



BALKAN  
CIVIL  
SOCIETY  
DEVELOPMENT  
NETWORK



## Monitoring Matrix on Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development (CSDev)

PRINCIPLE	STANDARDS/BENCHMARKS
<b>Area 1: Basic Legal Guarantees to Freedoms</b>	
<b>Sub-area 1.1.: Freedom of association</b>	
Freedom of association is guaranteed to everybody	1. All individuals and legal entities can freely establish, join and participate in non-formal and/or registered organizations
	2. CSOs operate freely without unwarranted state interference in their internal governance and activities
	3. CSOs can freely seek and secure financial resources from various domestic and foreign sources to support their activities
<b>Sub-area 1.2.: Related-freedoms</b>	
Freedoms of assembly and expression are guaranteed to everybody	1. CSO representatives, individually or through their organizations, enjoy freedom of peaceful assembly
	2. CSO representatives, individually or through their organizations enjoy freedom of expression
	3. CSOs can communicate and cooperate with others within and outside their home countries through any media, incl. internet and ICT
<b>Area 2: Framework for CSOs' Financial Viability and Sustainability</b>	
<b>Sub-area 2.1: Tax/fiscal treatment for CSOs and their donors</b>	
CSOs and donors enjoy favorable tax treatment	1. Tax benefits are available for various income sources of CSOs
	2. Givings by private individuals and corporations are stimulated
	3. Legal environment is supportive of endowment building
<b>Sub-area 2.2.: State support</b>	
Available state support to CSOs is provided in transparent and spent in accountable manner	1. Public funding is available for institutional development of CSOs, project support and co-financing of EU and other donors' grants
	2. Public funding is distributed in a prescribed and transparent manner
	3. There is a clear system of accountability, monitoring and evaluation of public funding
	4. CSO representatives participate in all phases of the public funding cycle under clear processes and with consideration of conflict of interest policies
	5. Non-financial support is available from the state

Sub-area 2.3: Human resources	
The state policies and legal environment stimulate and facilitate employment and volunteering in CSOs	1. CSOs are treated in employment policies and measures in an equal manner as other employers
	2. There are enabling volunteering policies and laws
	3. Educational system promotes civic engagement
Area 3: Government-CSO Relationship	
Sub-area 3.1.: Framework and practices for cooperation	
There is a strategic approach to furthering state-CSO cooperation and CSO development	1. The State recognizes, through policies and strategies, the importance of the development of and cooperation with the sector
	2. The State recognizes, through established institutions, the importance of the development and cooperation with the sector
Sub-area 3.2: Involvement in policy- and decision-making processes	
CSOs are effectively included in policy and decision-making process	1. There are standards enabling CSO involvement which are participatory and harmonized
	2. All draft policies and laws are easily accessible to the public in timely manner
	3. Policy and legal initiatives are consulted with the public and CSOs in timely manner and the feedback is considered in the further development of documents
	4. CSOs representatives are equal partners in cross-sector -bodies and selected through clearly defined criteria and processes
Sub-area 3.3: Collaboration in service provision	
The environment is supportive for CSO involvement in service provision	1. CSOs are allowed to provide different services and compete for state contracts on an equal basis as other providers
	2. The state has commitment for funding the services and the funding is predictable and available over a longer-term period
	3. The state has clearly defined procedures for contracting services which allow for transparent selection of service providers
	4. There is a clear system of accountability, monitoring and evaluation of service provision
<p><b>Experts:</b> Tina Divjak (Slovenia), Basak Ersen (Turkey), Julijana Hoxha (Albania), Taulant Hoxha (Kosovo), Nives Miosic-Lisjak (Croatia), Ana Novakovic (Montenegro), Emina Nuredinoska (Macedonia), Luben Panov (Bulgaria), Slavisa Prorok (BiH), Vanja Skoric (Croatia), Maja Stojanovic (Serbia)</p>	

“This document is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.”

