

The Assessment of Social Research Capacities at Universities and Civil Society Organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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CENTAR ZA LJUDSKA PRAVA

 **Regional Research**
Promotion Programme | **Western Balkans**

**The Assessment of Social Research Capacities at
Universities and Civil Society Organizations
in
Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Prepared by the Human Rights Center of the University of Sarajevo in the framework of the Regional Research Promotion Programme in the Western Balkans (RRPP), which is run by the University of Fribourg upon mandate of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

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Acronyms

ABH - Association Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005
ACIPS - Alumni Organization of the Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies
ADA – Austrian Development Agency
BiH - Bosnia and Herzegovina
CEEOL – Central and Eastern European Online Library
CIDA – Canadian International Development Program
CIP – Center for Information and Diploma Recognition
CIPS – Center for Interdisciplinary and Postgraduate Studies
COBISS - Co-operative Online Bibliographic System and Services
CPCD - Center for Promotion of Civil Society
CSS - Center for Security Studies
EC – European Commission
EIBL - Economics Institute Banja Luka
EIS - Economics Institute Sarajevo
ERA – European Research Area
ERMADHR – European Regional Master in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe
ERYICA – European Agency for Youth Information and Counseling
ES – European Studies
EUA - European University Association
FBiH – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FP6 – Sixth Research Framework Program
IBHI - Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues
IC – International Community
ICPC – International Cooperation Partner Country
IFB - International Forum Bosnia
JRC – Joint Research Center
MFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NARIC - National Academic Recognition Information Centre
NGO - Non-governmental organization
NCP – National Contact Point system
OHR - Office of the High Representative
OIA – Youth Information Agency
OSCE - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSF – Open Society Fund
PRO - Policy research organization
RRPP – Regional Research Promotion Program
RS – Republic of Srpska
SDC - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

SEEYN – South-East European Youth Network
SIDA – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SFOR – Stabilization forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina
SMHA – State Management and Humanitarian Affairs
SSST – Sarajevo School of Science and Technology
UF – University of Fribourg
UN – United Nations
UNDP – United Nations Development Program
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
VET – Vocational Educational Training

1. General Framework – Scope and Methods

This report has been organized by the Human Rights Center of the University of Sarajevo for the University of Freiburg (UF) as a part of the Regional Research Promotion Program in the Western Balkans (RRPP), supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The Report provides a survey into the current state of research capacities and research funding opportunities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). It reviews research capacities of selected state and private higher education institutions; policy research organizations (PROs); and the social sciences research funding opportunities in and for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The scope of this document is limited to providing an overview of 11 relevant government bodies regulating education system on the state, entity and cantonal level; 4 international actors involved in education reform in BiH; 7 state and one private higher education institutions and 3 institutes; and 11 PROs that are conducting action oriented research in the areas of social development, governance, conflict prevention and conflict management, economic development and their respective sub-fields. Based on the Report's findings, recommendations for supporting social research activities in BiH are provided, divided by relevant categories: **facilitation of research; institutional capacity building; and cooperation & coordination.**

Due to its nature, the research methodology used for the Report, relays primarily on desk research of data provided by the assessed Universities and PROs; existing reports and assessment studies on higher education, research and development in BiH; and interviews with the representatives from the University of Sarajevo, University of Banja Luka and University of Tuzla, as well as consultations with a number of PROs and relevant Ministries' representatives and a European Union research funding expert.

2. Social Research Overview

Social research in BiH is strongly marked by the following characteristics:

- demand and funding have been and to a large extent continue to be international community (IC) driven;
- lack of institutional framework; and frequent politicization of research activities and findings.

International Community has so far primarily concentrated on providing support for establishing of the legal framework for the Higher Education System and social research. However, as pointed out by Weber in *the Crisis of the Universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Prospects of Junior Scholars*,

“strategic structural misconception on the part of the International Community stands behind all of these positive measures: in their normative approach, all educational reform projects remain dependent upon changes in the prevailing legal circumstances...this strategy does not really take into account the importance of conditions internal to the university and the role of such internal factors in realizing the desired reform goals.”

At the same time, the legal reform favored by the IC, often is imposed by the IC agencies, primarily the Office of the High Representative (OHR), which can, as pointed out by Vogel, provide complete draft laws to parliamentary procedure or indeed impose them outright. There is no procedure through which citizens, institutions, or the NGO community can formally participate in formulating policies on the state, entity, cantonal, or municipal level, nor is there a mechanism of involving institutions and NGOs research and expertise in policy formulation. This undoubtedly is negatively affecting the demand for social research.

However, significant improvements in the social research ownership have been recorded. In *Were Bosnian policy research organizations more effective in 2006 than in 2003?*, Struyk, Kohagen and Miller observe that there was a substantial positive development in the policy development process in Bosnia and Herzegovina over this period, where “factual evidence and analysis are playing a much greater role, and PROs have been a major provider of this information.”¹ Based on the series of interviews conducted with government officials and members of parliament, leaders of PROs and advocacy NGOs, evidence indicates that PROs have been successful in convincing the policy community that they are purveyors of objective, disinterested advice and analysis. The improvements occurred in a conducive environment that steadily placed greater responsibility for policy formation on Bosnian officials.² As a result, slow withdrawal of IC funds and agencies from BiH might have a positive effect on social research institutional support and demand.

At the same time, the aid allocated by the IC for strengthening academic potential of BiH faculty and researchers tends to take the form of specific scholarships for studying abroad (primarily in donor countries). Somewhat surprisingly, there are currently no programs initiated or supported by the IC for those who wish to pursue their post-graduate studies and research in BiH. This, combined with the education system with the complicated bureaucratic procedures for diploma nostrification contributes to brain-drain and negatively affects research capacities in BiH.

Social sciences research from BiH is internationally underrepresented. In the Central and Eastern European Online Library (C.E.E.O.L) which provides an access to articles from a comprehensive list of 312 humanities and social sciences journals and documents pertaining to Central, Eastern and South-Eastern European issues, Bosnia and Herzegovina is represented with 15 journals, of which the most frequently internationally accessed ones are Forum Bosnae and STATUS. In the regional context within C.E.E.O.L., BiH comes last compared to Croatia and Serbia in both the number of journals (15 compared to 22 from Croatia and 21 from Serbia) and downloaded articles from those journals (3145 to 7448 from Croatia and 5664 from Serbia). Nonetheless, the use of research tools and databases by the BiH researchers is on a considerable rise. The number of searches in EBSO database conducted by BiH researchers has increased from 53127 in 2004 to 77507 in 2007.

¹ Raymond J. Struyk, Kelly Kohagen, Christopher Miller. *Were Bosnian policy research organisations more effective in 2006 than in 2003? Did technical assistance play a role?*

² Ibid.

Although the BiH National and University Library in Sarajevo should officially be the central database for the academic research conducted in BiH through its virtual library based on the Co-operative Online Bibliographic System and Services (COBISS), the data is not up-to-date. The total number of PhD dissertations in this database is 1158 (of which 238 are in social sciences and humanities), while the total number of PhD dissertations at the University of Sarajevo alone is 2014. Similar system discrepancies are recorded in the numbers of MA/MSc theses. The system of recording therefore officially exists but is not yet entirely reliable and representative of work and research conducted by BiH researchers.

The social research visibility is important for the development of institutional framework for research; in other words development of system where social research would be integral part of policy development. One of the reasons why social research capacities in BiH are dispersed is because of the highly decentralized higher education system, which is addressed below.

3. Higher Education System

3.1 Structural Overview

The post-war Higher Education System in Bosnia and Herzegovina is strongly marked by the following characteristics: decentralization and ethnic divisions; growing number of education institutions and students; overlap between intellectual and political elites; corruption; “brain-drain”; and diminished research potential.

Higher Education System in BiH is a result of the process of decentralization and subdivision of the country into two entities in compliance with the Dayton Peace Accords: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republic of Srpska (RS). The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is subdivided into ten cantons, whereas the Republic of Srpska is subdivided into six regions.

Stemming from the political decentralization process, the **higher education is primarily regulated on the level of entities and further decentralized based on the entities' subunits**. Despite the recent adoption of the Framework on Higher Education Law the state has little control and competence in the area of education. As a result, it is important for the further discussion to point out that there is **no Ministry of Education on the state level** regulating the education system, whereas the need for it has been repeatedly recognized by both domestic actors and international organizations and donor community engaged in the education reform.

The current Framework on Higher Education Law has been formally adopted on August 15, 2007 and is being overseen by the state Ministry of Civil Affairs. Higher Education in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is formally overseen on the cantonal level while in RS it is more centralized, being regulated on the entity level. Besides the state Ministry of Civil Affairs, there are additional two governing education system regulating bodies on the state level: the Co-ordination Board for Higher Education (KOVO), whose members are all the Rectors from BiH Universities and relevant representatives from the Ministries of Education coming from both entities; and the Center for

Information and Recognition of Diplomas which is being established and scheduled to begin its operations in March 2008.

The higher education structure and organization needs to therefore first be analyzed on the entity level. In the Republic of Srpska, the political powers and competences of the Ministry of Education are centralized. At the level of Federation of BiH there is also the Ministry of Education and Science. However, the primary responsibility for regulating the universities in the Federation of BiH remains on the cantonal level, as the cantonal government, more specifically the Cantonal Assembly is the formal founder of the university/ies. This type of decentralization further complicates the legal framework for higher education institutions, as every canton in Federation of BiH has or is legally allowed to have its own Law on Higher Education.

When the above described higher education system decentralization is taken into consideration it should be pointed out that as a result, Bosnia and Herzegovina can have the total of **14 laws on higher education** (1 at the State level, 3 at the levels of entities and the District of Brcko, and remaining 10 at the level of cantons within FBiH), creating “a specific kind of chaos in this area and more problems in recognition of school leaving certificates and diplomas.”³ Now that the State umbrella Framework Law on Higher Education has been passed, it is expected that the harmonized laws in entities will follow soon. Higher education will then formally be positioned at the Entity level.

There are currently **eight state Universities** in the country (six in FBiH and two in RS): **University of Bihac, University of Banja Luka, University of Tuzla, University of Sarajevo, University of East Sarajevo, University of “Dzemal Bijedic”, University of Mostar, and the University of Zenica**, whereas only four of them had already existed prior to war in the country (Those in Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Tuzla and “Dzemal Bijedic” in Mostar). Additionally, there are numerous private higher education institutions some of which are still in the process of obtaining their legal status.

After the foundation of new universities during the war, the post-war period saw a drastic increase in the number of enrolled students. Illustrative examples are University of Sarajevo and the University of Banja Luka. In the year 2000 University of Sarajevo reached its pre-war level of 30,000 enrolled students, where in 2003 this number increased dramatically to 47,000 students. Relating to the above listed markers of the post-war education system, such as ethnic division and decentralization, another 25,000 students are currently enrolled at the two universities in the Republic of Srpska, located in Banja Luka and Pale. As pointed out by Bodo Weber in *Crisis of the Universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Prospect of Junior Scholars*, this is astounding when recalling that the University of Banja Luka counted only 3,000 to 4,000 students before the war broke out.

“In a country whose economy is only slowly recovering from the war, where unemployment is around 50 percent, and whose total population decreased considerably due to the war, this political authorization for a quantitative expansion of the universities has pushed them into the role of a social safety-valve, even more than in the 1980s.”⁴

³University of Sarajevo, *Internal Self-Evaluation of the Current Situation*, Sarajevo, January 2004.

⁴Weber, Bodo. *Crisis of the Universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Prospect of Junior Scholars*.

Undoubtedly, the **university infrastructure, teaching and research activities** have been greatly affected by the war. Growing number of universities, “brain-drain” and the overlap between political and intellectual elites have resulted in a reduced number of teaching staff often teaching at two or more universities at the same time, while combining their academic careers with private and public political engagements. As a result, “scientific research almost ground to a halt.”⁵ **The Research Law does not exist on the state level**, while the need for it has been recognized. At the same time the RS has voted a Law for Research which defines the main guidelines for these activities, while the Ministry of Science and Technology of RS has also adopted a basic document for the research strategy of RS. Research Laws exist on the Cantonal level in the Federation of BiH. Financial constrains and low research budgets remain the primary characteristic of state supported research activities.

The teaching staff at Bosnian Universities tends to be consisted of older generations, with limited knowledge of foreign languages and information regarding the access to research funds. More than 50 percent of the professors currently employed at the University of Sarajevo are over 55 years old.⁶ Nonetheless, there exists a relatively small group of ambitious and well-educated junior scholars with the potential of introducing substantial and sustainable changes in the BiH Higher Education System through teaching, research and development of knowledge based society.

3.2 Government Bodies regulating Higher Education Policies

Relevant government bodies overseeing and regulating the higher education system on the State, Entity, and Cantonal level are presented in the following overview. Information regarding Ministries’ competences and support for research activities is provided.

3.2a Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Competences: The Ministry of Civil Affairs oversees the implementation of the Framework Law on Higher Education and the **implementation of Bologna Declaration** in line with the state obligations defined by the international treaties of which BiH is a signatory. Based on the Lisbon Convention, BiH is required to establish the National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC), which is responsible for ensuring academic mobility of students and faculty and provide support for institutions which are responsible for diploma recognition, providing information to institutions and individuals regarding diploma recognition procedures and about higher education in BiH and abroad. The Framework Law on Higher Education mandates the establishment of Center for Information and Diploma Recognition (CIP) as an independent governing organization which will function as the NARIC. CIP’s operation is scheduled to start in March 2008, and until then the Division of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina serves this function in providing information about the higher education in BiH, domestically and abroad.

Support for Research Activities: The Ministry is currently collaborating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH and UNESCO in providing scholarships and financial aid for young researchers. The

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

representative of the Ministry of Civil Affairs BiH, Ms. Mirjana Nikolic, expressed the Ministry's interest in supporting social research initiatives in BiH, in the function of a coordinating body with the lower levels of government regulating Higher Education policies in BiH.

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3.2b Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Srpska

Competences: In the area of Higher Education, the Ministry is responsible for the nostrification of foreign diplomas, quality assurance, coordination of educational cooperation with other countries and international organizations and international agreements and their harmonization with the RS and BiH Constitutions. The Ministry also oversees educational cooperation with the Federation of BiH. Some of its competences are expected to be transferred to the newly established and above discussed Center for Information and Diploma Recognition (CIP) which will operate on the state level.

Support for Research Activities: According to the Ministry's spokesperson, Spomenka Miljkovic, RS's support for research activities is organized through the Ministry of Science and Technology of Republic of Srpska.

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3.2c Ministry of Science and Technology of Republic of Srpska

Competences: The Ministry deals with issues of science and technology within RS and actively participates in the distribution of information regarding available research funds, such as FP7 in the areas of science and technology.

Support for Research Activities: The Ministry's total budget amounted to 3 million KM in 2005, with 80% dedicated to research and development activities through support to projects mainly in the field of science and technology. In 2008, the Ministry is planning to allocate 2 million KM for education of faculty staff, improvement of research laboratories and international research cooperation projects. More specifically, 1.165.000 KM will be allocated to financing 150 post-graduate studies, writing of 150

⁷ Note: The Ministry does not have English language website.

MA and 100 Doctoral theses and 30 Doctoral studies. This budget marks a 30% increase from the Ministry's 2007 budget for the same purposes.

According to Vinko Bogdan, the Minister's aide, the decision has been made to decrease the financial support for social studies, because of the lack of balance present in the previous budgetary allocations where almost 70% of financed research activities were in the social sciences field. For the support for international research cooperation (participation at international conferences, study visits and similar activities) in 2008 the Ministry will allocate 350.000 KM, where the priority will be given to the candidates employed at the research institutions in RS.

The Center for Project Management has been established under the Ministry, with the specific purpose of encouraging research activities and participation of RS Universities and private companies in collaborative EU programs. The carriers of the Center's activities relating to the development of research capacities in RS are University of Banja Luka, University of East Sarajevo and the Ministry. The Center has a very ambitious mission of creating a Nucleus which would actively provide information, education and support in the research project application process.

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3.2d Ministry of Education and Science of BiH Federation

Competences: The Federal Ministry of Education and Science performs administrative, professional and other tasks on the Federal level, as laid down by the legislation in, among other areas, validation of the foreign school certificates and diplomas, training and professional specialization of the teaching staff, standards for university-level education, development of scientific activity, protection of copyrights and intellectual property, coordination of scientific-researching activities, development of the scientific-researching institutions, encouragement of fundamental applied researches, development of investment technologies and human resources in scientific-researching field.

Support for Research Activities: The Ministry has provided support, by funding or co-funding the projects in the area of education and science, divided under topical areas of: raising student standards; quality assurance and reconstruction of schools; and supporting science and scientific institutions important for Federation BiH.

Relating to the research encouraging initiatives, 610,000.00 KM have been used to support scientific-research and research-development projects in 2007; 350,000.00 KM had been used to provide

⁸ Note: The Ministry does not have English language website.

support to scientific institutions and researches important for Federation BH; 250,000.00 KM has been provided for support to scientific research work in postgraduate master and doctoral studies and work on master and doctoral thesis; 275,000.00 KM has been provided for equipment for scientific research institutions, scientific books, access to international scientific data base and publishing scientific magazines and 200,000.00 KM has been provided for scientific and technological international cooperation, international scientific assemblies and stimulation of young scientists and innovators.

Ministry of Education and Science of BiH Federation

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3.3 Cantonal Ministries of Education

The following ministries regulate educational policies of their respective cantons in the Federation of BiH. Cantonal parliaments in the FBiH have established their own laws for higher education. In 1999, Sarajevo, Bihac and Tuzla cantons adopted new Higher Education laws. The two Universities in Mostar use the law adopted in 1990. The most advanced developments have been made in the Law of the Tuzla Canton where legal personality of faculties has been abolished and the position of the rector was strengthened, based on which the University of Tuzla became the first integrated university in BiH. "Due to the current legislation and diverse governance there is **very limited coordination** at any level of education between the entities or among cantons in FBiH."⁹

The Cantonal governments finance the higher education institutions within their cantons. For example, the Sarajevo Canton provides the average of 60% of University of Sarajevo budget funds (the remaining 40% are covered by what is described as "independent income").¹⁰

- **Ministry of Education and Science of Sarajevo Canton**

Competences: In the area of higher education the Ministry oversees the education system related policies in the Sarajevo Canton, and more specifically oversees the work of the University of Sarajevo and legally recognized private higher education institutions.

Support for Research Activities: The Sarajevo Canton is the only canton within the BiH Federation which has voted a **Science Law** for the organization of research activities within its territory. It has established a **research fund** with the budget of 1.5 million KM to support research projects. The evaluation of proposed projects is conducted by the experts under the responsibility of the **Academy of Sciences and Arts of BiH**. The Ministry has recently created a new department of informatics

⁹ European Commission. Tempus Project Country Overview. *Overview of Higher Education System in Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

¹⁰ University of Sarajevo, *Internal Self-Evaluation of the Current Situation*, Sarajevo, January 2004.

which gives access to an ensemble of 46 scientific journals through **Science Direct**, enabling access to the international scientific literature.¹¹ In 2007 the Ministry has provided financial support for 93 MA and 47 Doctoral candidates at the universities in BiH as well as in cooperation with foreign universities. In providing financial support, the Ministry does not distinguish social from natural sciences research projects.

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¹¹ *Guidelines for Science and Research Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, UNESCO 2006.

¹² Note: The Ministry does not have English language website.

3.4 International Actors and Higher Education System

Considering the complex political structure and the role of international community in BiH, international actors ought to be included in the analysis of the education system reform and identifying the potential research initiatives project partners. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is primarily responsible for education policy development, while the highest political authority is held by the Office of the High Representative (OHR). Other active participants in the education system reform were and continue to be the World Bank and increasingly the EU Commission and the Council of Europe. The efforts made by these international institutions to reform the education system have concentrated mainly on the legislative project.

3.4a OSCE

OSCE has played an active role in education reform in BiH since July 2002, when it assumed a leading role in the co-ordination and facilitation of the work of the International Community in the BiH education sector. As educational reforms have continued, OSCE's primarily political role has evolved into one based on consensus-building, information-sharing, monitoring and reporting on reforms and reform implementation, and encouraging the BiH authorities to uphold their domestic and international commitments. OSCE has an extensive field presence with education staff deployed in 24 field offices across BiH. Currently, OSCE focuses on two objectives: the establishment of a state-level education system governing body; and the long term curriculum development. The Mission's Education Program is currently divided into five portfolios, all of which work towards the Program's two main objectives: Coordination/Political support; Legislation; Access and Non-discrimination; Civic involvement in the education reform process; Finance and management in the education sector.

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3.4b European Commission (EC) Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina

In July 2006, the EC and the Ministers of Education signed a Memorandum of Understanding, committing to co-operate and further develop joint efforts, with the goal of establishing an efficient and functional structure of the education system. The Memorandum defined mechanisms for co-operation and a decision-making process. Through the EU support a reform of Vocational Educational Training (VET), has been launched through institution building, staff and curriculum development, teacher training and partnerships with EU schools. The emphasis is on bringing VET closer to the labor market. The EU has provided over 16 million Euros to support education sector through the Obnova, PHARE and CARDS programs.

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Austrian Development Agency (ADA)

Some of the thematic priorities of ADA are education and training, science and research for development. While in other countries of the region (Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro Serbia and Kosovo) ADA supports reduction of the unemployment through investments in vocational education, one of the cooperation priorities in BiH has been the modernisation of the educational system where cooperation with universities is the centrepiece.¹³ With its different programmes (Course Development Programme, the Balkan Case Challenge and the Brain Gain Programme) it contributes to implementing the requisite European standards (Bologna Process, Lisbon Convention) with 27.23% of its total investments in 2006 in BiH.

Website: <http://www.ada.gv.at>

3.4c Open Society Fund BiH

The Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded in 1993 and has been developing program objectives dedicated to its overarching idea of developing an open society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The priority program areas in the period between year 2004 and year 2006 are Education, Law, Civil Society, Roma, and Local Governance.

In 2004, A "Policy Development Fellowship Program" has been launched by the Open Society Fund BiH, with the aim to strengthen the domestic policy community. The fellowship program provides an opportunity for selected fellows to collaborate with the Open Society Fund in conducting policy research, writing a policy study and participate in advocacy and dissemination of policy recommendations. The main goal of the Program is to improve BiH policy research and to contribute to the development of a policy-making culture based on informative and empirically grounded policy options.

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3.4d Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Office in Sarajevo

Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Office in Sarajevo was opened in February 1997. The Stiftung aims at helping development of democratic consciousness in Bosnia and Herzegovina through implementation of projects in political, economic, scientific and administrative sector. Regarding the support to researchers in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Stiftung has opened a Call for Papers for publication project "Introduction into the Political System of Bosnia and Herzegovina" in late February 2008 in cooperation with Sarajevo Open Centre¹⁴. The aim of the project is: to publish the first introductory textbook on the political system of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to educate young researchers in BiH in the field of methodology and scientific research, to build capacities, through qualification/seminars and

¹³ ADC Report 2006, Regions and Priority Countries

¹⁴ More about Sarajevo Open Centre can be found at <http://www.soc.ba>

publication activities and to support networking of young BiH researchers in the area of social/political science and breaking boundaries between academic communities in the country.¹⁵

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3.5 Higher Education System Reform and the Bologna Declaration

The Bologna Declaration, signed in June 1999 and based on the Sorbonne Declaration of 1998, calls for the harmonization of Higher Education qualification systems in Europe, mutual recognition of degree qualifications and increased staff and student mobility within Europe. The ultimate aim is to establish a European Higher Education Field. Its main underlying objectives are to foster compatibility within Europe and with other world regions; flexibility through credits and mobility; employability by more diverse curricular profiles; efficiency through reduced duration of degrees programs and fewer drop-outs; mobility and competitiveness through easier external recognition.

As the signatory of the Bologna Declaration, Bosnia and Herzegovina has committed itself to the process of higher education institutional reform and the higher education institutions in BiH have started implementing the provisions of the Bologna Declaration.

Today, BiH universities and relevant government agencies face considerable challenges in implementing provisions relating to introduction of **European Credit Transfer System, student mobility, research activities, Diploma Supplements, quality assurance and monitoring and all other elements of the Bologna Process.**

The Federation Ministry of Education and Science expressed their commitment to act in compliance with the Bologna Declaration and take all the responsibilities arising from it, in a Letter of Intent dated 16 April 2002. The document titled Education Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina was presented to the Peace Implementation Council in Brussels on November 21, 2002. Both Federation BH and Republic of Srpska endorsed the document containing clear guidance for the higher education reform, within the Bologna process. The **Higher Education Coordination Board of BiH** plays the role of a higher education reform coordinator. Majority of universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the **“Plan for Institutional Development of the Universities in 2003-2010”** while developing their own timeframe for the Declaration’s adoption. Furthermore, with the highly decentralized Faculties of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s universities, even within universities different departments have set often completely different agendas and timeframes for the Declaration’s implementation. This means that

¹⁵ Information taken from http://www.kas.de/proj/home/pub/41/15/dokument_id-13142/index.html (accessed on March 13, 2008)

one ought to be wary of the University level policies and reports as they don't provide a comprehensive picture of the Reform's status and Bologna Declaration's implementation.¹⁶

4. Higher Education Institutions Capacity Evaluation

4.1 University of Sarajevo

Organizational Structure Overview: University of Sarajevo is the oldest and largest university in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with **23 faculties and academies and associate members**. The approximate number of enrolled **students is 55,000 with 1.640 members of teaching staff, and 893 non-academic staff**. It is a **highly decentralized** institution where faculties and academies are geographically and administratively largely independent. Nonetheless, the need for centralization and development of the University Campus has been recognized.

When it comes to the university's governing bodies, the Sarajevo Canton appoints a Board of Directors/Trustees of seven to nine members, which governs the University. All the institutions within the University have the same governing structure. The Sarajevo Canton also appoints a three member Supervising Board of Directors, which controls the University financial transactions.

The University Senate is the highest academic body of the University, whose members are representatives from all the higher education institutions within the University and a representative of students. The Senate is responsible for dealing and addressing the issues relating to teaching process, academic and scientific work, and to provide for the quality of teaching and research process.¹⁷ The highest academic body of individual faculties is All-Faculty Council whose members are professors, associates and student representatives.

Research Activities: It is generally understood that the University of Sarajevo requires major reform, primarily in the areas of centralization, quality assurance and scientific research initiatives. Creation of the **Centre for Research Promotion** should be one of University's strategic priorities (as outlined in the University's Self-Evaluation). As suggested by this document, the Centre should include a "large database about every individual, department or institution in terms of their competence and service they can render to their environment."¹⁸ In 2004 University of Sarajevo launched a Tempus Project „Introduction of the ECTS at BH universities“, as a part of which it published a set of guides for the faculty and university administrators about the Bologna Process and ECTS implementation. The project evaluation however points out that the reform and the application of Bologna Declaration's provisions remain largely theoretical with very little or no change in practice.

The University of Sarajevo stands out in BiH with over 30 international cooperation agreements, in the framework of different programs. Most of the agreements are with European universities, and there are three agreements of general cooperation with American universities (Pittsburg, Dayton and

¹⁶ This section is based on the study co-authored by the author of this report: *Application of the Bologna Declaration in Bosnia and Herzegovina's Higher Education System – Impact Assessment Study*, July 2007.

¹⁷ University of Sarajevo, *Internal Self-Evaluation of the Current Situation*, Sarajevo, January 2004.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Harvard), as well as the one with China (Zhongnan University). Three postgraduate studies are organized with universities from Italy ("Human Rights and Democratization in South-East Europe" - University of Bologna, "State Management and Humanitarian Affairs"- University "La Sapienza" - Roma and "European Studies" – University of Bologna) Furthermore, the University has partner relations with over forty Universities in Europe, USA, Canada and Arab countries.

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4.1a Faculty of Political Science - Social Research Institute

Organizational Structure Overview: The Faculty of Political Science of the University of Sarajevo was formally established in 1961, continuing the operation of the previously existing Political Science School. The Faculty contains the **Political Science Department**, the **Department of Sociology**, the **Department of Journalism**, the **Security Studies Department**, and the **Department of Social Work**. The Faculty has a doctoral program since 1970. There are currently **2100 enrolled students** (of which one half are full time students). The Faculty is undergoing needed reform and Bologna Declaration application with the appointment of the new Dean and new faculty member appointments. Part of this initiative is creation of the Social Research Institute, headed by Dino Abazovic.

Research Activities: The Institute's priority is to place particular attention on empirical research projects, which, according to Mr. Abazovic have been severely neglected in the BiH's Social Sciences research field. In doing so, the Institute plans to provide space for junior faculty members and researchers with research potential but without necessary logistical and administrative support. The Institute is yet in its initial stages, and has recently been granted new office space in the Faculty of Political Science building. There are three major planned projects to be implemented in year 2008-2009 by the Institute as a leading institution, and we are currently in the process of writing project proposals and identifying possible partner institutions.

The working title of the Institute's first project is *State of Research in the Field of Social Sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Assessment Study and Critical Evaluation*. Project will provide an overview of existing research activities in the field of social studies primarily at the BiH universities, evaluate university research capacities and examine the causes of the major problems for the research activities in the field of social sciences in BiH. The next project is entitled *Value-based Relations of BiH Political Elites towards Bosnia and Herzegovina and European Union*. The main aim of the project is to study the constitution of the political elites in post-Dayton BiH. Indicators of political elites' values and attitudes will be examined in order to

understand existing dichotomies and political hypocrisies in domestic political elites' stance towards BiH State and EU.

Finally, project entitled *Inter-ethnic Relations in BiH in the processes of European Integration* will examine the role and influence of the European integration processes on the ethno-social distance between three major groups in BiH (Serbs, Croats and Bosniaks). Project looks to identify whether and how processes of European integrations influence ethno-social distance among BiH population. All three projects are planned to last for one year.

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4.1b Human Rights Centre of the University of Sarajevo

Organizational Structure Overview: The Human Rights Centre of the University of Sarajevo is an organizational unit of the University of Sarajevo. Its mission is to contribute to the implementation of international human rights through information dissemination processes and providing necessary documentation, lectures, expert advice, research and reporting and publishing relevant materials.

Research Activities: The Centre is participating in several research projects aiming to develop and strengthen social research activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to support BH researchers in their work. So far, the Centre is working on following research projects:

Human Rights and Rights of Minorities in the Frame of Ethnic Conflict Cycle (MIRICO) project is European Commission FP6 project whose aim is to analyze the condition of human rights, including rights of minorities, and their influence on ethnic conflicts. The analysis will include the whole cycle of conflict, starting from the phase directly before the start of the conflict, the course of conflict to phases of reconciliation and reconstruction. The process of development of European Union foreign policy and shifting from reactive crisis management to regional stabilization and association will be analyzed in parallel with EU accession. The project partners are 10 representative universities from Europe and Western Balkans and one of the partners is the Centre. The Centre engaged researchers to write reports each of covering specific topic. First B&H report titled "Ethno-mobilization and Organized Production of Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Conscious Preparations" and the second titled "Conflict Settlement in Bosnia: Unbearable Lightness of Ethno-Political Being" were produced.

Human Security in Western Balkans: the Influence on Trans-national Terrorist and Criminal Organizations on the Peace Development Process in the Region (HUMSEC) is European Commission

FP6 project which aims to contribute to better understanding of the relationship between trans-national terrorist groups and criminal organizations in the western Balkans and their role in the process of peace development in region. **All countries from the region are participating** in this project, with the **exception of Macedonia**. The project partners are representatives of universities from Europe and Western Balkans. The first paper titled "Development of Events in Bosnia and Herzegovina following the 11th September 2001" and the second paper titled "The Role of External Factors in Fight against Trafficking in Person in BiH" were produced.

In 2007 the Centre has, in cooperation with Heinrich Boll Foundation Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, realized research project "**Lost in Transition?**". The main idea of the project was to gather information based on interviews in order to comprehend how members of the target group (persons born between 1968 and 1974 and lived/live in Bosnia and Herzegovina) understand the past, relate to present and think about the future. The result of this research project is a publication containing sociological analysis of interviews.

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4.1c Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies – University of Sarajevo

Organizational Structure Overview: The Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies of the University of Sarajevo (CIPS) became one of the organizational units of the University Chancellor Office in October 2001. The Center has existed under its previous name, the Law Center, since 1995, as a macro-project created within the Open Society Fund BiH. The Law Center provided assistance in relation to legal issues relevant to the transition of BiH through review and reform of existing legislation. Based on this experience, the Center initiated the establishment of post-graduate programs in social studies.

CIPS focuses on the interdisciplinary education of a new generation of local experts. Today, CIPS is generally recognized as a "focal meeting point" for young social sciences experts. The activities of the Center include: organization and coordination of postgraduate studies, coordination of research activities, publishing, organization of local and international seminars, conferences and round tables, developing an academic network among universities and research centers in South-East Europe, scientific analysis and collection of information for "policy makers", and organization of the Film Festival "Pravo Ljudski" The Center organizes the following four MA programs:

European Regional Master in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe (ERMADHR) was established through the joint efforts of several universities from Italy, Austria, and the region of

South East Europe, and implemented together with the **University of Bologna**, Italy. ERMADHR is an intensive **one-year program taught in English**, and co-financed by the **European Commission and Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs**. It represents an educational activity that promotes and develops a young generation of experts and officials for national administrations, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, universities and think-thanks in South-East Europe. The program brings together more than thirty experts from the region, the European Union and the world. Thirty (30) places are reserved for the nationals of countries of South-East Europe (**Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia**), and an additional 5 for the nationals of European Union countries. Nationals of other countries can also be enrolled into this program, but they have to cover the program costs themselves.

European Studies (ES) is a two-year Master of Arts Program organized in cooperation with the **University of Bologna, London School of Economics** and Political Science and the faculty of Economics of Sarajevo University. It focuses on several research areas related to European integration processes, through the analysis of the political, social, legal and economic structures in the countries of the European Union. The ES Program brings together more than fifty scholars and experts in the fields of law, political sciences, economics, philosophy, and sociology from around the world, and utilizes to the full BiH's pool of expertise.

Master's Program in State Management and Humanitarian Affairs (SMHA) is the international, interdisciplinary postgraduate program, jointly organized by the **University of Sarajevo, University of Belgrade, and La Sapienza University- Rome, Italy**. So far, the program has been supported by: The United Nations, SFOR- Stabilization forces in Sarajevo, Italian Ministry of Defense, (DIFECIV), Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Italian embassies in Sarajevo and Belgrade, as well as "Mario Toscano" diplomatic institute of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This program is designed to provide postgraduate students, especially the employees of public and private sectors, with professional knowledge to be used in the regional, national, and international institutions. Through this program students are introduced to good government practices, strategic governance of the public, private and non-profit organizations, crisis prevention and crisis management, as well as protection of human rights.

Master's Program in Gender Studies is a two year interdisciplinary program with the aim of providing education on methods, theories and concepts necessary for the study of gender, general and specific contexts, as well as conduct of research within this interdisciplinary area. The MA Program aims to contribute to the set up of experts' network ready for work in domestic, regional, international governmental and non-governmental, academic institutions etc., The structure of lectures and lecturers emphasizes regional approach in the study of gender. The Master's teaching staff is composed of university professors, experts from the field of gender, and experts from international and local non-governmental and governmental organizations. Besides teaching staff from the University of Sarajevo, teachers from numerous universities of South-East Europe and wider participate in the realization of the program. The program has been supported by: Swedish Government through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Norwegian Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Austrian Development Cooperation implemented by WUS Austria.

Since February 2004, the Center is the Partner organization for realizing the Project: **Disclosing Hidden History: Lustration in the Western Balkans**. The project will create a regional network of NGOs for the purpose of strengthening good governance, the rule of law, and the participation of civil society in the democratic process, via regional and local activities.

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4.2 University of Banja Luka

Organizational Structure Overview: The University of Banja Luka was founded in 1975 and consists of 13 faculties: Forestry, Civil Engineering and Architecture, Electrical Engineering, Economics, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Law, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Technology, Philosophy and Physical Education and Sports and the Academy of Arts. As the biggest university in Republic of Srpska, it has 15 000 full-time and part-time students, 189 professors, 262 associates and 537 visiting professors participating in the teaching process. Teaching staff of the University has published 3.315 scientific works, 1.200 professional works, 345 reviews and 606 books¹⁹ The University is financed by the Government of RS (the Ministries of Culture and Education and of Science and Technology) and has a budget amounting to approximately 10 million KM. It is involved in the application of the Bologna Declaration in the reorganization of higher education. According to the new legislation the faculties are organizational units of the integrated university, making the University of Banja Luka second integrated state university in BiH (the first being the University of Tuzla).

Research Activities: The University receives modest funding for its research activities from the Ministry of Science and Technology. It is University's strategic goal to increase independence and financial autonomy (at least 30%) by the year 2010. Since 1996, the University has made a significant number of international contacts, most of them within the frameworks of various Tempus projects.

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4.2a Faculty of Philosophy - Research Institute for Philosophy and Society

Organizational Structure Overview: Faculty of Philosophy at the Banja Luka University has approximately **4500 students**, with the initiative to transform into an independent university. The University has the following departments: Serbian Language and Literature, English Language and

¹⁹ This data has been collected as a part of the Tempus project conducted by the University, titled: *European Management Project for BIH Universities*.

Literature, German Language and Literature, Philosophy and Sociology, Pedagogy, Psychology, History and Latin, and Journalism.

Research Activities: The Research Institute for Philosophy and Society has been established as a part of the Faculty of Philosophy in 2004 and has since conducted two major projects: Integration and Personality; and Value System of Youth in the Post-War Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Projects, together with accompanying publications were realized from 2006-2008. Currently, two smaller social research projects are being implemented. The Institute has 12 full-time researchers, headed by Dr. Miodrag Zivanovic, well known academic.

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4.3 University of Tuzla

Organizational Structure Overview: University of Tuzla was founded in 1976 and today has 13 faculties and one academy: Special-education Teachers College, Faculty of Economy, Electrical Engineering, Philosophical College, Faculty of Sport, Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Mining-Geological-Civil Engineering, Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Pharmacy and the Academy of Drama. It has approximately 16 500 students and 500 members of teaching staff.

Research Activities: The University of Tuzla is the first fully integrated state University in Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the European University Association's Report, the University of Tuzla seems so far to have been the only state university capable of creating a university-wide research fund, based on overhead contributions, for encouraging individual researchers. The Report however concluded that even in this case, there is no strategy or prioritization of research fields in place. Furthermore, according to the same Report, "in terms of broadening the universities' scientific and academic base and reversing the terrible brain-drain of the last decade, only the University of Tuzla appears to have put in place a concrete strategy for its post-graduate students to obtain research experience abroad as part of their PhD studies, and to return to academic positions in Tuzla."²⁰

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4.3a Faculty of Philosophy - The Center for Social Research

Organizational Structure Overview: Formation of research institutes is a part of a long term University of Tuzla research strategy. **The Center for Social Research and the Center for Research in Humanities** have been formally established at the Tuzla University's Faculty of Philosophy, but they remain virtual and their status somewhat unclear. The Faculty, covering Social Studies and Humanities, has approximately **7000 students and 100 members of the teaching staff**, of which

²⁰ EUA institutional evaluations of seven Universities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cross cutting summary report, September 2004.

approximately one third hold Doctoral degrees, one third are Senior Assistants, and one third are Assistants.

Research Activities: The Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Dr. Azem Kozar has demonstrated eagerness for participation in national and regional cooperation and collaboration initiatives. Dr. Jasmina Husanovic, former Faculty's Dean for Scientific Work²¹ has expressed the need for the institutional capacity building, and a coordination of cooperation as the Center has dispersed research capacity consisted of diffused individual research projects undertaken by mostly young faculty with little or no research incentives. The Institute is currently virtual with no permanent office and research body.

4.4 University of Bihac

Organizational Structure Overview: The University of Bihac was established in 1997 with the following Faculties: Faculty of Biotechnical Sciences, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Law, Technical Faculty, and College of Nursing Studies with the total of **6000 students** every year this number is increased by approximately 30%.) The number of **teaching staff members is 358**. The University has been integrated.

Research Activities: The following institutions were established at the University with the aim of creating and maintaining the link between the professional world and education of students: The institute of Technical Faculty, Institute of Faculty of Biotechnical Sciences and Institute of Faculty of Economics.

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4.5 University of Mostar

Organizational Structure Overview: The University of Mostar is composed of 9 faculties or departments, where the doctoral program exists in law and economics. The University has **900 teaching staff members and 11000 students**. The University has the International Relations Office responsible for activities related to international relations, inter-university co-operation programs and agreements, co-operation and contacts with relevant international organizations, exchange programs, the development and management of international relations. It collects and circulates scholarships offered by foreign universities, research institutes and similar bodies, and it publicizes conferences, seminars and meetings of an international nature. The Office reports directly to the Vice Rector for International Relations, Dr. Drazena Tomic.

Research Activities: The University has established six research institutes in the following fields: Agronomy, Economics, Law, Croatian Language and Literature, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering. Because of the lack of investment for the renewal of infrastructures, research activities

²¹ Dr. Azra Verlasevic has been formally elected as the new Faculty's Dean for Scientific Work, but has yet to take over that function in practice. Dr. Jasmina Husanovic is actively involved in overseeing scientific activities and has participated in SDC organized events/meetings.

are not well developed. Primary justification for such situation is lack of industrial contacts after the war since a large part of the industrial potential of the region has been destroyed. The University is the implementing the Tempus project “**From Quality Assurance to Strategy Development**“, which is considered a part of the wider University reform process.

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4.6 “Dzermal Bijedic” University of Mostar

Organizational Structure Overview: The 'Dzermal Bijedic' University was established in 1997 and is composed of eight faculties and four institutes (mechanical engineering, civil engineering, economic development, international centre for philosophy and creation). It has 5,000 students and 300 teaching staff members. Most of its premises and equipment were destroyed, damaged or lost during the war and as a result it is presently located in the former military barracks. In 2004, its total budget amounted to 7 million KM (of which 35% was granted by the canton, 60% came from tuition).

Research Activities: The University is currently carrying the implementation of FP6 project South-East Europe Wind Energy Exploitation. Poor material conditions, obsolescence of infrastructure, and economic difficulties in the region are cited as presently major obstacles for the development of research activities at the University.

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4.7 University of East Sarajevo

Organizational Structure Overview: The University is composed of 16 faculties in several campuses dispersed within the territory of RS (8 locations, 4 faculties or departments being in Pale). The University is not yet a completely integrated University. The campus in East Sarajevo (4 faculties including electrical and mechanical engineering) is situated in former buildings of the Energoinvest company. Approximately 12,000 students are presently enrolled at the University, which is mainly funded by the Ministry of Education of RS (with a small financial contribution from the municipalities).

Research Activities: There is no specific funding for research activities in the university's budget.

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4.8 Sarajevo School of Science and Technology

Organizational Structure Overview: The Sarajevo School of Science and Technology (SSST) was established in 2004 in Sarajevo as the first private, English speaking university in Bosnia-Herzegovina which offers dual degree in partnership with the University of Buckingham from the United Kingdom. It is required to meet the academic standards of the University of Buckingham and the United Kingdom, and is under a strict observance by the external examiner and quality assurance system of the United Kingdom and University of Buckingham independently. Considering the nature of the university, SSST faculty is consisted of dominantly foreign educated and trained Bosnians and non-Bosnians, many from the world's leading universities. Although started as a Science and Technology school emphasizing Computer Science and Information Systems, SSST has attained university status and has introduced majors in Political Science/International Relations and Economics.

Research Activities: The University management actively encourages and provides incentives for faculty's research, with the established funds for research activities and cooperation through participation in national and international academic conferences and research projects. SSST is currently implementing the 240,000 Euro Tempus project in cooperation with three European universities from UK, Spain and Slovakia and additional individual experts from the UK in establishing a two year Masters program in Computer Graphics at SSST. The Research Committee at SSST is responsible for providing educational and administrative support to the members of faculty in learning about research opportunities and funds, such as FP7 application procedure trainings and project proposal writing workshops. The University is eager to participate in regional and international research projects as it attracts international students and teaching staff. The Political Science/International Relations and Economics departments are consisted of entirely internationally educated teaching staff with experience in international collaborative projects. In 2007 the University has established two research institutes: Natural Resources Management Institute and the Economics and Politics Research Institute.

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5. Policy Research Organizations (PROs) Capacity Evaluation

The following review of the Policy Research Organizations in BiH serves as an update on the more comprehensive report *Policy Research Organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina: An Overview*, prepared by Tobias K. Vogel for the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in 2005. The evaluation does not involve a comprehensive qualitative assessment of the existing PROs, but serves as a revised overview with an update on the recent projects, capacity growth and development of the originally included organizations. It includes all of the previously covered PROs with an addition of two new organizations (ACIPS and OIA) which emerged as junior-researchers led initiatives and Mediacentar Sarajevo which specializes in media research.

5a. Association Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005

The Association Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005 (ABH) was established in the fall of 2003 as a support mechanism to facilitate domestic and international dialogue on the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Rather than being a traditional PRO, it provides a framework for analysts, scholars, and professionals to influence the policy process through policy relevant research and debate. ABH runs around eight working groups that undertake research that was presented at an international conference in Geneva in October 2005. The Association's mission is to "foster innovative thinking while at the same time providing channels through which it can reach policy-makers." The Association can be defined as a virtual think-tank due to the fact that no permanent body emerged. Most members of the ABH working groups are active as researchers elsewhere (and members of the PROs as well as research institutes reviewed as a part of this report). For example, members of the Association's Executive Council are Tobias K. Vogel, the author of the *Policy Research Organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina: An Overview*, and Jasmina Husanovic, researcher at the University of Tuzla's Center for Social Research, while Christian Schwarz-Schilling who is a History professor at the Sarajevo School of Science and Technology is a member of the Senior Advisory Board.

The Association's social research capacity should therefore be viewed as primarily a database of relevant individual research actors with experience in policy analysis and participation in public discourse, rather than independent centralized institute.

Association Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005

Rue Versonnex 19

1207 Geneva (Switzerland)

Telephone: +4178 897 4230

E-mail: solirec@bluewin.ch

Website: www.bosnia2005.org

5b. Center for the Promotion of Civil Society

The Center for the Promotion of Civil Society (CPCD) was established in 1996 to strengthen democracy, good governance, and civil society in BiH through training events and publications. Key areas of work are NGO development, rule of law, and local governance. It has extensive and regular publications program; rather than working directly with policymakers, it exerts influence through the effective dissemination of its research and advocacy. CPCD generates around one-third of its budget through the sale of its two monthly flagship magazines, with the balance coming from donors.

The CPCD is a leading member of the BiH NGO Coalition, which represents around 350 NGOs, and is perceived as an effective advocate for the concerns of civil society in BiH. The CPCD conducts quantitative research; its focus has been on training, advocacy, and publications. The Center has an updated BiH NGO database and it provides access for BiH researchers to relevant international databases specializing in legal issues.

Center for the Promotion of Civil Society

Nikole Kašikovića 7

71000 Sarajevo

Telephone/Fax: ++387(33) 474 033

E-mail: cspc@epn.ba

Websites: www.grozd.ba

www.civilnodrustvo.ba

5c. Center for Security Studies

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) was established in 2001 in Sarajevo to conduct research and training “aimed at encouraging informed debate on security matters and to promote sustainable democratic structures and processes within the foreign and security policy of BiH, as well as the South-East European region,” according to its mission statement. Starting out with a modest in-house research capacity, it has increased its full-time research staff to 6.

CSS is currently conducting a project to facilitate dialogue on a new constitution for BiH funded by the Norwegian government. Other recent projects include a needs assessment on small arms and light weapons undertaken for UNDP. CSS has also published a handbook on the democratic control of armed forces.

Center for Security Studies

Mula Mustafe Baseskije 10

71000 Sarajevo

Telephone: ++387(33) 253 326

Fax: ++387(33) 223 250

E-mail: info@css.ba

Website: www.css.ba

5d. Economics Institute Banja Luka

The Economics Institute Banja Luka (EIBL) was set up in 1960 as the Bureau for Planning and was privatized in 1994. It now operates as a commercial consulting company rather than a PRO in the proper sense; it is almost entirely concerned with RS and has a strong profit focus.

Economics Institute Banja Luka

Kralja Alfonsa XIII 18

88 000 Banja Luka

Telephone: +387(51) 319 579/ 319 677/304 113

Fax: +387(51) 319 677

E-mail: ei-bluka@inecco.net

5e. Economics Institute Sarajevo

The Economics Institute was established in 1950 as a public institution. It provides research and advisory services on a whole range of economic issues, from monetary and fiscal policy and privatization to social welfare reform and human development. The EIS is a well-respected player on the BiH policy scene. It has, for example, repeatedly contributed to UNDP’s Human Development Reports, one of the major annual publications of relevance to BiH’s development. Recent reports also include a money market development study for USAID and a book on micro-business in BiH. EIS devotes a large proportion of its resources to research and analysis and provides less training than other PROs. Through its frequent formal and informal briefings to the donor community, the EIS has a considerable indirect influence on policy development.

Economics Institute Sarajevo

Branilaca Sarajeva 47

71 000 Sarajevo

Telephone: +387(33) 664 047/442 576/206 480

E-mail: ekinsta@bih.net.ba

Website: www.eis-bih.com

5f. Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues

The Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI) is directly involved in policy development and work with governments. IBHI-BiH has published more than 30 publications related to human rights, the United Nations (UN) system and the UN organizations, voluntary work, local NGO sector, social protection system and gender issues. It cooperates with UN Agencies such as UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, the World Bank, OHCHR, as well as the Governments of Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom; multilateral and bilateral governmental organizations such as DFID, OHR, OSCE, SDC; international NGOs - CARE, ICVA, IRC, OXFAM, Quaker Peace and Social Witness, World Vision, Save the Children UK; consultancy firms such as Birks-Sinclair & Associates Ltd (UK) and KEK-CDC Consultants from Zurich, Switzerland. IBHI-BiH is a partner to national institutions in BiH, and co-operates closely with Central BiH ministries, as well as Entity and Cantonal ministries and local authorities, BiH Universities and other independent research institutions and companies. IBHI-BiH cooperates successfully with a number of national NGOs and community-based organisations. The Bureau participates in a number of large-scale, multi-year studies, e.g. concerning labor and social policies, gender equity and equality, or youth issues, and has contributed to several of UNDP's Human Development Reports. With 7 full-time research staff and a track record going back to the immediate post-war period, IBHI is among the best-established and respected PROs in BiH. It "has a clear reputation for working hard to bridge the gap between analysis and policy and to bring all sides together to find a solution to a particular issue."

Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues

Saćira Sikirica 12

71 000 Sarajevo

Telephone/Fax: +387(33) 219 780

E-mail: zpapic@ibhibih.org

Website: www.ibhibih.org

5g. Mozaik Community Development Foundation

The Mozaik Community Development Foundation, a successor organization to the BiH NGO Development Foundation, has established a Research and Public Policy Department to conduct research that is relevant to the aims of the Foundation overall, that is, to advance and examine ideas in the field of community development, citizen participation in community life, and social cohesion in BiH. In 2005 Mozaik completed an ambitious project, whose aim was to research the functioning of local communities, the way in which decisions are made and initiatives are managed. At the beginning of 2007 Mozaik co-established the Center for socio-economic studies, **Populari**, which also continued the activities of Research and Public Policy Office.

Populari

Soukbunar 42

71000 Sarajevo

Telephone: +387(33) 265 290

E-mail: info@mozaik.ba

Website: www.populari.ba

5h. PRISM Center for Social, Policy, and Economic Studies

PRISM Center is the non-profit affiliate of PRISM Research, a respected market research company based in Sarajevo, and was established in May 2004. Its general interests include research and development, local government, European integration, and election laws. PRISM Center conducted 3

main projects during 2004: a study on examination policies at BiH universities (developed jointly with the Open Society Foundation), a legal and institutional analysis of youth inclusion funded by the World Bank, and a project developed by PRISM Center on the effects of the Federation employment support program, funded by USAID/Urban Institute.

PRISM Center for Social, Policy, and Economic Studies

Obala Kulina Bana 15/1

71 000 Sarajevo

Telephone: +387(33) 251 241

Fax: +387 (33) 251 238

E-mail: info@prismcenter.org

Website: www.prismcenter.org

5i. Youth Information Agency (OIA)

OIA is an independent institute operating on the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of youth policy development, with the aim of improving the position of youth and increasing their participation in society. It cooperates through three sectors: Info Service, Youth Policy Sector, Capacity Building, with more than 50 government bodies and more than 200 youth organizations in BiH and the South East European region, as well as international organizations. The organization has a record of successful cooperation with the government bodies in promoting and developing youth policy by initiating about 30 institutional changes in the field of youth, becoming a member of 10 advisory bodies for youth at all state levels and publishing three expert publications (14 500 copies). OIA has an extensive network of international partners, including British Foundation Allavida, South-East European Youth Network (SEEYN), European Agency for Youth Information and Counseling (ERYICA), IBHI, hCa Banja Luka and hCa Tuzla, SHL, UNV, UNFPA, Roudel (France), VIA (Germany), Sohnenberg (Croatia). The Agency has achieved a reputation for conducting youth-policy related research, surveys and has contributed to a number of international agencies' development reports with its research findings. OIA does not have a permanent research staff.

Youth Information Agency

Branilaca grada 19B

71 000 Sarajevo

Telephone/ Fax: +387(33) 209 753

E-mail: oia@oiabih.info

Website: www.oiabih.info

5j. Association Alumni of the Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies of the University of Sarajevo (ACIPS)

ACIPS is an association of young intellectuals and experts in the fields of democracy and human rights and aims at contributing to the improvement of human rights and democracy, process of European integration and regional cooperation. ACIPS grew out of the activities performed within the Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies of the University of Sarajevo that has been established in January 2002. ACIPS has started its activities in February 2003.

Political Council POLIS is a permanent ACIPS body, formed with aim to formulate standings on political and social issues, and on processes that concern this society. The standings are presented to the public in the form of formal statements, which continue to receive significant media and public attention. Among ACIPS former and ongoing projects are: "New Perspectives" - a magazine that aims to influence civil society throughout public dialog of relevant actors; Advocating for EU integrations –

influencing the process of EU integrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina through media campaigns; publication of the "European Movement for European Constitution" in cooperation with the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development, and Center for Human Rights of Sarajevo University; monitoring of pre election activities of leading political parties in BiH – securing qualitative mechanism for monitoring of pre election activities of leading political parties in BiH and providing analysis of these activities.

ACIPS

Zmaja od Bosne 8 (Blue building)

71000 Sarajevo

Telephone/Fax: +387(33) 205 383

E-mail: acips@acips.ba

Website: <http://www.acips.ba/eng/index.php>

5k. Mediacentar Sarajevo

Mediacentar was founded in 1995 by the Open Society Fund BiH, and since 2000, the centre has been registered as a separate educational and research institution owned by Open Society Fund BiH. The Center specializes in media related publishing, research, PR training and consulting, TV and audio production and organization of cultural events. The Center is unique for its extensive archive of print media from BiH and the area of former Yugoslavia, and a library containing literature on mass media. It has developed a digital archive called IFOBIRO, a digital database of print media from BiH, accessible and searchable on the internet. Mediacentar employs **25 full time staff members**, with an extensive list of external associates engaged in different projects.

Through the Center for Media Policy, Mediacentar conducts **research in the field of media** regulation and self-regulation, medias' perception of minorities and marginalized groups and the role of media in democratization processes and European integration. As a part of it, and in cooperation with various European universities and research institutes the Center has published numerous publications dealing with the above issues, including *Labor Relations and Media; Monitoring of Democratic Development in BiH; Index of Openness of Public Institutions; Organizations and Agencies; Media Literacy and Civil Society; Media Ownership; and Representation of Women in Print Media in Southeast Europe.*

Mediacentar Sarajevo

Kolodvorska 3

71000 Sarajevo

Telephone/Fax: +387(33) 715 840

E-mail: kontakt@media.ba

Website: <http://www.media.ba>

6. European Union Research Funds

Education reform has never been part of a formal EU accession negotiation process but is considered a part of the EU joining process. European Commission contributed to research development under several programmes: Tempus (higher education), Erasmus Mundus (scholarships for students), Youth, 6th Research Framework programme (FP6) and Joint Research Centre (JRC) activities, as well as through the work of the European Training Foundation (ETF). The Tempus program, with a budget of 83 million Euros for the period 2001–2005 in the Western Balkans, has funded scholarships and mobility grants involving up to 250 students and more than 1000 teachers and education staff each

year for studies or training in the EU or elsewhere in the region.²² With the support of the EU, BiH has participated in the TEMPUS inter-university co-operation program since 1996, and the EU and Council of Europe are assisting BiH universities in the implementation of the Bologna Process. Reform of the education sector is considered a part of the European Partnership and is closely followed and assisted by those responsible for BiH's process for EU integration. The support is provided because "many believe that the current status of education in BiH represents a violation of human rights and a lack of fulfillment of international obligations."²³

Research support has been recognized as a priority for the Western Balkans region because it is among other things seen as a regional political and socio-economic stabilization tool in the process of the EU accession. This is evident from the previously adopted strategies, starting with the Thessaloniki summit and the launch of the EU/Western Balkan Action Plan in Science and Technology. The plan attached particular importance to integrating the region's research and development activities with those of the EU member states within the growing European Research Area (ERA). In 2006 a Steering Platform on Research for the Western Balkans region was established. One of the successful initiatives in promoting research was Southeast European Era-Net project, which focused on establishing a network of policy makers and funding bodies capable of supporting science and technology research cooperation between the Western Balkans and the EU. Since September 2004, 17 institutions from 14 countries (including all of the Western Balkan nations) have been actively involved in the project, which was funded under the Sixth Framework Program (FP6) for EU research and development. The project led in 2006 to a Pilot Call for joint research projects by all the partners involved, and 320 project proposals from a total of 1432 different research teams.²⁴

Different than all the other Western Balkans countries, Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet to sign up to the EU's Seventh Framework Program (FP7). The Program would allow BiH researchers the opportunity to participate in all calls for proposals and compete for funding on the European level.

Participation in the FP7 is important for both political and scientific future of the country, as it would bring BiH into the European Research Area and contribute to the preparation for the EU membership through regional and Europe wide scientific cooperation and creation of a knowledge based society. Bringing the western Balkan countries into the European Research Area has been defined as a priority of the current Slovenian presidency of the EU.

The first step in the process of joining the FP7 is the creation of the National Contact Point(s) for the EU Framework Programs. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the National Contact Point has been established in Sarajevo in 2004 and has regional branch offices at the BiH universities. The establishment and operation of the BiH NCP was supported primarily by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), and Open Society Fund (OSF) in BiH and Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH. The project is

²² Communication from the Commission. *The Western Balkans on the road to the EU: consolidating stability and raising prosperity*. 2006.

²³ European Commission

²⁴ Hunt, Philip. *Innovation: the road to peace in south-central Europe?* January 2008.

designed to support the integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the European Research Area by further development of a National Contact Point system (NCP) responsible for the provision of information and advice on participation of BiH researchers from academia and industry, in Europe's largest fund for research and technological development - European Framework Program for RTD.²⁵

This initiative will continue to be supported by the ADA until the end of 2008, when it is expected that the government, more specifically the Ministry of Civil Affairs will take over in providing the support for the BiH NCPs.

The primary justification for BiH's failure to join the FP7 has been of financial nature, as the member countries are expected to participate by paying for the membership fee, which in case of BiH is approximately one million Euros. Bosnia and Herzegovina's Council of Ministers has made the decision for BiH to sign the association agreement for the FP7, with the intention to fund the participation from the Instruments for Pre-Accession budget. Until then BiH will have the "International Cooperation Partner Country" (ICPC) status, having access to limited number of funds with special requirements.²⁶

Nonetheless, there are several key steps that BiH needs to take prior to joining in order to take the full advantage of participation in FP7. Two relevant Ministries need to be formed on the national level: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Science. Additionally, the Research Law needs to be formulated. The Law is particularly relevant, as for the first time FP7 defines and provides financial support for research project in humanities, while offering many opportunities for research cooperation by the various research institutions and actors across the Western Balkans. Once it joins the FP7, the state should consider providing incentives for research actors in encouraging them to submit high quality research proposals (such is for example the case in Montenegro where government contributes 1000 Euros to research actor(s) with successful project proposal(s)).

Another source of research initiatives is being promoted through bilateral agreements between research actors in the Western Balkan countries. Bosnia and Herzegovina has unfortunately not been active in this field as much as some of its neighbors. For example Albania has established bilateral cooperation agreements with Macedonia, Slovenia Greece and Italy. Macedonia has set up over 100 cooperation projects with other countries including Bulgaria, China, France, Japan and Russia. Montenegro was involved in 47 bilateral cooperation projects in 2006, while Serbia has ongoing bilateral programs with countries including France, Greece, Slovakia and Slovenia.²⁷

There is no centralized database for ongoing European Union funded projects currently being implemented in BiH, as the institutions which are the carriers of the funded projects are not required to report their activities to the National Contact Point, which is primarily responsible for the

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Data provided by Ammar Mirascija, head of the Bosnia and Herzegovina's National Contact Point for the EU Framework Programs

²⁷ Hunt, Philip. Innovation: the road to peace in south-central Europe? January 2008.

dissemination of information and not collecting of the project implementation data. There are no precise estimates of the overall BiH financial access to the above discussed funds.

7. Social Research Capacity – Concluding Assessment

Based on the above research findings, it can be concluded that the Social Research capacities in BiH are marked by the following characteristics:

- Strong negative influence of the political, social and economic environment on the research capacities of educational institutions and policy research organizations;
- Lack of national research and development strategy;
- Lack of centralized system of institutional, administrative and financial research support;
- Lack of cooperation among the educational and social research organizations on the national level (particularly between the entities);
- Lack of knowledge regarding national, regional and international research funds and application procedures;
- Existence of active, well-educated junior and senior academic researchers in need of research incentives and support.

It can be concluded that the BiH higher education institutions have become **primarily teaching institutions** with severe neglect for research activities. At the same time the existing PROs are heavily **international community dependant** with no mechanism that would ensure their sustainability through collaboration with the government bodies and private sector and participation in policy making. Despite the International Community's insistence on supporting the legal framework establishment and reform in the area of education, it has become clear that the desired legal framework does not guarantee substantive system change, something that is particularly evident through the mainly theoretical application of the Bologna Declaration at BiH universities. Furthermore the IC assistance also needs to involve the severely neglected research initiated in BiH as opposed to the dominant funding for studying and conducting research abroad. As a result, there is a need for establishing long-lasting research capacities management and support foundation and facilitation of collaborative research initiatives, which would take advantage of the considerable but dispersed social research capacities in BiH.

8. Recommendations

Based on the above presented findings, the recommendations for the social research support initiatives can be divided into the following three categories: facilitation of research; institutional capacity building; and coordination of cooperation.

8.1 Facilitation of Research

Taking into consideration the lack of centralized and organized research facilitation by the state and the universities, the need for social research support is evident in BiH today. Successful research requires two elements: **research practitioners and research infrastructure**. Having in mind that the potential institutional as well as individual researchers capable of conducting high quality research exist in BiH, the emphasis needs to be placed on providing the infrastructure and framework for research projects as well as educating and supporting **junior researchers**. Based on the above presented data, it is evident that the state and university funding for research is very low or non-existent. Considering that the teaching staff at BiH universities is (over)burdened with primarily teaching activities, there is a need for research and cooperation incentive providing mechanism that would place research institutions as a bridge between the community and policy-makers. When it comes to PROs, the demand for social research is increasing but overall remains low, providing little incentive for PRO's capacity development. The social research initiatives should facilitate between providers and consumers of social research, with the necessary inclusion of government bodies as PRO's clients.

8.2 Institutional Capacity Building

Creation of a long-term and sustainable research cooperation strategy and structure in BiH is needed. As pointed out by the representatives from the University of Tuzla and the University of Banja Luka, the current research efforts are consisted of mostly individual research projects creating **dispersed research capacities** without an adequate, centralized support network. Therefore, facilitation in creating of a **critical mass and a network of social researchers is desirable**. This means that the appropriate administrative support for the existing research institutes is necessary. The centers should be provided with logistical and IT support necessary for administrative functioning and national and regional collaboration.

Among the recommended support measures for BiH research institutes are:

1. IT support and training – Research software (data collecting and data analysis);
2. Access to international data bases and electronic journals;
3. Project management and organizational development training;
4. Methodological colloquia;
5. Methods, introduction of the empirical approach to research;
6. Training in publishing. Support for translations and proof reading. Establishing of internal journals, as well as of a regional journal in the field of social sciences with a regional editorial board;

7. Participation at regional and international conferences;
8. Involvement of students in research activities and projects;
9. International academic exchanges;
10. Study visits.

8.3 Coordination of Cooperation

Successful operation of social research initiative program requires a coordination center which will serve as the **strategic and administrative nucleus**. The Center would serve as a reference point, providing information about the research projects and potential research partners, the details of research financing, enabling the more efficient communication among the research partners. This may require creation of a full time administrative positions. The Center should also be the facilitator of ad hoc committee(s) consisted of domestic, Regional and foreign experts responsible for research project selection, but which do not require permanent engagement. This would ensure the necessary local ownership of research initiatives.

Based on the above findings, it is evident that the centralization of BiH Higher Education, including **cooperation between ethnically divided universities** is desirable. This means that **research cooperation is not only needed on the Regional but on the National level** as well. The social research initiatives can and should serve as a bridging tool for cooperation between BiH experts and a launch pad for regional and international collaborative research initiatives. The overall goal needs to be sustainability and growth of social research capacities in BiH, which can only be ensured through local ownership.

ANNEX

Table 1. Government Bodies

Institution	Address	Competences	Note
<p>1. Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>Vilsonovo šetalište 10 71000 Sarajevo Telephone: +387(33) 713 955 Fax: +387(33) 713 956 E-mail: esmah@mcp.gov.ba Website: http://www.mcp.gov.ba/</p>	<p>Oversees the implementation of the Framework Law on Higher Education and the implementation of Bologna Declaration on the National Level.</p>	
<p>2. Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Srpska</p>	<p>Vuka Karadžića 4 78 000 Banja Luka Telephone: +387(51) 331 422 Fax: +387(51) 331 423 E-mail: s.miljkovic@mp.vladars.net Website: http://www.vladars.net/</p>	<p>Nostrification of foreign diploma, quality assurance, coordination of educational cooperation with other countries and international organizations and international agreements and their harmonization with the RS and BiH Constitutions. Oversees educational cooperation with the Federation of BiH.</p>	
<p>3. Ministry of Science and Technology of Republic of Srpska</p>	<p>Administrativni centar RS 78000 Banja Luka Telephone: +387(51) 338 731 E-mail: s.rajcevic@mnk.vladars.net http://www.vladars.net/</p>	<p>Deals with issues of science and technology within RS. Distributes information regarding available research funds, such as FP7 in the areas of science and technology.</p>	
<p>4. Ministry of Education and Science of BiH Federation</p>	<p>Mostar Headquarters Stjepana Radića 33 88 000 Mostar Telephone: +387(36) 355 700</p>	<p>Nostrification of foreign diploma,</p>	

Institution	Address	Competences	Note
	Fax: +387(36) 355 742 Sarajevo Office Obala Mlaka Dizdara 2 71 000 Sarajevo Telephone/Fax: +387(33) 276 380 E-mail: fmonks@bih.net.ba, fmon@bih.net.ba Website: http://www.fmon.gov.ba/	coordination for scientific-research activities, developing standards for higher education.	
5. Ministry of Education and Science of Sarajevo Canton	Reisa Džemaludina Čauševića 1 71 000 Sarajevo Telephone: +387(33) 562 128 Fax: +387(33) 562 218 E-mail: zsretko@ks.gov.ba Website: http://www.monks.ba	Regulates educational policies on the cantonal level. Implements its own laws/regulations on higher education.	
6. Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Bosnia-Podrinje Canton	Kulina bana 3 73 000 Goražde Telephone: +387(38) 224 259 E-mail: bpkminis@bih.net.ba	Regulates educational policies on the cantonal level. Implements its own laws/regulations on higher education.	
7. Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Herzegovina-Neretva Canton	Stjepana Radića 3 88 000 Mostar Telephone: +387(36) 316 792 Fax: +387(36) 316 792 E-mail: info@mpz-hnyk.gov.ba	Regulates educational policies on the cantonal level. Implements its own laws/regulations on higher education.	
8. Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Tuzla Canton	Slatine 2 75 000 Tuzla Telephone: +387(35) 281 296 Fax: +387(35) 283 340 E-mail: monks@tk.kim.ba, hdjulaga@tk.kim.ba Website: http://www.vladatk.kim.ba/	Regulates educational policies on the cantonal level. Implements its own laws/regulations on higher education.	

Institution	Address	Competences	Note
9. Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Western-Herzegovina Canton	Stjepana Radića 3 88 220 Široki Brijeg Telephone: +387(39) 703 230 Fax: +387(39) 703 235 E-mail: pero.zelenika@tel.net.ba	Regulates educational policies on the cantonal level. Implements its own laws/regulations on higher education.	
10. Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Zenica-Doboj Canton	Kučukovići 2 72 000 Zenica Telephone: +387(32) 243 120 E-mail: minobzdk@bih.net.ba	Regulates educational policies on the cantonal level. Implements its own laws/regulations on higher education.	

Table 2. International Actors

Organization	Address	Competences/A ctivities	Note
1. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	Fra Andela Zvizdovica 1A 71000 Sarajevo Telephone: +387 (0)33 752 100 E-mail: press.ba@osce.org Website: http://www.oscebih.org/oscebih_eng.asp	Education reform in BiH: education staff deployed in 24 field offices across BiH. Focuses on two objectives: the establishment of a state-level education system governing body; and the long term curriculum development.	

Organization	Address	Competences/Activities	Note
<p>2. European Commission (EC) Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>Dubrovacka 6 71000 Sarajevo Telephone: ++387 (33) 254 700 Fax: ++387 (33) 666 037 E-mail: delegation-bih@ec.europa.eu Website: http://www.delbih.ec.europa.eu/</p>	<p>Cooperation with the BiH Ministers of Education. Supporting Vocational Educational Training (VET) reform, institution building, staff and curriculum development, teacher training and partnerships with EU schools.</p>	
<p>3. Open Society Fund</p>	<p>Maršala Tita 19/III 71000 Sarajevo Tel/fax: +387(33) 444 488 E-mail: osf@soros.org.ba Website: http://www.soros.org.ba/ten/fod_bih.htm</p>	<p>The priority program areas are Education, Law, Civil Society, Roma, and Local Governance. Support for young researcher.</p>	
<p>4. Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Office in Sarajevo</p>	<p>Prušćakova 23 71000 Sarajevo Telephone: ++387(33) 215 240 Fax: ++387(33) 213 239 E-mail: kas@bih.net.ba Web: www.kas.de</p>	<p>Implementation of projects in political, economic, scientific and administrative sector. Support for young researchers.</p>	
<p>5. Austrian Development Agency (ADA)</p>	<p>Website: http://www.ada.gv.at</p>	<p>Modernisation of the educational system, through support for inter-university cooperation, course development and European standards implementation.</p>	

Table 3. Higher Education Institutions

Institution	Address	Number of Students	Number of Teaching Staff	Research Activities	Note
1. University of Sarajevo	Obala Kulina bana 7 71000 Sarajevo Rector Telephone : +387(33) 663 392, Fax: +387(33) 663 393 Secretary General Telephone: +387(33) 668 250, Fax: +387(33) 663 393 Department for international co-operation Telephone : +387(33) 668 454 Fax: +387(33) 215 504 Website: http://www.unsa.ba/eng/ouni.php	55 000	1 640	Various Tempus projects and over 30 international cooperation agreements.	
1.1. Faculty of Political Science	Skenderija 72. 71000 Sarajevo Telephones: +387(33) 203 562, +387(33) 665 018, +387(33) 205 609 Fax: +387(33) 666 884 +387(33) 216 477 E-mail: fpn.dek@bih.net.ba Website: www.fpn.unsa.ba	2 100	N/A	The University has established the Social Research Institute which has three one-year research projects planned.	

Institution	Address	Number of Students	Number of Teaching Staff	Research Activities	Note
2. University of Banja Luka	Vuka Karadzica 30 71123 East Sarajevo Telephone/Fax: +387(57) 340 263 E-mail: univerzitet@paleol.net Website: http://www.unssa.rs.ba	15 000	450	Various Tempus projects and international cooperation agreements.	
2. 1. Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Banja Luka	Bana Lazarevica 1 78 000 Banja Luka Telephone: + 387(51) 305 625 Fax: + 387(51) 319 438	4 500	N/A	The University has established the Research Institute for Philosophy and Society which conducted two major projects: Integration and Personality; and Value System of Youth in the Post-War Bosnia and Herzegovina.	
3. University of Tuzla	M. Fizovica Fiska 6 75 000 Tuzla Telephone/Fax: +387(35) 300 500 Fax: +387(35) 300 547 Website: http://www.untz.ba	16 500	500	The University has established the Center for Social Research. The Center is currently virtual with dispersed research initiatives.	

Institution	Address	Number of Students	Number of Teaching Staff	Research Activities	Note
<p>4. University of Bihac</p>	<p>Kulina Bana 2/II 77 000 Bihac Telephone/Fax: +387(37) 222 022 E-mail: rektorat@unbi.ba Website: http://www.unbi.ba</p>	<p>6 000</p>	<p>358</p>	<p>The University has established three institutes with the aim of encouraging research activities: Institute of Technical Faculty of Biotechnical Sciences and Institute of Faculty of Economics.</p>	
<p>5. University of Mostar</p>	<p>Trg hrvatskih velikana 1 88 000 Mostar Telephone: +387(36) 310 778 Fax: +387(36) 320 885 E-mail: mail@sve-mo.ba Website: http://www.sve-mo.ba Vice Rector for International Relations: Drazena Tomic drazena.tomic@sve-mo.ba</p>	<p>11 000</p>	<p>900</p>	<p>The University has established six research institutes in the following fields: Agronomy, Economics, Law, Croatian Language and Literature, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering. Severely damaged research infrastructure.</p>	

Institution	Address	Number of Students	Number of Teaching Staff	Research Activities	Note
6. "Dzemail Bijedic" University of Mostar	Univerziteti kampus 88 104 Mostar Telephone: +387(36) 570 727 Fax: +387(36) 570 032 E-mail: univerzitet@unmo.ba Website: http://www.unmo.ba	5 000	300	Severely damaged research infrastructure. Coordinator of a FP6 project.	
7. University of East Sarajevo	Vuka Karadzica 30 71123 East Sarajevo Telephone/Fax: +387(57) 340 263 E-mail: univerzitet@paleol.net Website: http://www.unssa.rs.ba	12 000	N/A	N/A	
8. Sarajevo School of Science and Technology	Bistrik 7 71 000 Sarajevo Telephone: +387(33) 563 030 E-mail: jh@ssst.edu.ba Website: www.ssst.edu.ba	250	N/A	Tempus projects and various international cooperation agreements.	