence that help would be available. Less than 10% of those with problems were involved in any court proceedings related to the problem.

The latest developments on international level have emphasized the link between the access to justice, enjoyment of human rights and development. Namely, the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN adopted in 2016 have introduced separate development goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and correlating goal 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Recognizing the importance of promotion of the access to justice, in the past years we have conducted concrete efforts to increase access to justice for different vulnerable groups. As a result of these efforts, we have collected sufficient data that served as basis for planning the results and activities under this priority "provision of equal access to justice in the area of social and economic rights". Namely, in the past period we have promoted the concept of paralegal assistance and support for vulnerable groups; undertaken initial efforts for promotion of the SDG 16.3. in the country; and implement concrete actions to improve the level of legal protection for women who suffered violence, as well as court proceedings in cases related to violence against women.

The programs for paralegal assistance and support were established in the frames of local Roma organizations because of the discriminatory and marginalized position of Roma in the

enjoyment of the right to health. Namely, Roma people are facing discrimination and nonadequate treatment in health care settings, violation of their rights as patients, lack of health services as well. Their access to health protection is even more limited if we take into consideration their unfavorable socio-economic situation. Thus, under the legal empowerment approach we have supported the establishment of programs for paralegal assistance and support in the frames of three Roma organizations who are working with their Roma communities on local level. The paralegal programs were primarily providing support for realization of the rights in the area of health protection, health insurance and protection of patient's rights, but having in mind the influence of other determinants on the access to health, they soon expanded their scope of work by providing assistance and support in the area of social protection, education, labor rights, non-discrimination etc. For illustration, part of the problems which were addressed by the paralegals in the area of health are the following: lack of health insurance, inadequate treatment by the medical staff, unlawful financial payments for health services, lack of orthopedic aids, non-refund of the medical costs, payment of participation for health services, violations of patients rights, limited access to medicines from the positive list etc. The main problems that the Roma are facing in the area of social protection are related to the termination of the rights to financial social assistance, such as the right to social care assistance, permanent financial assistance and the right to assistance and care from another person. In order to overcome the above elaborated problems, annually paralegals have provided assistance and support to more than a 700 community members. The establishment of this concept was justified with the fact that with our support other civil society organizations have applied the same methodology in their work with other vulnerable groups, such as women workers from textile industry, sexual workers etc.

In relation to the UN Sustainable Development Goal 16.3., Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all, we have conducted primary assessment of the situation in relation to the implementation of this development goal in our country. The following problems were identified in this regard: there is a lack of information and knowledge about this development goal among the state institutions, civil society organizations and judiciary; there are no systemic efforts nor mechanisms planned for monitoring the implementation of this development goal; there is a lack of official data about the access to justice for different vulnerable categories and State statistical office is not collecting sufficient data on the implementation of the SDGs. There is need for mobilization of all relevant stakeholders and development of plan for incorporation of this development goal in our system.

In relation to the legal protection of women who suffered violence, we have collected solid information through USAID's Women Legal Protection Project. In the frames of this initiative we have applied court monitoring on cases related to violence against women (VAW)³,

³ Findings from Court Monitoring conducted on cases related to violence against women, 2017, Association ESE

conducted comprehensive analysis on the legal framework and institutional response toward VAW⁴, and provided free legal aid and psychological counseling. The process of court monitoring was conducted on 780 court hearings, out of which 744 were related to domestic violence and 36 court hearings were related to trafficking in human beings. Out of 744 court hearings for domestic violence cases, 74.7% or 556 court hearings were in criminal court procedure, while 25.3% or 188 court hearings were in civil court procedure for issuing temporary measures of protection. The main findings from the court monitoring are emphasizing the deficiencies of the court system of protection in the cases related to violence against women: lack of legal protection provided to women who suffered violence, lack of sensitiveness and education among the judges about the nature of violence against women; lack of state fund for compensation of victims of violence; lack of separate registry for cases of domestic violence in the courts; prolongation of the court procedures; low level of initiation of civil court procedures for protection against domestic violence and lenient penal policy toward the perpetrators in criminal court cases. For illustration, for the criminal act "heavy bodily injury" there were seven court verdicts brought by the judges, out of which in five cases the perpetrators were given probation sentences, and even more in one of the cases acquittal decision was brought, and only one perpetrator was convicted to the legally prescribed jail sentence for this criminal act. The re-victimization of the women who suffered domestic violence in the criminal procedures is another problem that was

identified through court monitoring. In this regard, data from the Court monitoring report, showed numerous aspects that contribute towards women's re-victimization, such us: the victim is asked to repeat the statement on the main court hearings rather than reading previous given statement in the phase of investigation, giving statement in the presence of

the perpetrator, non taking specific actions for protecting the victim as witness and etc.

LOW LEVEL OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY

Fiscal transparency performance of the public institutions in the Republic of Macedonia is regularly unfavorable assessed from the civil society sector and the relevant international organizations and institutions. US Embassy Fiscal Transparency Assessment Report, European Commission Progress Report, International Partnership for Budgets — Open Budget Index Report and many other relevant sources are confirming indicating this assessment.

⁴ Analysis on the Legal Framework and Institutional Proceeding toward Violence Against Women, 2017, Association ESE



According to the Fiscal Transparency Assessment Report of the Republic of Macedonia prepared by the US Embassy in Macedonia⁵, the country meets the minimum requirements for budget transparency. The budget of the Republic of Macedonia, including data on public debt, is publicly available and clearly presents the types of planned costs, by category and by institution. However, according to the annual budgetary reports, the revenues and realized expenditures for the repayment of the year do not coincide with those planned according to the budget. The findings of the independent State Audit Office are regularly published. The audit reports are constantly indicating that there are inconsistencies in the work of the public institutions, issuing recommendations for overcoming these wrongdoings. These reports are subject of revision by the Parliament each year. However no measures are taken for their implementation. On the other hand the independent state auditor has no institutional power to initiate legal action against public institutions that are not working in accordance with the law. This, as well as the criticism towards the way how public procurements are performed, is the key factors of putting Republic of Macedonia as a country in categories of countries that fulfill minimum requirements for fiscal transparency. Negative assessment and recommendations for urgent improvement of the country's budget transparency situation are regularly part of the European Commission's Progress Reports. For example, the Progress Report for 2016 states that Macedonia does not fulfill the budget transparency requirements due to "Clear, concise, timely and accurate budget and statistical information is not publicly available" and "The lack of adequate public and parliamentary oversight raises concerns about the transparency of the budget process." In Macedonia, there is a lack of efficient and effective mechanisms through which the implementation of the budget will be monitored, and efficiency and effectiveness of government policies would be evaluated. In addition, the public procurement system and the way it is implemented must be strengthened to ensure transparency, efficiency and effectiveness, as well as to overcome allegations of corruption and violation of the principle of equal access and treatment of participants in the public procurement.

Working on these issues from 2011, and following and evaluating the reactive and proactive transparency of public institutions in terms of the budget cycle (planning, implementation and reporting), ESE has data that clearly shows trend of institutional performance and through which can clearly and accurately identify future advocacy areas in order to improve fiscal transparency and accountability at the national and local level.

⁵ US Embassy Macedonia. (2017). *Macedonia 2017 Fiscal Transparency Assessment*. Retrieved December 17, 2017 from https://mk.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/249/Macedonia-2017-Fiscal-Transparency-Report.pdf

⁶ European Comission (2016, November 09). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2016 Report. Brussels, Belgium.

According to the report findings on the pro-active transparency of the institutions monitored by ESE in 2016⁷ "all institutions have downward trend in the level of proactive transparency compared to the previous year." Monitoring and reporting on the level of proactive transparency of the institutions aims to encourage the participation of the citizens and the civil society sector in the work of the Government and the public institutions, thereby increasing the transparency and accountability of the institutions. The level of proactive transparency is an indirect indicator of the institutional corruption. With more open and willing institutions to publish data, the citizens confidence in institutions operation is strengthen and citizens are encouraged to take part in the policy making and decision making processes, thus contributing to building a healthy and strong democratic society. However, the institutions in the Republic of Macedonia show a low level of awareness regarding pro-active transparency. The findings of ESE's monitoring show that institutions in 2016 published only 15% of the total number of monitored documents. At the same time, the websites of the institutions do not offer sufficient information about their program and budget work. Regarding reactive transparency, ESE's monitoring report for 2016⁸ shows that "institutions provide more information on submitted requests for information of public character, rather than make them available on their behalf". The Law on Free Access to Public Information is only partially respected by the institutions, and the institutions are only partially transparent in their work.

ESE's public procurement monitoring report for the period 2011 – 2015 shows that the public procurement procedures in the public health system are gray zone in Republic of Macedonia. Additionally the reports show that the institutions with the largest number of public procurement procedures and highest expenditures for the procurement of goods, services and works, and are least accountable. In 70% of the public procurement procedures, public health institutions did not publish or published only some of the key information about public procurement procedures.

The fiscal transparency is last on the list of the government priorities. In addition, the Government shows lack of will and capacities to implement and address the requirements and commitments for improvement of the level of transparency. There are also a set of barriers that prevent citizens from following the public institutions performance and operation. Citizens are also facing problems with enjoyment of their basic rights for access

⁷ Здружение за еманципација, солидарност и еднаквост на жените - ECE. (2017). Проактивна транспарентност 2016. Скопје, Република Македонија: http://www.esem.org.mk/pdf/Publikacii/2017/Proaktivna%20transparentnost%202016.pdf.

⁸ Здружение за еманципација, солидарност и еднаквост на жените - ECE. (2017). Реактивна транспарентност 2016. Скопје, Република Македонија: http://www.esem.org.mk/pdf/Publikacii/2017/Reaktivna%20transparentnost%202016.pdf.

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to information, lack of knowledge regarding their rights for access to information, lack of knowledge to understand what the public institutions present in the documents, lack of trust in the system and the institutions, and lack of will to engage themselves in the long bureaucratic process to access public information which at the end do not guaranty their basic right to access information.





Over the 2017-2020 we will work:

- 1) To engage citizens in the processes on planning, implementation and evaluation of legal regulations, budgets and services in the field of social and economic rights.
- 2) To ensure equal access to justice in the field of social and economic rights.
- 3) To promote fiscal transparency of institutions in the field of social and economic rights.

These three strategic priorities reflects our beliefs that social and economic rights should be placed on highest priority of the country and that their implementation should be based on the citizens interest and needs, following the principle of allocation of maximum available resources, progressive realization and non-discrimination.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:

TO ENGAGE CITIZENS IN THE PROCESSES ON PLANNING, IMPLEMENTAION AND EVALUATION OF LEGAL REGULATIONS, BUDGETS AND SERVICES

We will strengthen capacities of local and national level CSOs to implement the social accountability and legal empowerment methodologies, including Roma CSOs, CSOs working in the health area, CSOs working on gender equality and employment, and CSOs working with different marginalized groups. This will be conducted in order these CSOs to empower and mobilize the communities with which they work in order to strengthen the participation of CSOs and citizens in demanding accountability from the Governmental institutions. Also this work will strengthen their capacities for participation in the decision making processes and in the processes of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of relevant policies and budgets with focus on right to health, right to employment and right to social protection. At the same time we will strengthen capacities of the Governmental and public institutions from the health sector in order for them to increase the citizen's participation in the processes of decision making and oversight of the implementation of the relevant policies and budgets.

We will meticulously gather evidence on implementation of the relevant policies and budgets and the scope of coverage of the direct beneficiaries and the impact that these policies are meant to achieve including – level of access, status and outcomes of the beneficiaries. We will gather data related to different social and economical rights such as health of Roma, women's' reproductive health and health of mothers and children; affirmative employment measures and policies with emphasis on women; unpaid care work in the households and implementation of the policies and budgets relevant to this issue.

We will demand accountability from duty holders and improvement of: the health status and health outcomes of the vulnerable groups of the population, status of employment and status of the families and individuals providing the care, especially improved access to social and health protection.



PRIORITY 2:

TO ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

We will strengthen capacities of of CSO's providers of legal and paralegal services, public institutions and judiciary to develop and introduce indicators for measuring access to justice, especially measuring costs of justice. While inventing in systematic changes, we will strive to build capacities of community paralegals as informal mechanisms of provision of legal aid to enable access to justice to poor, marginalized and vulnerable in our society.

We will challenge ourselves in developing collaboration and channels of communication for introducing and collecting relevant data that will indicate the main barriers faced by end users in resolution of their legal problems. We will undertake continues measures to raise awareness on the importance of the access to justice on national level and the obligation of the country to comply with the standards set by the Sustainable Development Goal 16.3. We will use all possibilities to report to the relevant international and regional human rights treaty bodies.

We will invest in gathering data that will easy and free the access to justice to women who have suffered domestic violence, especially the financial burden of the costs that they have to bear in order to resolve their legal problem. We will work on monitoring of the civil and criminal court procedures and improvement of proceeding of the judges in these cases. On the other hand we will empower and encourage women to initiate court procedures for their protection.

PRIORITY 3:

TO PROMOTE FISCAL TRANSPARENCY OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

We will raise public awareness and status of information of citizens by providing information and educational content related to the fiscal transparency and the need for budgeting based on priorities, which will contribute toward strengthening the capacities of the citizens to understand and practice their rights for access to information, better understand how the public system works, better understand the information provided by the public institutions, as well as use the information to hold the government accountable.

We will continuously evaluate the level of proactive and reactive transparency of public institutions, as well as the level of transparency in public procurement procedures. We will work on identification of the fluctuations in level of openness of the public institutions and deficiencies in the procurement procedures and we will make continuous pressure on the public institutions in order to emphasizes how much they are lagging behind, and at the same time to know that their work is continuously monitored.

We will provide solutions and follow-up of adopted measures for promotion of fiscal transparency and access to information through participation in the process for open government that are already in place.







STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:

TO ENGAGE CITIZENS IN THE PROCESSES ON PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF LEGAL REGULATIONS, BUDGETS AND SERVICES

OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthening and promoting engagement of citizens in the processes on planning, implementation and evaluation of legal regulations, budgets and services, as part of the social accountability and legal empowerment approach

Outputs:

- Strengthened capacity of Roma CSOs and secured technical support for implementation of the integrated approach (social accountability and legal empowerment) aimed at improving the health status of Roma people.
- Strengthened capacity of Roma CSOs working in the field of employability and employment of women and secured technical support for implementation of social accountability methodologies, for the purpose of improving employability and employment of women.
- Strengthened capacity of CSOs and secured technical support for implementation of social accountability methodologies.

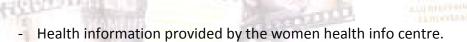
OBJECTIVE 2: Capacity building for public institutions to involve citizens and CSOs in development, implementation and monitoring of legal regulations, budgets and services Outputs:

- Strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Health and other public health care institutions for application of social accountability and legal empowerment methodologies.

OBJECTIVE 3: Improving the health status and access to health services for women, mothers and children

Outputs:

- Performed monitoring on the exercise of social and economic rights.
- Performed monitoring and analysis of reasons that influence indicators on infant, perinatal and maternal mortality and follow-up advocacy efforts.
- Performed monitoring on the preventive health services for women reproductive health and follow-up advocacy efforts.



OBJECTIVE 4: Improving the health status and access to health services for Roma people Outputs:

- Performed monitoring on exercise of social and economic rights by Roma people.
- Performed monitoring and analysis of reasons that influence indicators on infant, perinatal and maternal mortality among Roma people and follow-up advocacy efforts.
- Performed monitoring of the preventive health services for Roma women reproductive health and follow-up advocacy efforts.
- Documented and promoted findings on the effects of interventions implemented in Roma communities.

OBJECTIVE 5: Improving access to the labour market for women Outputs:

- Performed monitoring on the exercise of social and economic rights by women.
- Performed monitoring on budgets and policies related to implementation of active employment measures and follow-up advocacy efforts.

OBJECTIVE 6: Offering systemic solutions to unpaid work as care for seriously ill people Outputs:

- Established scope and impact of unpaid work as care for seriously ill people at households and follow-up advocacy efforts.

PLAN OF ACTIVITIES, TIMEFRAME AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Strategic objective 1.1: Strengthening and promoting engagement e of citizens in the processes on planning, implementation and evaluation of legal regulations, budgets and services, as part of the social accountability and legal empowerment approach

Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)
Strengthened capacity of Roma CSOs and secured technical support for implementation of the integrated approach (social accountability and legal empowerment) aimed at improving the health status of Roma neonle	Mentorship for organization of educative events, by securing themes, guidelines and directions on implementation of such events in Roma communities.	2017-2021	ESE	2160
people.	Provision of technical support for implementation of the process on community mapping, by developing relevant guidelines for this process.	2017-2021	ESE	14535
	Provision of technical support animators and facilitators in the course of data collection in Roma communities.	2018-2021	DESE DIFFERENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	14535
	Delivery of training on processing and analysis of data collected as part of budget monitoring and analysis.	2018-2021	ESE POOR	3096
	Provision of technical support to animators and facilitators in the course of scaling up their work on the integrated approach in Roma communities.	2018-2021	ESE	14535

	Delivery of one-day training sessions for animators and facilitators	2018-2021	ESE		5271
	concerning their work on newly identified problems that will be addressed in the future under the integrated approach, delivered by external experts.	all or			
	Drafting advocacy strategies of ESE and its partner CSOs on national and local level, by provision of technical support.	2018-2021	ESE		12474
	Assistance and support for provision of paralegal assistance.	2018-2021	ESE		14535
THE DAY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Monitoring, support and coordination of activities performed by animators and facilitators.	2018-2021	ESE	- 1	2079
Strengthened capacity of CSOs working in the field of employability and employment of women and secured technical support for implementation of social accountability methodologies, for the purpose of improving	Delivery of training on capacity building for CSOs working in the field of employability and employment of women for application of social accountability methodologies.	2018-2021	ESE OTH DIETRED AS ANOTHER DISTRIBUTE AT MACHINERO SHE		116023
employability and employment of women.	Mentorship for CSOs working in the field of employability and employment of women for application of social accountability methodologies.	2018-2021	ESE P P P		155190

Strengthened capacity of CSOs and secured technical support for implementation of social accountability methodologies.	Delivery of training on capacity building for CSOs on application of social accountability methodologies.	2018-2021	ESE	15000
	Mentorship for CSOs on application of social accountability methodologies.	2018-2021	ESE	36000

Strategic objective 1.2: Capacity building for public institutions to involve citizens and CSOs in development, implementation and monitoring of legal regulations, budgets and services

Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)
Strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Health and other public health care institutions for application of social	Delivery of training on application of social accountability and legal empowerment methodologies.	2018-2021	ESE	14535
accountability and legal empowerment methodologies.	Provision of technical support and assistance for development of plans and templates on implementation of social accountability and legal empowerment methodologies.	2018-2021	ESE MIN CHIEFTRED AS MONITORINA MASSACRA ASSACRAMENTO ASSACRA 8	14535

Strategic objective 1.3: Improving the health status and access to health services for women, mothers and children					
Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)	
Performed monitoring on the exercise of social and economic rights and follow-up advocacy efforts	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to health towards the third Universal Periodic Review	2018	ESE	602	
	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to health towards the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2020	ESE	602	
	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to health towards the Convention against Torture	2019-2020	ESE	602	
TO SCORE SE	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to health towards the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	2019	HIN CONFERNA AS ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF T	602	

Performed monitoring and analysis of reasons that influence indicators on infant, perinatal and maternal mortality and follow-up advocacy efforts	Establishment and operation of the working group tasked with mapping relevant policies on health of women, mothers and children; review of existing data and statistics for the purpose of identifying reasons behind increased values under mortality indicators; needs assessment for collection of additional data.	2018-2021	ESE		13347
	Interviews with health professionals from health care institutions that provide health services for women, mothers and children.	2018-2021	ESE		552
THE WEST CONTROL OF THE PARTY O	Collection and processing of data on programme and budgetary implementation of two preventive health care programmes of the Ministry of Health for the purpose of promoting health of mothers and children: Program for Active Health Protection of Mothers and Children and Program for Systematic Check Ups of Pupils and Students.	2018-2021	ESE PIN (T) PETRED AS A SACHHARMO AND A SACHH	Cruck Strick	14535

Performed monitoring of preventive health care services on women reproductive health and follow-up advocacy efforts.	Collection and processing of data on programme and budgetary implementation of two components under the Ministry of Health's Program for Early Detection of Malignant Diseases: cervical cancer screening and breast cancer screening.	2018-2021	ESE	") >=	14535
	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	-		1 22	
	Collection and processing of data on implementation of the overall budget allocated for promotion and protection of women reproductive health.	2018-2021	ESE		14535
THEOLOGICAL	Development of advocacy document for promotion of health and access to health care services for women, mothers and children.	2018-2021	ESE		4260
A PROPERTY OF	Organization of press conference and public debate.	2018-2021	ESE Unit (Unit Title) and		14731
	Collection and processing of data on implementation of existing macroeconomic policies based on previously developed indicators.	2018-2021	ESE 8 .1	CANA A	19800
	Organization of workshop on assessment, planning and advancement of ESE's work in the field of assessment and analysis of macroeconomic policies.	2018-2021	ESE		21081

	Collection and processing of data on utilization of the loan for health promotion of mothers and children approved by the Council of Europe's Development Bank for the Ministry of Health.	2018-2021	ESE	13248
Health information provided by the women health info centre.	Provision of free-of-charge, quality and reliable health information and support for issues related to women health, such as: menopause, osteoporosis, contraception, sexually transmitted infections, advice for youth, and other topics in the field of reproductive health.	2018-2021	ESE	4275
	Provision of free-of-charge health services, such as: fast testing for blood glucose, cholesterol and triglycerides, and blood pressure.	2018-2021	ESE	4275

Strategic objective 1.4: Improving the health status and access to health services for Roma people

Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)
Performed monitoring on exercise of social and economic rights by Roma people and follow-up advocacy efforts.	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to health by Roma people towards the third Universal Periodic Review	2018	ESE	602
HINDA COLUMN	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to health by Roma people towards the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2020	ESE	602
	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to health by Roma people towards the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of t Racial Discrimination.	2019	Description of the second of t	602
	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to health by Roma people towards the Convention against Torture.	2019-2020	ESE THE SECOND	602

Performed monitoring and analysis of reasons that influence indicators on infant, perinatal and maternal mortality and follow-up advocacy efforts.	working work tasked with mapping	2018-2021	ESE	1334
	indicators; needs assessment for collection of additional data.	Detail Control	ATT	1 30
	Interviews with health professionals from health care institutions that provide health services for women, mothers and children.	2018-2021	ESE	5.
	Collection and processing of data on programme and budgetary implementation of the Ministry of Health's two preventive health programmes aimed to promote health	2018-2021	ESE	145
	of mothers and children from Roma communities: Program for Active Health Protection of Mothers and Children and Program for Systematic Check-Ups of Pupils and Students.	EST	Min (Therman exponential and section in the section	CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
	Collection and processing of data related to coverage of mothers and children from Roma communities with activities from the Ministry of Health's programmes, as part of the integrated approach.	2018-2021	ESE 000	145

Performed monitoring on preventive health services for Roma women reproductive health and follow-up advocacy efforts.	Collection and processing of data on programme and budgetary implementation of two components under the Ministry of Health's Program for Early Detection of Malignant Diseases: cervical cancer screening and breast cancer screening.	2018-2021	ESE		14535
	Collection and processing of data on the coverage of Roma women with activities under the Ministry of Health's programme, as part of the integrated approach.	2018-2021	ESE		14535
THE AMERICAN SERVICE S	Collection and processing of data on implementation of the overall budget allocated for promotion and protection of Roma women reproductive health.	2018- 021	ESE		14535
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	Development of advocacy document for improving the health status and access to health care for Roma women, mothers and children.	2018-2021	ESE MESIMETOSHERMA AND SHIPMORE AND SHIPMORE	Area a	4260
	Organization of press conference and public debate.	2018-2021	ESE 1	50	14731
Documented and promoted findings on the effects of interventions implemented in Roma	Production of video clip for advocacy purposes related to ESE's work	2018-2021	ESE		2517

communities.	Documenting ESE's work in the field of health by drafting 4 (four) news articles for this propose and developing advocacy messages, with engagement of relevant expert in this field	2018-2021	ESE	7365

Strategic objective 1.5: Improving access to the	e labour market for women			
Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)
Performed monitoring on the exercise of social and economic rights by women and follow-up advocacy efforts.	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to employment towards the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	2019	ESE	602
	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to employment towards the third Universal Periodic Review.	2018	THE CHARGE OF STREET ST	602
	Development and presentation of the report on exercise of the right to employment towards the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	2020	ESE O O O O	602

Performed monitoring on budgets and policies related to implementation of active employment measures and follow-up	Collection and processing of data related to planning and implementation of active employment measures.	2018-2021	ESE	850	1496
advocacy efforts	Development of advocacy documents based on findings from the performed analysis.	2018-2021	ESE	*) 5	1496
TODALLE MATERIAL	Organization of press conference and public debate.	2018-2021	ESE		12585
		W7		FOR	

Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD
Established scope and impact of unpaid work as care for seriously ill people at households and follow-up advocacy efforts.	Development of analysis on frequency and impact of provision of unpaid work as care for seriously ill people at households based on data collected as	2018-2019	ESE	3418
	part of the national survey research.		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	to restar in the
	Organization of public forum for the purpose of presenting analysis findings and recommendations for relevant institutions.	2019	ESE 8 1	120
TOTAL RESOURCES NEEDED FOR IMPLEMEN	NTATION OF STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1.			746.716 US

PRIORITY 2:

TO ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthening capacity of CSO for providing paralegal assistance to poor and vulnerable groups of citizens

Outputs:

- Enhanced knowledge and skills of paralegals that provide paralegal assistance to various vulnerable groups of citizens.
- Provided technical assistance and support to CSOs that provide paralegal assistance to poor and vulnerable groups of citizens and especially to Roma organizations for providing paralegal assistance

OBJECTIVE 2: Provision of evidence on the need of provision legal assistance by CSOs in order to address the legal needs of poor and vulnerable groups of citizens and provision of evidence to facilitate access to justice

Outputs:

- Determined costs and benefits for provision of various types of legal assistance.
- Determined use of the right of poor as a way of facilitating access to justice.
- Determined access to justice for poor and vulnerable groups of citizens justice index through citizen's surveys and monitoring of the established indicators for access to justice in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 16.3.
- Prepared and submitted proposals for improvement of access to justice to the relevant state institutions.

OBJECTIVE 3: Improving legal protection of women who suffered violence

Outputs:

- Performed monitoring and implemented standards on women rights.
- Assessed level of legal and court protection for women who suffered violence.
- Secured direct assistance to women who suffered violence.
- Accelerated crucial reforms in the criminal and civil legal system for protection of women who suffered domestic violence.
- Determined costs and quality of access to justice for women who suffered domestic violence.

PLAN OF ACTIVITIES, TIMEFRAME AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Strategic objective 2.1: Strengthening capacity of CSO for providing paralegal assistance to poor and vulnerable groups of citizens

Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)
Enhanced knowledge and skills of paralegals that provide paralegal assistance to various vulnerable groups of citizens		2019	ESE	37474
Provided technical assistance and support to CSOs that provide paralegal assistance to poor and vulnerable groups of citizens and	Regular meetings with CSO's	2019-2021	ESE	/
especially to Roma organizations for providing paralegal assistance	Supervisory meetings	2019-2021	ESE	/

Strategic objective 2.2: Provision of evidence on the need of provision legal assistance by CSOs in order to address the legal needs of poor and vulnerable groups of citizens and provision of evidence to facilitate access to justice

Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)
Determined costs and benefits for provision of various types of legal assistance	Development of analysis	2018-2019	ESE	11644
	Engagement of foreign expert	2018-2019	ESE	24000

Determined use of the right of poor as a way of facilitating access to justice.	Gathering data from the Basic courts	2018	ESE 's collaborators in the basic courts	/
	Entering and analysis of the data	2019	ESE	/
	Preparation of analysis	2019-2020	ESE and foreign consultant	12000
Determined access to justice for poor and vulnerable groups of citizens - justice index through citizen's surveys and monitoring of	Engagement of national expert for preparation of the Index of Access to Justice	2019 –2021	ESE	4000
the established indicators for access to justice in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 16.3.	Interviews of citizens for preparation of the Index of Access to Justice	2019 –2021	ESE	3000
	Organization of a focus group discussions for preparation of the Index of Access to Justice	2019 –2021	ESE	600
	Collection of publicly available data on implementation of the development goals	2017	ESE and the Coalition	2629
	Organization of meetings with competent institutions and CSOs	2017	ESE and the Coalition	1
	Development of plan and instruments for data collection on the basis of previously defined indicators	2017	ESE and the Coalition	
	Development of brochure on awareness raising in regard to SDG 16.3 among CSOs and	2017	ESE and the Coalition	1950

	relevant institutions	Na:		
	Organization of national conference on awareness raising about equal access to justice	2018	ESE and the Coalition	4240
	Development of analysis to establish the state-of-affairs	2018-2019	ESE and the Coalition	15000
Prepared and submitted proposals for the promotion of access to justice to the relevant	i Prenaration of oronosals based on the findings i	2020-2021	ESE	/
state institutions.	Submission of the findings/ presentation of the findings on public forums or debates	2020-2021	ESE	6000

Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)
Performed monitoring and implemented standards on women rights	Development of parallel report towards the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	2018	8 1.0	5000
Assessed level of legal and court protection for women who suffered violence	Provision of human, spatial and technical resources for implementation of project activities	2017 – 2019	ESE	81003

	Organization of initial meeting with basic courts	2017	ESE	1274
	Organization of two working meetings on revision of templates used for monitoring court cases	2017	ESE	2247
	Selection of monitors and delivery of training	2017	ESE	2948
	Monitoring court cases and development of analysis	2018 – 2019	ESE	8850
	Organization of press-conference	2018	ESE	77
	Development of analysis with recommendations	2019	ESE	2940
Secured direct support for women who suffered violence	Provision of legal assistance	2017- 2020	ESE – Centre for Legal Assistance	4263
	Provision of psychological counseling and support	2017- 2020	ESE – Centre for Psychological Counseling	2142
	Court representation	2017-2020	ESE – Centre for Legal Assistance	1757
Accelerated crucial reforms in the criminal and civil legal system for protection of women who suffered domestic violence	In-depth analysis of selected criminal court cases on domestic violence	2018	ESE and criminal judge	2000

	In-depth analysis of civil court cases for issuance of temporary protection measures	2018	ESE and 5 civil judges	2227
	Development and implementation of advocacy plan	2018 – 2019	ESE and judges	3701
Determined costs and quality of access to justice for women who suffered domestic violence	Working meetings for adjustment of costing methodology and quality assessment of criminal and civil court cases on protection from domestic violence	2020-2021	ESE	1000
	Organization and performance of survey research	2020-2021	ESE	14680
	Organization of forums/conference for courts, competent institutions and CSOs to discuss the research findings	2020-2021	ESE	3000
	Development and publication of the analysis	2020-2021	ESE	2800
TOTAL RESOURCES NEEDED FOR IMPLEM	MENTATION OF STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2.	-		264.446 USD

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: To promote fiscal transparency of institutions in the field of social and economic rights

OBJECTIVE 1: Increasing public awareness on the importance of fiscal transparency and the need for priority-based budgeting

Outputs:

- Secured information and educational contents on the importance of fiscal transparency and the need for priority-based budgeting.

OBJECTIVE 2: Assessing the level of fiscal transparency and accountability of public institutions

Outputs:

- Assessed level of proactive and reactive transparency of public institutions.
- Assessed level of transparency in public procurement procedures implemented by public health care institutions.

OBJECTIVE 3: Advocacy for improved level of fiscal transparency

Outputs:

- Proposed solutions and monitoring adopted measures for improving fiscal transparency and free access to information.

PLAN OF ACTIVITIES, TIMEFRAME AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Outputs	Activities	Timeline	Implementing entity	Necessary resources (in USD)
Secured information and educational contents on the importance of fiscal transparency and the need for priority-based budgeting.	Upgrade and maintenance of the internet portal www.fiskalnatransparentnost.org.	2017-2021	ESE	7983
	Upgrade and maintenance of thematic Facebook page and other social media "Fiscal Transparency Macedonia".	2017-20121	ESE	44181

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Strategic objective 3.2: Assessing the level of fiscal transparency and accountability of public institutions

Outputs	Activities Development and submission of 980 information requests pursuant to the instrument on free access to public information, addressed to 85 institutions and implementation of other legal remedies.	Timeline 2017-2021	Implementing entity ESE	Necessary resources (in USD)	
Assessed level of proactive and reactive transparency of public institutions.				2046	
	Collection and processing of data, publication of 16 key programme and budgetary documents on the websites of 25 public institutions.	2017-2021	ESE	14535	
THE LANGE TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	Collection and processing of data needed to assess compliance of 85 institutions with obligations arising from the Law on Free Access to Public Information.	2017-2021	SEE THE SEE TH	14535	
Assessed level of transparency in public procurement procedures implemented by public health care institutions.	Collection, processing and analysis of data on public procurement procedures implemented by 62 public health care institutions.	2017-2021	192 0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	366	
	Development and promotion of advocacy document.	2017 - 2021	ESE	5127	

Outputs		Timeline 2017-2021	Implementing entity ESE	Necessary resources (in USD)	
Proposed solutions and monitoring adopted measures for improving fiscal transparency and				3150	
free access to information.	Development and submission of proposals aimed to promote fiscal transparency and free access to information based on ESE's findings and experiences.	2017-2021	ESE	14535	
THE MANUELL OF THE PARTY OF THE	Participation in working groups tasked to develop measures under the priority areas on fiscal transparency and free access to information from OGP Action Plan.	2017-2021	ESE	14535	
	Participation in working groups tasked to monitor implementation of adopted measures for improving free access to information and fiscal transparency.	2017-2021	8 192 8 00000	14535	
	Monitoring implementation of measures for improving free access to information and fiscal transparency.	2017-2021	ESE	14535	

	Development of shadow reports to present actual implementation of measures for improving free access to information and fiscal transparency.	2017-2021	ESE		900
	Organization of public events to promote findings from the independent monitoring.	2017-2021	ESE	12	1676
	Participation in events at national and international level.	2017 - 2021	ESE		8172
TOTAL RESOURCES NEEDED FOR IMPLEM	ENTATION OF STRATEGIC PRIORITY	'3 .			160.811 USD



