

HOW IT WORKS IN BiH?

Population: 3,8 mil.
Capital: Sarajevo (500.000 residents)
Three nations: Serbs, Bosniaks and Croats
GDP p/c: 4.940\$

Complicated territorial structure:

2 entities (RS & FBiH) + District of Brcko
FBiH is divided into 10 cantons

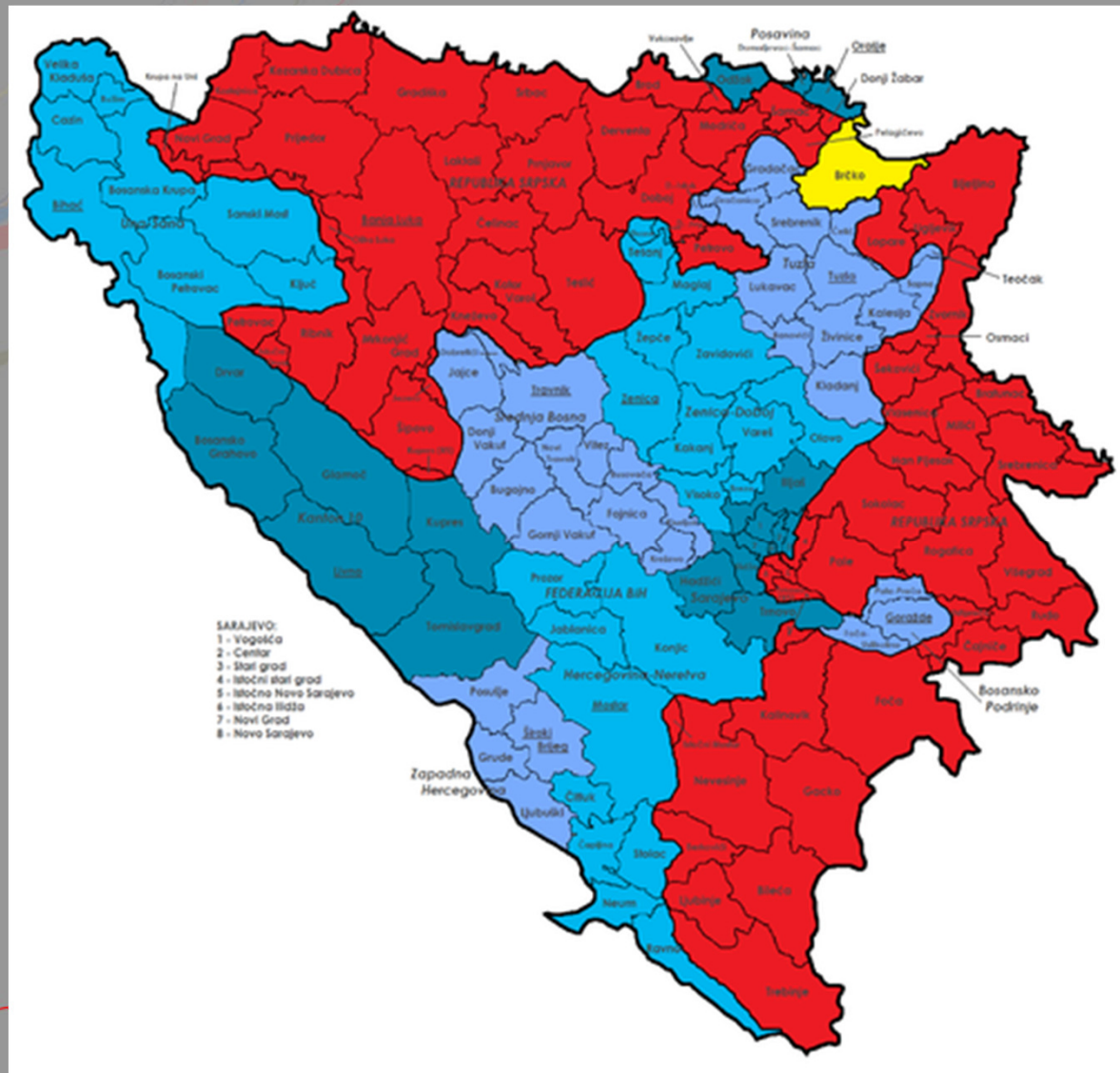
Every territorial unit has legislative authority (the same law 14 times)



ENTITIES AND CANTONS



MUNICIPALITIES



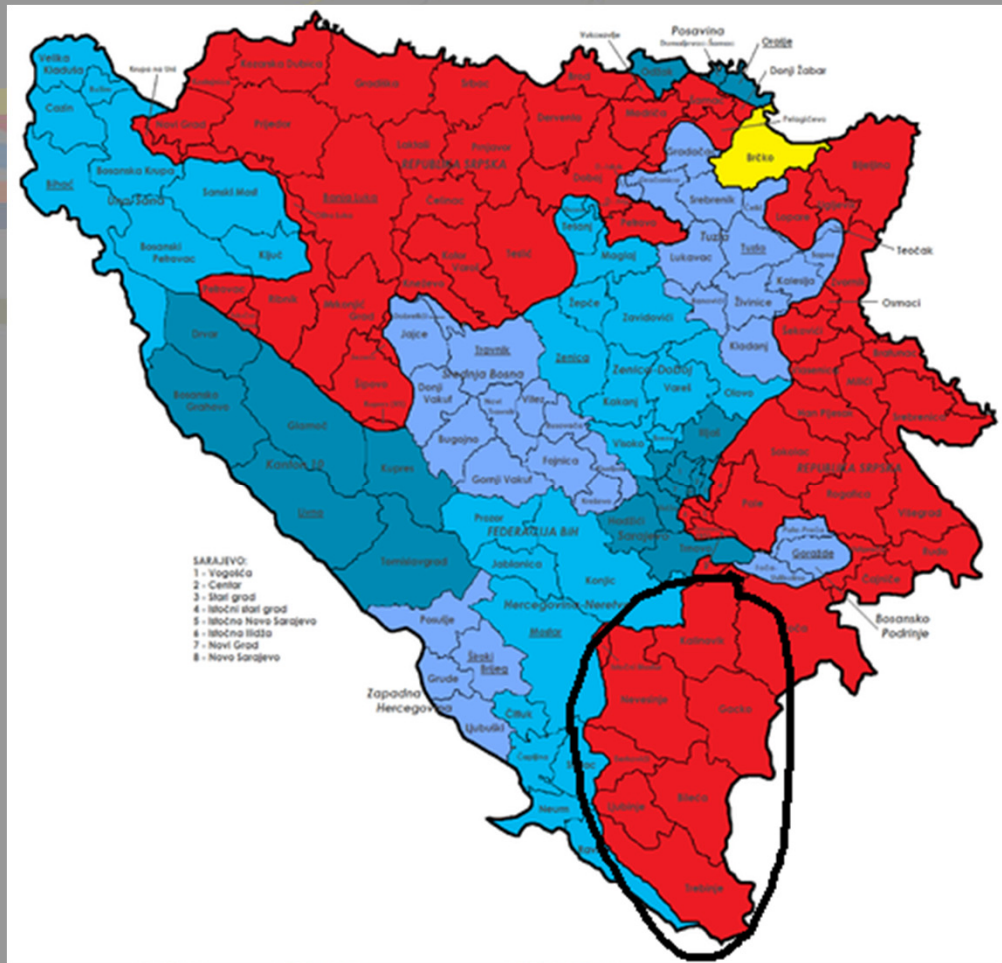
FRAMEWORK FOR IMC

- Legal framework is not an obstacle for IMC
- No clear guidance for IMC
- IMC is directly promoted only in the regulation of the waste management
- Entity regulations on waters and environment are not promoting IMC

REASONS FOR SMALL VOLUME OF IMC

- **Lack of information on the benefits of IMC**
- **Lack of trust (only 16% of people trust in other people)**
- **Political differences between municipal leaders**
- **Fear of loosing control**
- **Lack of capacities for management of IMC projects**
- **Lack of funds**

Union of Municipalities of East Herzegovina



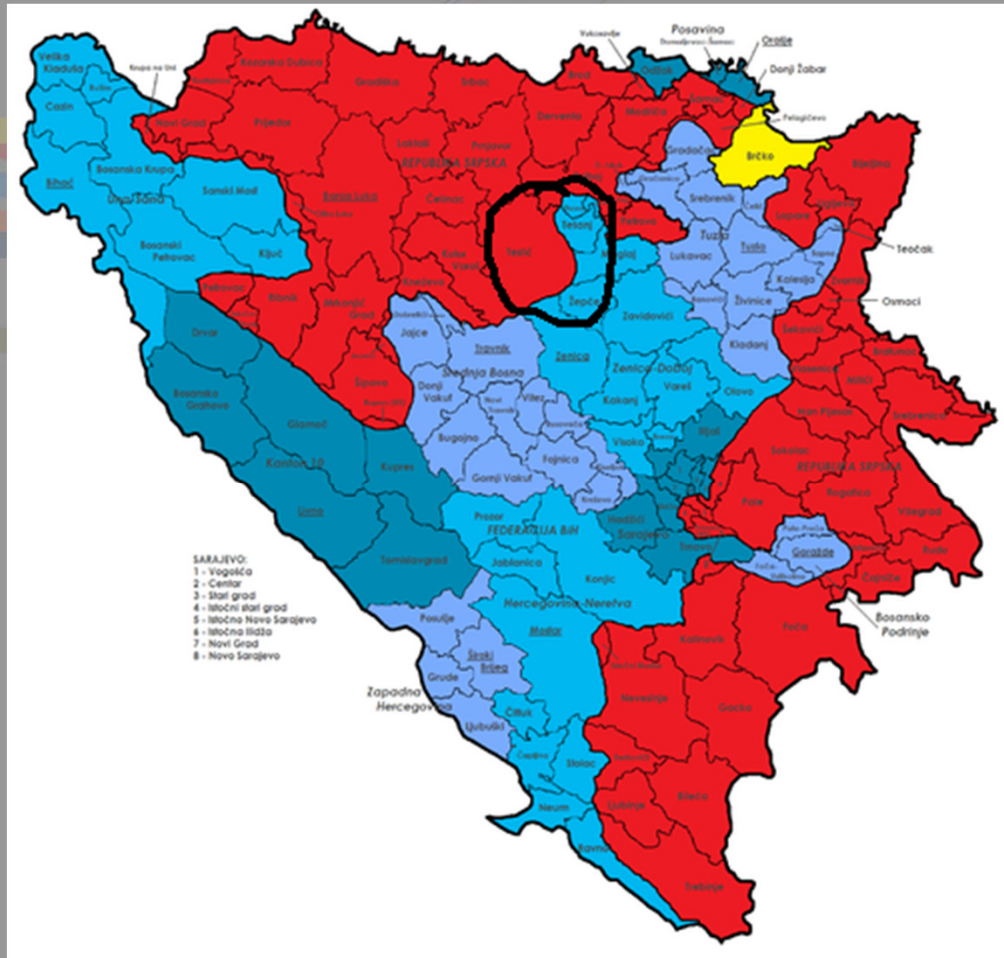
Established in 2005 by 7 municipalities (Agreement)
80.000 residents and 4.000 km²

Council and Executive council are representing all founders

Development Agency, Agency for Planning and Urbanism, Agency for Information, Culture, Sports and Tourism

Financing: 3% of municipal budget

Micro-Region of 3 municipalities



Established in 2012 by 3 municipalities for promotion of micro-region (130.000 residents)

All decisions - consensus

Financing: 65% from municipalities involved and 35% from donors

Top 10 South European regions – best investment locations

Weak point: agreement of the mayors but not councils



Macedonia – Champion of IMC



Population: 2,1 mil.

64.2% Macedonians

25.2% Albanians

3.9% Turks

2.7% Roma

1.8% Serbs

2.2% other / unspecified

Capital: Skopje (500.000 residents)

84 local units

GDP p/c: 4.935 \$

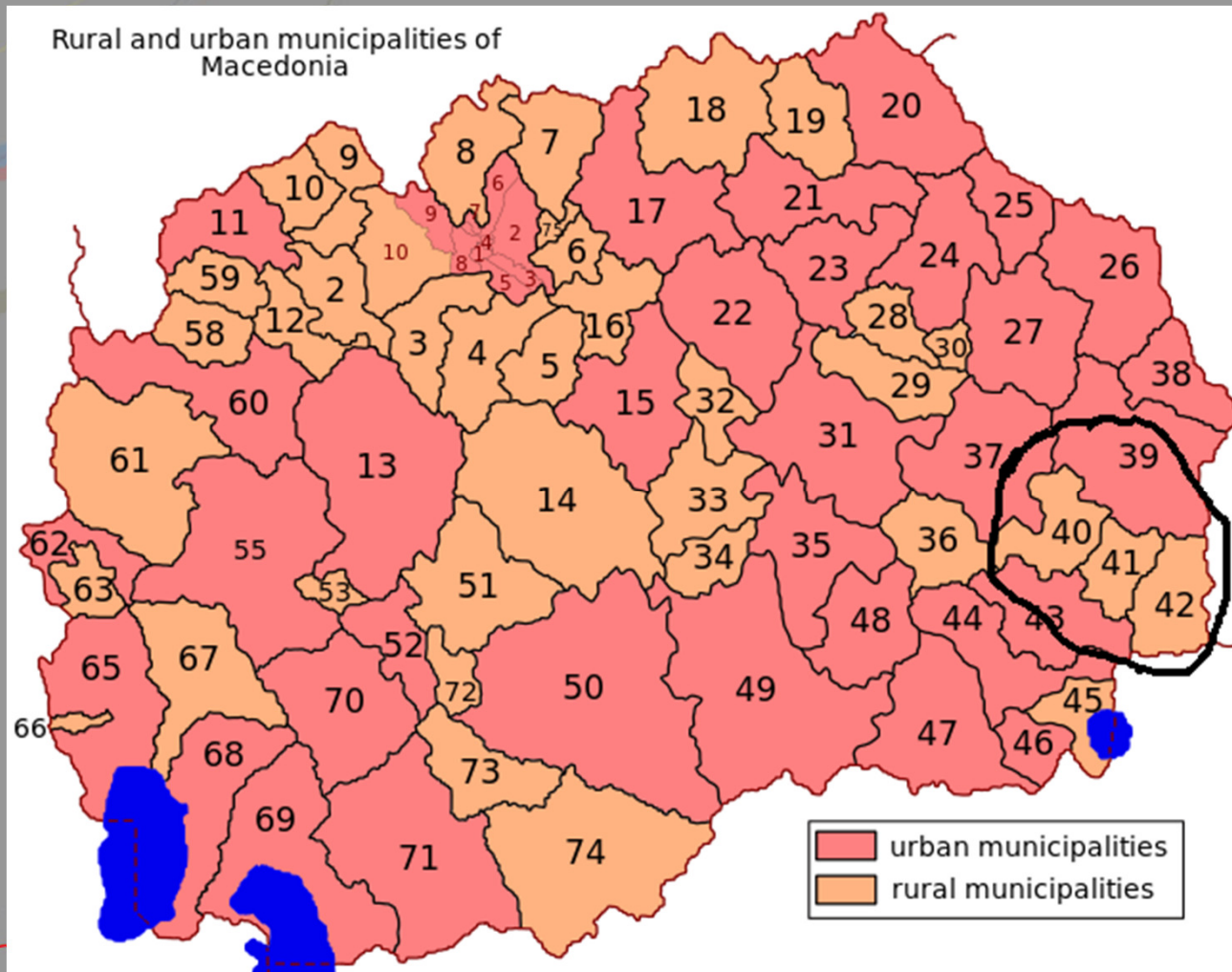
Macedonia – Champion of IMC

- Only country which passed the law on IMC (in 2009)
- Previous legislation was not enough (lack of procedures and incentives)
- Manner, conditions and procedures for IMC
- IMC can be proposed by citizens (10% , City council must respond within 90 days)

Macedonia – Champion of IMC

- Two ways IMC can be implemented: establishment of IMC bodies or contract
- Central government incentives
- Ministry is submitting annual report on IMC
- No specific institutional forms

Case study – joint administration



Case study – joint administration

- In 2005 new competences were transferred to local governments
- 3 rural municipalities established joint administration
- Council decisions - agreement
- Agreement – human resources
- Agreement – premises and equipment
- Agreement - finances

Case study – joint administration

HUMAN RESOURCES:

- 3 mayors do the monthly work plan
- In each municipality civil servants do different type of work (urban planning, taxes, inspection-supervision ...)
- Each municipality pays salary to the civil servants who are working in partic. municipality

Case study – joint administration

BENEFITS:

- Reduced costs (75-80.000€ per municipality saved per month)
- Better quality of service

SHORTCOMINGS:

- Citizens of partner municipalities were not recognized as partners

FEW FACTS ABOUT ROMANIA



Population: 20 mil.
Capital: Bucharest (2 mil. residents)
GDP p/c: 9.500\$

Member of NATO and EU

41 county + Bucharest
Counties consists of cities (319) and communes (2.856)

Vladeasa Huedin region

- Town of Huedin and 13 communes



Facts about IMC initiative

- The area around the city of Huedin was underdeveloped
- Focus on tourism and eco agriculture (lack of infrastructure: roads, waste management, water ...)

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