

EVALUATION REPORT

Harun Išerić, MA iur.

The HOLICOB Project Evaluation Report (2019)



HOLICOB

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR HOLICOB PROJECT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Prepared by:

Harun Išerić, MA iur.¹

(University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Law)

Associate & expert:

Ph.D. Mehmed Bečić (univ. ass. prof.)

¹ Contact e-mail: h.iseric@pfsa.unsa.ba.

CONTENTS

PART ONE INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

1. CENSOR association.....	4
2. Project HOLICOB and Overview of the Project results (2014-2018)..	4
3. Methodology for conducting project evaluation for 2018.....	7

PART TWO PROJECT EFFICIENCY – RESULTS

1. Workshop.....	8
2. Conference	8
3. Documentary films	13
4. Publications.....	14
5. Free legal aid	18
6. Facebook prize game	18
7. Advocacy	18
8. Youth Housing Strategy	19
9. Fostering cooperation	20
10. Membership of the organization.....	22
11. Media visibility and content analysis	22

PART THREE RELEVANCE AND SUCCESS IN RELATION TO INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES AND TARGET GROUPS

1. Intermediate Objective (1).....	24
2. Intermediate Objective (2).....	26
3. Intermediate Objective (3).....	27
4. Effects on Target groups.....	28

PART FOUR CONCLUSION

1. Opinion on project results and sustainability (I).....	29
2. Opinion on project results and sustainability (II).....	30

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

B&H – Bosnia and Herzegovina

bh. – Bosnian-Herzegovinian

CENSOR – NGO Centre to Support Organizations, Tuzla, B&H

eg. - For example

etc. - Et cetera

HOLICOB – Housing and Living Conditions in Bosnia Project

ie. - Id est / That is / in other words

PART ONE

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

1. CENSOR association

Center to Support Organizations (CENSOR) is non-governmental, non-party and non-profit organization which promotes improvement of housing and living quality in B&H, directing its actions specifically to young people, initiating participatory approach of all relevant actors in direction of achieving acceptable solutions for all.

The values up on which CENSOR operates are:

- (1) Transparency in work and responsible relation towards beneficiaries and partners;
- (2) Gender sensitive approach in work and full respect of diversities and rights for equal opportunities for all;
- (3) Featured care for the environmental aspect in all relevant segments of the organizational operations;
- (4) By bottom up approach, it nourishes principles of freedom, equality and solidarity;
- (5) Quality services to its members as response to direct and regularly explored needs, participation of members and interested parties in common actions;
- (6) Recognition in local and international frameworks, as quality project implementer and services provider.

2. Project HOLICOB and Overview of the Project results (2014-2018)

The HOLICOB project addresses housing and living conditions in B&H with a focus on the housing and living conditions in collective housing units in two urban cities (Tuzla and Sarajevo), involving different population groups: students, unemployed persons, tenants and tenant's boards.

The Swedish Union of Tenants interests in the HOLICOB project are to gather deeper understanding of cultural, social and financial knowledge from housing in Bosnia, expert parallel work, to exchange knowledge between young people, to create "Advisory board" on Internet and to produce long term strategies for housing. The overall objectives of the HOLICOB projects are as follows:

-  to contribute to the long-term strategic work for housing and living conditions for people in Tuzla and Sarajevo;
-  to provide new perspectives on the subjects by using the competence of CSOs;
-  to give strong input to the debate on housing and living conditions;
-  to involve young people to be active in the process of providing better housing and living conditions.

Project implementation started in 2014 focusing on housing and living conditions in collective housing units in Sarajevo and Tuzla. The project targeted four different population groups: students, unemployed persons, tenants and tenants' boards.

A survey was conducted among mentioned target groups and the results showed that students and unemployed persons living conditions are not adequate in terms of their ability to lead independent lives. It also showed that a very small percentage of them are solving their housing issues by leasing apartments. Tenants' boards are more informed about the rights and obligations in respect to common part of the building maintenance than tenants and it is worrying that neither tenants nor tenants' boards have absolute sense of ownership on the common parts of the building they are living in. Survey showed that some regulation on housing and living does exist, but none of the existing laws (except one regulation on leasing and buying city flats for young people in City of Sarajevo) regulates housing issues and needs of young people – students and unemployed. Furthermore, existing laws are not harmonized across the country and are not being implemented to the full potential by the executive power.

In 2015 focus of the HOLICOB project was slightly shifted towards students, as this is the most vulnerable part of the population in respect to housing and living conditions. Several activities were implemented, such as survey analysis, interviews with local experts, workshops, public debates, media campaigns, etc. Recommendations for the third year of the project implementation were directed to the following activities: lobbying executive government to enforce existing laws, lobbying for harmonization of regulation, establishment of Register of flats, flats with central heating and Register of buildings with forced maintenance management, register of lift maintenance service companies, more aggressive campaign to promote new adopted laws and changes and seminars.

The midterm log-frame for 2016-2019 defined the following outputs: (1) to set up a tenants' association similar to the Swedish model based on social media, (2) to develop products packages including tools and methodology that can be offered to the public sector and CSO organizations for example local tenants organizations, (3) to amend current legislation regarding leasing and buying properties for youth in B&H.

Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

Findings - Resolving housing and living condition problems of young people and students in B&H is the focus of the project activities. The activities are mainly presented through strong social media campaigns and are directed towards improving young people's knowledge on how to express, analyze and resolve their problems regarding housing and living conditions. Compared to last year, planned intermediate goal was realized through the following activities: raising awareness of the population about the benefits of apartment leasing; introducing owners and tenants to their rights, obligations and benefits related to the conclusion of lease contract and its registration; co-operating with local authorities and non-governmental organizations, tenant associations, tenants' boards etc. Therefore, attention was paid to the tenants, tenancy rights and free legal counseling in tenancy sector.

Using adopted good practice of the social media from Swedish partner, Censor offered web site holicob.ba, Facebook groups: HOLICOB Student Network and Search for rooms and housing HOLICOB (model from Rooms/Housing/Bostad Uppsala), and continued with raising awareness on necessity and importance of having a lease contract signed, as well as providing free legal assistance in the housing sector.

Conclusions - The project is visible to the public and the development of its policies has an impact on people's perception on housing and living issues. Based on the evaluation of the activities it can be concluded that students were engaged in discussion and resolving their housing and living issues. Legislative system is still rigid and changes in legislation are very slow and not quite transparent. Large part of leased apartments are not duly recorded, nor are formal lease contracts concluded which would give the parties greater legal certainty and legal protection. Free Legal Aid is a quality component that has not taken of in full capacity. In the future, it is necessary to develop a strategy for its empowerment. The results should be measurable through increasing the number of users. According to the last project evaluation report, the project is visible to the public and the development of its policies has an impact on people's perception on housing and living issues. In order to further change people's perceptions, study visits and interactive workshops are especially important. Such events provide platform for sharing experiences and enhancing co-operation between people working on the project, partners and service users. The activities of the HOLICOB project contribute to raising awareness for prevention of discrimination based on gender inequality, but also discrimination of certain groups of tenants and landlords such as people with disabilities, Roma population, LGBT population, single mothers, etc.

Recommendations - In order to continue positive trend of increasing the organisation membership, to further enhance the professional approach and maximize visibility of activities, redesign of the Censor and Holicob web sites should be done. All the social media in use have been enriched with different relevant contents, including project evaluation reports. Still, free legal counseling is a quality component that has not taken of in full capacity. Bearing in mind long-term goals, it is necessary to intensify lobbying for changes of the legislative framework. They represent a concrete answer to the problems that have been identified within the conducted researches (in 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2019). Such changes contribute to the creation of an environment which is suitable for better housing and living conditions. Regarding the activities related to changes in the legal framework, it is necessary to draft a strategy on youth housing and engage lawyers with experience in amending the laws and subordinate acts.

3. Methodology for conducting project evaluation for 2019

This report provides performance evaluation of HOLICOB project activities from January to December 2019.

Evaluation aims at providing project assessment, systematically and objectively discussing implementation of project policies and achieved results. Within the evaluation, opinions will be presented on the relevance of the achieved results, project effectiveness in relation to the target groups and sustainability of the project.

Considering that the project cycle is being rounded up, contributions will be summarized in the overall conclusions to the process of achieving long-term goals.

Because of this, the project team has taken very seriously the proposals made so far that are meant to improve the content. However, since this is a conclusion of the project cycle, the mid-term objectives will not be the focus, nor will the evaluation make any specific recommendations regarding their achievement.

The proposals that will be made will relate to the contribution of the long-term sustainability of the results achieved.

Project evaluation, ie. systematic consideration of project policy implementation will be performed by a detailed analysis of all results achieved in the given period. For the purpose of the analysis various project documentation was collected, including project implementation plan for the given period, reports and participants data for all project activities. The entire documentation will be the subject of comprehensive analysis. In order to check the effectiveness of the project in relation to the target groups, a number of participants in the project activities will be interviewed.

Keeping in mind the default goals, media visibility data will be analyzed - website review, social media page review, media appearances. Also, CENSOR members and service users' statistics within the HOLICOB project will be analyzed.

Finally, opinions and recommendations will be offered in order to improve project effectiveness that can serve as the basis for future project development strategy.

Unbiasedness of the implementation of this evaluation is ensured through surveying the participants of the project activities and the engagement of external experts.

PART TWO

PROJECT EFFICIENCY - RESULTS

1. WORKSHOP

1.1. Housing and living conditions for youngsters in Sweden (Sarajevo, March 8, 2019)

The workshop was organized at the Faculty of Law University of Sarajevo. It was attended by 63 undergraduate and graduate students. The workshop was led by Mr. Hans Eklund, associate professor and senior lecturer in civil and criminal procedural law at the Faculty of Law, University of Uppsala, vice-dean and chair of the education board, Mr. Johan Pelling, Regional manager and lawyer at the Swedish Union of Tenants and Ms. Saffran Rohm, Chairman of the organization jagvillhabostad.nu.

Students had an opportunity to listen a lecture on housing situation in Sweden, and afterwards discuss and compare it with youth housing and living conditions in B&H.

Randomly selected workshop participant, I.K., who is not a member of the CENSOR association, highlighted following about her experience:

- ✓ It was interesting to see the similarities between Stockholm and other major European cities in context of student housing. Most often, students do not have the opportunity to stay in dormitories because they are too expensive. That way students are forced to be in shared accommodation, or to share an apartment with other students.
- ✓ It was also interesting to compare Bosnia and Sweden in terms of the number of students living independently and those still living with their parents, given the drastic differences in the ratio between the two countries.

The workshop's content and relation with the target group are fully integrated into planned activities and intermediate objectives. Workshop targeted a youth generation that now should be having jobs and looking for a place to live. Based on gain feedback from participants, the workshop at least made them think about leasing place to live.

2. CONFERENCE

2.1. Učinimo gradove uključivim, održivim, otpornim i sigurnim (Let's make cities inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe) (Lukavac, October 8, 2019)

The Conference was organized by CENSOR to mark UN Habit Day, on October 8, in Lukavac. The Conference gathered 50 participants from whole B&H (Goražde, Mostar, Sarajevo, Bihać, Zenica, Orašje, Tuzla). Participants were civil servants from ministries of physical planning, local governments representatives, youth and civil society organizations. Conference was dedicated to themes of condominium ownership, tax policies, new job in coming decade, quality of urban living, social housing and youth housing policies.

It was organized in forms of lectures, panel discussions and workshops.

Lecturers and panels discussants were: professor Meliha Powlakić (University of Sarajevo), professor Edin Osmanbegović (University of Tuzla and representative of the Condominium Owners Association), lawyers Amela Pejđah and Sanela Džanić, professor Midhat Izmirlija (University of Sarajevo), teaching and research assistant Mirza Hebib (University of Sarajevo), Jasmina Banjalučkić and Nedim Alibegović (Youth Council of Federation of B&H) and Mevludin Purić (NGO Reaktiv).

Professor Meliha Powlakić has expertise in property law and thus she spoke on condominium ownership law. Professor Edin Osmanbegović spoke on new jobs in coming decade, while lawyers Pejđah and Džanić were speaking about tax policies in the housing context. Jasmina Banjalučkić, Nedim Alibegović and Mevludin Perić focused their introduction speeches on youth and housing policy.

Beside plenaries, the Conference included three workshops. First one, led by professor Edin Osmanbegović, was about current quality of the urban housing. Second one addressed the issue of the modern concept of social housing. It was moderated by professor Midhat Izmirlija. Third workshop focused on activities aimed at solving a youth housing issues in B&H. Its moderator was assistant Mirza Hebib.

Randomly selected participant of the Conference, Z.H., who is not a member of the CENSOR association and who is a president of one youth organization, highlighted the following about the event:

- ✓ It was of great importance to me as a young person to understand the housing issues from different perspectives of lawyers, faculty professors and representatives of the tenants' associations.
- ✓ I find presented solutions to the existing problems in the realization of tenancy rights interesting, but I am aware that their realization requires significant involvement of tenants' representatives, as well as experts in these areas and NGOs. Thus I hope that in coming future CENSOR will organize similar events.

One another randomly selected participant of the Conference, A.H., who is not a member of the CENSOR association and who is a manager of one residential building in Sarajevo, highlighted the following about the event:

- ✓ The Conference is a good basis for further organization of similar events. Such event should include participants from the whole country.
- ✓ I have gained new insights and possible solutions to the problems that I have faced in practice as a manager of residential building.

At the end of the Conference, participants agreed on the set of recommendations on how to improve housing conditions:

1. Recommendations from the workshop „Current quality of urban housing“:
 - ✓ Improve urbanism legislation: strengthen construction monitoring and ex officio inspection, prescribe maximum construction conditions in relation to the area and size of the construction lot, diversion of part of the environmental and misdemeanour charges towards maintenance of collective housing facilities,

establishment of a housing stock (or bank account) related to maintenance and management of the building.

- ✓ The planning of the natural urban environment: arranging the existing green spaces, introduction of new green spaces (like flat roofs...), removal of architectural and other barriers.
- ✓ Energy efficiency of buildings: simplification of procedures for participation in public calls for energy efficiency co-financing and co-financing alternative heating options.
- ✓ Management of collective housing facilities: qualitative categorization of objects, improvement of the legislation in the field of urbanism, education and certification, age limit for co-owners representatives (65), fee specification for co-owners representatives and managers, ability to exclude non-payers from management decisions, simplify the procedure for claiming non-payment (under the Law on Obligations).
- ✓ Winter pollution of the city: supplementation of regulations for connection of two or more facilities to one substation, energy categorization of facilities, suitability for a facility that provides space for a substation.

2. Recommendations from the workshop „Social housing – modern concept“:

- ✓ Creation of a social card.
- ✓ Comprehensive approach to the legislation.
- ✓ Amendments to laws of Federation of B&H and their harmonization.
- ✓ Propose a law on social housing that allows for the conclusion of contracts between financiers (state, entities, cantons, municipalities) and landlords on the one hand and the state and beneficiaries of social housing on the other.
- ✓ Relate social housing to the funds made from the forfeiture procedure.
- ✓ Introduce clear and precise legal procedures available to users - socially disadvantaged categories.

3. Recommendations from the workshop „Activities on solving the housing issue of youth in B&H - quo vadis?“:

- ✓ Consider the possibility of assigning land owned by the city or municipality for the purpose of the constitution of the right of construction as one of the models of solving youth housing issues.
- ✓ Continue with favourable bank home load practices, with an indication of interventions through social policy towards persons who are not able to apply for programs like this.
- ✓ Strengthen the cooperation between the governmental and non-governmental sectors in terms of acting in this sphere.

On October 3, president of CENSOR Ms. Jasminka Tadić-Husanović was a guest at television TV1 where she promoted the Conference. In addition to that, she spoke about HOLICOB project, implemented activities, and its results.

The Conference was also announced by Ms. Tadić-Husanović in the radio program of the Radio Tuzla on 7th October. She also shared information on HOLICOB project and its achievements.

Finally, Radio-television of Tuzla Canton had made a video at the end of the Conference, and it is available on its website.

The Conference was the only event organized in years dedicated to the housing issues. Few things about it should be pointed out: it has gathered quite diverse auditorium (civil servants, academics, tenant representatives, youth and politicians). CENSOR is the only non-governmental organization that provided a platform for talks and discussions between these parties. As such, CENSOR is recognized by government as a credible partner on housing and living conditions. Secondly, the Conference's conclusions made its way to the decision makers and it is up to CENSOR to continue to lobby for their implementation and engage in discussion with politicians and policy makers. Thirdly, CENSOR should continue organising such events in years to come in order to continue to populate the housing issues, attract attention of governmental and non-governmental sectors and indicate its importance.



Photo #1 Conference „Let’s make cities inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe“

Photo #2 Conference „Let’s make cities inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe“



(Workshop: Social housing – modern concept)

3. DOCUMENTARY FILMS

3.1. Get to know landlord and tenant rights and obligations within a minute

Documentary film presents important information which should be known by anyone who is looking for a place to lease. Information are presented through step-by-step methodology, clearly indicating in which order they should be taken: (1) Signing a written lease contract. It is indicated in the film that anyone can find a form of the contract at www.censorba.org and www.holicob.ba. (2) It is then suggested to parties to get contract notarized, although currently there is no legal obligation for them to do that. (3) The landlord is suggested to report the contract to the Tax Administration of the Federation of B&H in order to fulfil its legal obligation and pay a proper tax.

The video is also made in English.

The film emphasizes the importance of concluding a leasing contract and how to make lease legal, which is one of the strategic objectives in the process of implementing the HOLICOB project.

3.2. Are you a student and a tenant? Find out how to regulate housing, health care and other useful information in the video

As it is visible from the title of the film, this short video is dedicated for those students who are studying in the place which is not their place of residence. First part of the video is about finding a new home. First solution suggested is dormitory. In case that a student is looking for an apartment to lease, it is as an obligation pointed out that lease contract must be signed. Second part of the film is about health care. The Institute for University of Sarajevo Students Healthcare provides a health care to the youth who are studying and that are between 19 and 26 years old. Third part of the video is about public transport. Students can get a monthly ticket for the public transport. Finally, in the last part of video, other useful information are given, like those on use of the public and university libraries. At the end of the video, viewers are invited to like a CENSOR's Facebook page and joint CENSOR and HOLICOB Facebook groups.

The video is also available in English.

The film targets students which is one of the target groups of the HOLICOB project. It is easy reachable for them and very useful and informative since in one single video the most necessary information are given.

3.3. How a spouse can register as a co-owner of the matrimonial property?

This very informative video explains how a spouse could register himself or herself as a co-owner in the land register when it comes to a matrimonial property. Information are given by practicing lawyers Amela PejDAH and Sanela Džanić. First instruction is that spouses should buy property together. More precisely, they should go together to the notary before whom a real estate purchase contract is concluded.

Such contract should include information that spouses are buying property together and that it presents a matrimonial property. Furthermore, in case that this is not done, and if in the land register only one spouse is registered as owner, other spouse can request correction of the entry of the owner. That process includes a notarized statement in which registered spouse would state that a property in question is matrimonial property and that he/she agrees that the other spouse can be registered as a co-owner in the land registry. If spouse refuses to give such statement before notary, a court proceeding is presented as a third option. At the end of such procedure, one would receive a judgment that property is matrimonial property and thus he/she could register in the land register as a co-owner. Courts proceedings should be the last opinion, since it could take years for it to finish and it is costly.

The video is also available in English.

The film is very important in the context of the gender housing issues, since in high majority, women are those who are not entered as co-owners of the matrimonial property in the Land Registry. In very simple and understandable words practicing lawyers have explained to spouse how to protect him/her self and improve its vulnerable position.

4. PUBLICATIONS

4.1. A study: Municipal apartments in the context of youth housing

CENSOR permanent associate Mirza Hebib conducted a study on the use and disposal of apartments owned by four Sarajevo city municipalities in the context of the solving youth housing issues in these municipalities. The main aim of the study was to encourage reflection on the untapped capacity of municipalities and consider whether there is room at all to use municipal housing as a serious resource in the context of youth housing. Based on Freedom to Access Information Act of Federation of B&H, five different kinds of information were collected: (1) list of apartments over which municipalities have the right of ownership or the right of disposal with indicated address and area of the apartment; (2) information on the manner of disposing of all apartments (leasing by public invitation, giving apartments to socially disadvantaged families, refugees and displaced persons, etc.); (3) in the case of apartments which have been leased out, information on the amount of the leasehold and the length of the lease were requested; (4) the legal basis and manner in which the apartments were acquired; (5) information on long-term planning for the disposal of the apartments, if such plans do exist; (6) information on any planned expansion of the municipal housing stock and the goals that would be achieved by that.

The author in the final part of the study presented very interesting findings: (1) Sarajevo's municipalities have insignificant programs aimed at supporting young people in the process of resolving their housing issue, and it is not surprising that young people are not recognized at all as a category that could potentially be beneficiaries of housing over which municipalities have the right to dispose. (2) There is a big potential in municipality's apartments which need be renovated in order to be habitable.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of leasing such apartments to young people in the long term, who would be obliged to remodel the apartments in question, which would be compensated in the long term by reducing the leasehold. (3) Transparency in disposing of municipality's apartments is urgently needed. (4) The adoption of the Social Housing Law is strongly advocated.

Although the study focused only on four municipalities in Sarajevo city, it can indicate situation in other municipalities. It has also demonstrated a need for a detail research that would include all municipalities in B&H. Study findings should be disseminated among authorities as well as in wider public via media. In addition to that, CENSOR should not let it be dead letter and this is a something that could be a theme for the 2020 housing day conference.

4.2. Tax policy and youth housing

Lawyers Amela Pejđah & Sanela Džanić wrote a publication about tax breaks, focusing primarily on the possibility of exempting young people from paying real estate transfer taxes or at least the possibility of granting tax breaks. In the publication, authors have presented solutions contained in the relevant laws, precisely, laws on real estate transfer tax. Authors have discussed different provisions in two entity's laws and ten canton's laws. Special focus was on the Tuzla and Sarajevo cantons and provisions about tax breaks for youth.

Tax policy is theme of the interest for anyone, especially youth. In my view, the publication should have been more comprehensive in a way it could include solutions in the whole country and tax related polices that are conducted on all levels of government. Such collection of good practice would be very useful tool kit for the authorities while planning housing and youth polices.

4.3. Position of women as property owners in B&H

Professor Darja Softić-Kadenić wrote a publication about *de facto* discrimination of women in exercising property rights in Bosnian society. *De iure* such discrimination does not exist. 2018 and 2019 statistics in Federation of B&H indicate that in urban areas where properties are mostly purchased, there is, greater awareness of women's rights and greater levels of emancipation, resulting in greater participation of women in transactions than rural areas, dominated by traditions based on traditional understandings and behavioural patterns. At the end, author recommends a certain legislation amendments and highlights important rule which notary could play in greater protection of women's position.

This is one more publication dedicated to the gender issues and which introduces a discrimination that exists in realty and how to deal with it. It is not only useful for the women, but also for authorities who could improve their position and eliminate existing discrimination.

4.4. Ownership of women in real estate constituting marital property and non-marital cohabitation property and the role of notaries in strengthening their position

In this publication, Professor Darja Softić-Kadenić discusses different unfavourable situations in which women could be found in case they are not registered as co-owners of the marital property. Author points out important rule which notary has if such property is transferred. Notaries could protect women in real estate transfer and strengthen their legal position in this context. Author recommends networking notaries with other public registers, which, in addition to land registers, would include various registers, in which the notary could check the marital status of the contract parties. But this is not a complete solution either, because marriage can be divorced without discussing the property relations and without splitting the property, since these are two separate proceedings. Therefore, one should consider specifying the obligation to record in the land register that the property in question is a marital property.

In case of non-marital cohabitation, the position of women who are not registered as co-owners of the non-marital cohabitation property is even worse. That is a case since non-marital cohabitation does not have to be registered and it is much harder to prove its existence.

Finally, the author points out that due to new changes in legislation which should be done as result of decision of the Constitutional Court of the Federation of B&H, it is possible to expect that the positive trend of involving both spouses and cohabitants in the transfer of the property and the lessons on the importance of such treatment will be stopped. In this regard, activities should be conducted to raise the spouses' and cohabitants' awareness of the importance of registering their share in the real estate which constitutes the matrimonial property, but also not to allow the abolition of legal solutions that have had positive effects and a greater level of legal protection of individuals and legal certainty in the Federation of B&H in general.

This publication is closely linked with one under 4.4. In publication "Position of women as property owners in B&H" author has pointed out that parliament and notary need to take important steps in improving position of the women in real estate ownership. Furthermore, publication "Ownership of women in real estate constituting marital property and non-marital cohabitation property and the role of notaries in strengthening their position" focuses on notary role and how it could act in order to protect women. In our view, CENSOR should consider more active cooperation with the notary bar in order to organize a seminars or workshops with notaries to discuss recommendations made by the author but also to examine other issues and problems notaries could have noticed during their work.

4.5. Family home

Lawyers Amela Pejđah and Sanela Džanić in this publication discuss a question where could spouses live after a divorce. Family Law of Federation of B&H provisions are presented as well as comparative solutions from Republic of Croatia. Authors advocate introduction of

new institution in the Family Law of Federation of B&H called “family home”. Thus the legislator would first and foremost protect the mother and the child. This would allow women suffering from psychological or physical abuse to make it easier to decide on a divorce, precisely because of the possibility that they could continue to live in a home in which they had previously lived with their young children, for at least some time.

In the publication, authors presented a very interesting solution from the comparative law which could be integrated in the family laws in B&H. That would also be a way of protecting one of the most vulnerable group in Bosnian society.

4.6. How to behave in case of the earthquakes?

The pamphlet “How to behave in case of the earthquakes?” has three parts. First answers to the question what is the earthquake. Second one is about what to do and what not to do in case of earthquake. In following parts of the leaflet it is explained what to do if earthquake happens while a person is: (1) in the indoor space, (2) in the open space, (3) in the car and (4) under the ruins. Furthermore, pamphlet describes what to do after the earthquake ends. Finally, in the last part is suggested to have an emergency bag prepared in case of the earthquake evacuation.

Since there have been a number of earthquakes in Bosnia recently, this is very useful publication and could help citizens to act in a proper way in case it happens again.

4.7. Crowd control in case of disaster (earthquake, fire, riots etc.)

In this pamphlet, authors present six disaster triggers: structural triggers, fires and electrical failure, inability to control crowds, crowds’ behaviour, security triggers, lack of the communication and coordination between institutions and bodies. In second part of the publication, the author explains pillars on which the crowd control is based: capacity planning, risk assessment, improved preparedness planning, response to occurrence, capacity building, etc. Planning and management are subjectively based on several parameters such as - type of event (such as religious, school / university, sporting event, music event, political event, product promotion, etc.), expected crowds (age, gender, economic strata, etc. such as farmers, traders), crowd motives (such as social, academic, religious, entertainment, economic, etc.), location (location, area topography, temporal or permanent, open or closed, public or private) and the role of other institutions / bodies (such as NGOs, event site neighbours, local administrators, etc.).

4.8. Electrical shock protection in residential facilities

The pamphlet aims to help tenants to protect from dangerous consequences of improper handling of electricity.

Author first explains what electrical shock is and how does electricity affect human body (thermal, dynamic and electrolytic effects). Furthermore, the main causes of the electrical shock are discussed, including those in everyday life. Central part of the pamphlet is dedicated to the measures aimed protection from electrical shock. Finally, some practical

advices are given related to the everyday life situations which could lead to the electrical shock.

4.9. Solving youth housing issues in B&H

In this publication, lawyers Amela Pejdah and Sanela Džanić presented good practice aimed helping youth in solving their housing issues. But, at the same time, they criticize housing policy as such, describing it as “too expensive for B&H”. They advocate adoption of new housing policy and adoption of the Law on subsidizing housing loans.

5. FREE LEGAL AID

HOLICOB website continues to be the only place online where anyone could find free legal aid concerning the tenant-landlord relationship and housing issues. The legal aid is consisted from two parts: (1) 46 questions asked by the ordinary people and answers given by lawyers with experience in the civil law cases. (2) Direct free legal aid provided by lawyers for the citizens who have asked for it via CENSOR.

HOLICOB remains the only source of the free legal aid regarding lease contract and housing issues for the citizens of B&H. As such it is a valuable tool for anyone who is having such legal problems and it is at the same time one of the most effective way of promoting HOLICOB project and CENSOR.

6. FACEBOOK PRIZE GAME

From September to October 2019 CENSOR organized a Facebook prize game. Five different questions were asked on a Facebook page and answers were given by participants in the comments below questions. Rewards were three gifts in value of 25 BAM. First question asked was about what CENSOR does. Second one was about a full name of the HOLICOB project. A third question was about service provided by the CENSOR. The fourth question was about organizations that have been providing support for the implementation of the HOLICOB project. Totally there were 54 participants in the prize game.

Prize game showed to be quite attractive way of raising interest of the youth for the HOLICOB and CENSOR. To answer questions, they had to visit websites and Facebook pages and get introduced with the HOLICOB goals and CENSOR activities.

7. ADVOCACY

7.1. Making housing and living conditions priority of Development Strategy of Tuzla City

On September 6th, CENSOR participated in the public debate on selection of topics within the framework of a joint public call for projects of civil society organizations on the territory of the city of Tuzla, within the framework of the Regional Local Democracy Program in the Western Balkans. During a meeting, Ms. Jasminka Tadić-Husanović pointed out the lack of one very important priority: housing and living conditions. Such remarks were sent in written

to city authorities in order to include them in the Development Strategy of Tuzla City until 2026 and thus among priorities of UNDP Regional Local Democracy Program (ReLOaD).

This is once again an example how important is CENSOR's work since it is the only NGO engaged in the housing issues and that is capable to bring authorities' attention to it.

7.2. Other activities

On April 11 CENSOR participated in the first meeting of the expert group within the framework of the quality of life research in the area of TCF "Vital Signs 2019".

8. YOUTH HOUSING STRATEGY

Four CENSOR's permanent associates have been working for a year on the Draft of the Youth Housing Strategy for Sarajevo and Tuzla Canton. It has been initiated by the CENSOR as a result of the previous HOLICOB project evaluations. The Draft of the Strategy has five parts: strategic framework, situation analyses, strategic goal, strategic programs and strategic action plan. In a first part, authors present a legal framework and existing good practice in Sarajevo and Tuzla cantons. More precisely, authors focus on cantons development strategies and what has been done so far regarding youth housing issues. In "Situation analyses" part, authors present HOLICOB research from 2017 on youth living and housing conditions. In addition to that, research on places where youth lives in Sarajevo Canton is presented as well as identified problems regarding youth housing in Sarajevo Canton. Strategic goal (improvement of the housing quality) is to be achieved by two ways: (1) integration of the youth housing issues in the development strategies of the cantons or cities and municipalities or (2) integration of the issue in the partial strategies on solving problems of social vulnerable categories. Furthermore, in the fourth part of the Draft Strategy, authors present existing strategic programs and what kind of new programs should be developed, like: canton housing fund, sustainable youth housing models, housing units lease, purchase of housing units, construction of a housing units and upgrade of an existing housing units. In addition to that, a detail recommendation of each program focus is described. Finally, in the last part of the Draft Strategy, authors identify necessary measures, activities, activities' performers, success indicators, deadline for the implementation of measures and necessary funding.

The Draft of the Strategy indicated direction in which Sarajevo and Tuzla cantons should move in the future while dealing with youth housing issues. In addition to that, it could be used as a starting point for other eight cantons which intend to adopt similar acts.

9. FOSTERING COOPERATION

9.1. Cooperation with universities

On 8th March 2019, CENSOR within the HOLICOB project, initiated cooperation between the two prestige and respective Law Faculties, Sarajevo (B&H) and Uppsala (Sweden).

Cooperation with universities should remain important part of the CENSOR work, since academics have been involved deeply in different CENSOR's activities, providing support and being part of the HOLICOB network.



Photo #3 Meeting between Faculty of Law Sarajevo, Uppsala Faculty Law and CENSOR

9.2. Cooperation with the government

Meeting with representatives of the Sarajevo Canton Government took place on 19th April 2019. The government was represented by Malik Garibija, minister of the labour, social politics, displaced persons and refugees; Vesna Bukvić, project manager in the Ministry for planning, construction and environment and Dino Nikšić. Subject of the meeting was initiating cooperation between CENSOR and HOLICOB and Sarajevo Canton Government in the drafting housing strategy of Sarajevo Canton.

This meeting was a jumping-off point for the CENSOR and HOLICOB cooperation with the biggest canton. Cooperation with Sarajevo Canton is one more proof that CENSOR is widely recognized as credible partner for the government when it comes to the housing and living conditions.

9.3. Participating in the drafting Sarajevo Canton Social Housing Law

As a result of the established cooperation with Sarajevo Canton Government and Faculty of Law Sarajevo, CENSOR was asked to provide a feedback on the Draft of the Social Housing Law of Sarajevo Canton. Working with Faculty of Law professors and other experts within the field of political sciences and law, CENSOR provided six general comments and suggestions as well as 27 specific one on the Draft Law. These were forwarded to the Ministry of the labour, social politics, displaced persons and refugees which has drafted the law.

Soon after the initial meeting with Sarajevo Canton Government, CENSOR was asked to analyse a draft of the social housing law. That demonstrates established trust and potential for the long term cooperation and influence on decision makers.

9.4. Participating in different international events

CENSOR participated and contributed in various international events. It is recognized as the only B&H NGO that is capable to provide with Bosnian experience on housing and living conditions.

9.4.1. The right to a home – a current and future issue for young people in Europe

Representatives of the CENSOR on 3rd July 2019 joined Almedalsveckan – the Swedish largest political forum. Together with the Freja Forum Foundation, Hyregastforeningen – the Swedish Union of Tenants and other partners, it participated in the panel discussion on the housing situation for young people in Sweden, B&H, Macedonia and in the rest of the Europe.

9.4.2. Right to adequate housing – from the idea to implementation

Permanent associate of the CENSOR, Mirza Hebib participated in the Conference “Right to adequate housing – from idea to implementation”. The Conference took place in Podgorica (Montenegro), on 3-4 October 2019.

9.4.3. Marking UN Habit Day

Representatives of the CENSOR, Ms. Lutvija Bejtić, Ms. Selma Kitić and Mr. Mustafa Džihović, took part in marking UN Habit Day in Brussels. The event that was organized by KAGIDER office. Beside CENSOR, its partners from HGF, IUT and colleagues from North Macedonia were present. CENSOR representatives also represented views from B&H on the round table: EU enlargement and membership for Western Balkans - Reflection on UN Habitat Day.

9.4.4. 13th Freja Forum

CENSOR representatives participated in the 13th Freja Forum (Skoplje (Macedonia), 8-10 November). The CENSOR group included students from Tuzla and Sarajevo universities, successful young consultants from the fields of law, economics and entrepreneurship,

ecology, ITK, representing the public, business and non-profit sectors. Nasir Muftić, teaching and research assistant at the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo was one of the panellists in the seminar “How can digital innovations improve sustainable living and sustainable development on the planet?”. Ms. Jasminka Tadić-Husanović was moderator at the Workshop HOLICOB - Living conditions for youth. Ms. Tadić-Husanović also gave inputs at the workshop: APP and other tools for reduce climate change. Majda Mujanović Babović, entrepreneur and business consultant took a part on panel discussion “What can Social Entrepreneurship learn from female entrepreneurship for the future?”. Finally, Adisa Hasanbašić, member of the HOLICOB Student Network took a part on panel discussion “Youth panel about environment and climate change“.

10. MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANIZATION

The CENSOR association on 1st January 2020, had 355 members, an increase of 69 members compared to the previous year.

In the gender structure, 200 are women and 155 are men. The largest number of members comes from the biggest cities in B&H. The most of members are students, tenants, representatives of the tenants’ boards, public building managers, etc.

One can see the constant trend of the growth in both membership in the association and the number of followers and members within the Facebook page and groups. This data clearly indicates a positive trend and recognition in the quality in the work of CENSOR.

11. MEDIA VISIBILITY AND CONTENT ANALYSIS

The HOLICOB project is visible through the official Holicob.ba website (www.holicob.ba) and through the official CENSOR website (www.censorba.org).

In addition to the official web sites, information about all activities are also available through CENSOR Facebook page

(https://www.facebook.com/censorba.org/?epa=SEARCH_BOX) and the Facebook public groups: HOLICOB – Student Network

(https://www.facebook.com/groups/1608635899409329/?ref=pages_groups_card&source_id=643786265714112) and Tražilica za stanove i cimerе – HOLICOB (Rooms and Housing search)

(https://www.facebook.com/groups/732940080406961/?ref=pages_groups_card&source_id=643786265714112). Two websites (<http://www.censorba.org/#onama> and <http://holicob.ba/#onama>) are linked with two previously mentioned Facebook groups.

CENSOR also has its own YouTube channel on which it advertises video content (<https://www.youtube.com/user/censorba>).

All pages are updated regularly.

Legal counselling by lawyers in Tuzla is also formulated in FAQs, which are also available on the websites. Legal advices on housing were prepared by lawyers: Amela Pejdah, Sanela

Džanić, Vesna Lazić and Habiba Suljetović. Presentation of legal advices on the most frequent problems in housing, encountered by the inhabitants of B&H is a unique model in B&H. Online searching for solutions for legal problems in field of housing in the Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian language, engines point to the CENSOR website and the HOLICOB project. Such legal advices contribute to the increase of legal certainty in Bosnian society and the promotion of the CENSOR's results on the long term. On the websites, along with legal advices, there are plenty of useful information about life in public housing. Lease contract was downloaded for 23 times.

There were 1.471 visits to the HOLICOB website and 1.048 visits to the CENSOR web site. 11% of visits were in English. Most of them were from B&H, Serbia and Sweden. Facebook page has 467 followers, which is increase for 131 followers in 2019. Facebook groups with totally 188 members, increased its membership for 50 members compared to the last year. There were 695 Facebook page users daily and 165.772 Facebook page reactions in the last six months.

An analysis of visibility and media presence indicates a positive trend. In ensuring long-term goals it is the necessity of ensuring availability of content – the continuation of regular updates and the functioning of websites and pages on social networks.

PART THREE

RELEVANCE AND SUCCESS IN RELATION TO INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES AND TARGET GROUPS

1. Project Objective

To improve political, social and economic policies and to ensure that they are transparent, harmonized, integrated, implemented and reflecting the rights and interests of equal, empowered and organized citizens in B&H.

2. Findings, conclusions and recommendations for Intermediate Objective (1)

To set up a tenants' association similar to the Swedish model based on social media and integrate gender perspective that will promote lease contracts in place, equal access to the property rights and empowerment of women.

Indicators	Results of the project	Type of target group	How will results be evaluated
1. Update the project's website to include a selection of standard legal questions and answers and legal framework referring to lease contracts, access to property rights, both for women and men.	15 new FAQs and answers - Updated web-site and articles/theme related gender inclusive housing and anti-corruption measures	Potential and present tenants (students, young couples, self-supporting mothers)	All materials are reviewed and evaluated.
2. Write legal information sheets, checklists and template of a tenancy contract that can be downloaded and printed to be used by new tenants when they are renting a property.	3 documents in use - checklist, information sheets, feedback questioner addressing gender component, number of visitors	Potential and present tenants (students, young couples, self-supporting mothers)	All materials are reviewed and evaluated. Available to the public.
3. Develop a platform for tenants through	Min. 300 FB page and groups members, with analysed gender structure	Potential and present tenants (students, young	-

social media by setting up a Facebook page.		couples, self-supporting mothers)	
4. Offer individual legal advice from a housing law specialist lawyer.	Min. 65 clients and legal advices delivered	Potential and present tenants (students, young women, young couples, self-supporting mothers, LGBT and people with disabilities)	All materials are reviewed and evaluated User experience will be examined in the free legal aid process. Available to the public.

2.1. Review

As noted in previous evaluations, the implementation of the Intermediate Objective is a process that lasts for more than a few years. In the context of evaluations of the achieved results for 2019, we can conclude that positive trends and improvements in the quality of CENSOR's activities are continuously made.

The number of users of CENSOR's contents and projects is continuously growing. There are few factors that are causing this trend. Firstly, it is the fact that this is one integrative project in B&H, which for its subject has housing and living conditions. Secondly, the quality of the content is very high and the user experience is positive. Thirdly, it gives the timeline for new users about the association and its field of duty.

The third segment from the previous facts is improved and much more effective because of the detailed and high-quality media campaign that has been run in 2019. One can obviously see that suggestions and recommendations about getting much bigger numbers of users and subscribers by advertisements and hiring an expert in the field of PR were taken seriously and that has been partially adopted. Because of that, the whole campaign now has strong support in the implementation of this Intermediate Objective.

This project has also accomplished gender balance in its realization. It is very important to raise the issue of equal access to property rights. An earlier recommendation to continue such activities was accepted, and this year's research confirms the thesis that women have a worse position in the enjoyment of property rights than men in B&H's society.

A positive trend has been noticed, which is that young people are the most frequent users of CENSOR's online platforms and tools.

The segment that includes FAQs from the legal aspect is still online and present. Previously, the FAQs from the legal aspect has proven to be a great contribution to legal information and as a good protector and advisor of citizens in the process of exercising rights from the housing and living segments.

It is important to consider how to maintain the sustainability and / or self-sustainability of all these contents in the future.

3. Findings, conclusions and recommendations for Intermediate Objective (2)

To develop products packages including tools and methodology that can be offered the public sector and CSO organisations for example local tenants organisations. Gender perspective as a cross-cutting addressed in package developed.

Indicators	Results of the project	Type of target group	How will results be evaluated
1. Develop product packages to train local CSO regarding housing and living conditions	20 products packages developed and disseminated to tenants organisations and other organisations in B&H, and CSOs promoting women empowerment and feminist organisations	Members from 20 CSOs	All materials are reviewed and evaluated. Target group representatives are contacted. Available to the public.

3.1. Review

The success of the development of products packages including tools and methodology throughout 2019 has continued.

All written materials are available on the website and are made by highly reference experts that are contributing a lot to the development process of the project and its goals. Website traffic and statistics we have, as well as the sharing and promoting the project on social networks has contributed that the materials are seen and downloaded by enough potential users.

According to earlier recommendations, the trend of documentary filmmaking has continued. Movies have proven to be the best way to reach the widest possible audience. They were presented through online most popular platforms, and one of the films was presented at a conference in front of a large number of experts.

It is also noticeable that recommendations from earlier evaluations that are also related to more active advertising – publishing various advertisements downloaded on websites and print media that are shared on Facebook groups and that has a goal to increase interest in participating in groups were accepted during this year.

Legal research and legal practice analysis provide us with answers to many questions and problems that make it difficult and slow to realize project goals, such as the establishment

of Western housing models. Interesting results can be seen from the analysis of the use of municipal housing in the Sarajevo area, where all key problems were identified and brand new models were proposed for their disposal. Such analyses are closely related to the achievement of the third medium-term objective as well as the long-term goal of broader social change in this area.

4. Findings, conclusions and recommendations for Intermediate Objective (3)

To change current legislation regarding leasing and buying properties for youth in B&H. Gender mainstreaming review ensured and initiated necessary adjustments in the legislation.

Indicators	Results of the project	Type of target group	How will results be evaluated
1. Consult with stakeholders through workshops and seminars	2 events - Policy document created as the lobbying effective tool	Potential and present tenants (students, young women, young couples, self-supporting mothers, LGBT and people with disabilities), CSOs, law & economy experts and officials	All materials are reviewed and evaluated. Target group representatives are contacted.
2. Lobbying ministers, human rights and housing	Min. 2 documents advocating for tenants' rights. Number of housing legislation created in B&H regarding leasing and buying properties for youth, involving representatives of Gender Centre of FB&H.	Officials at local, cantonal and entity level	All materials are reviewed and evaluated. Target group representatives are contacted.

4.1. Review

CENSOR's most significant contributions for this year are evident in the process of achieving Intermediate Objective.

Over years of working on the HOLICOB project, as a pioneering endeavour in the housing and living segment in B&H, preconditions have been created for acting in this field.

The results are reflected in two segments: (1) through establishing the expert team gathered around the CENSOR association and (2) through establishing the tools that are necessary for changes in the segment of housing and living.

The conference, organized within the project, has brought together a large number of experts and representatives of public authorities all over the Federation of B&H and confirmed the relevance of all issues that project tried and is trying to make influence and changes. The participants of the conference are very satisfied with the quality of the content, with a special emphasize that the project has made to recognize the need for an interdisciplinary approach, which has shown very good results. The adopted conclusions of the conference were very well presented to the media and have gained adequate visibility.

The interdisciplinary work on the project reflected in the selection of experts. Teams are most often put together by lawyers and economists, but also political scientists and other public sector employees, whose responsibilities include the issues we are discussing.

Very good co-operation has been achieved with the public authorities, especially in Sarajevo, where CENSOR's work has been recognized. That recognition has given the results in meetings at relevant ministries. Also, CENSOR's experts got directly involved in drafting the Law on Social Housing of the Sarajevo Canton.

The success of this work that has least for more year, has been confirmed by the development of the Youth Housing Strategy for the Sarajevo and Tuzla Cantons. The Strategy has highlighted field researches and the knowledge and skills of a CENSOR's team of experts. This is a unique document. In future, it is necessary to secure the mechanisms for lobbying to implement the recommendations of the Strategy.

5. Effects on Target groups

The target groups, within the project implementation during this year, are properly set.

This year, most activities were focused on potential and present tenants. Legal part is focused on officials at cantonal level.

Some activities are aimed directly at improving the status of women in the field of housing. Women, in all activities of the association, participate equally as men. Gender balance is also visible through the membership of the Organization.

PART FOUR

CONCLUSION

1. Opinion on project results and sustainability (I)

1. The first project activity carried out during the evaluation period concerns bilateral meetings as part of a visit by the Swedish delegation (University of Uppsala - Censor / Law Faculty-University of Sarajevo). The mentioned project activity can be considered as a successful undertaking which, in addition to the professional aspect, gave the project a personal touch - an aspect of cooperation that is generally not well nurtured.

- Recommendation: Further / similar bilateral meetings are recommended to include target groups.

2. The organization of the conference in Lukavac achieved two key project effects: 1. connecting target groups from all over B&H and 2. promotion of the idea of inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe cities, both inter-target group and the wider population through the media (radio and TV shows).

- Recommendation: a wider media presence on national frequencies including other media and social networks. A step in this direction has just been made by projecting the documentaries mentioned in the reports. A wider media presence of the documentary is recommended – (experiences with shorter clips that would be marketed to the younger population through social networks).

3. Scientific and professional studies produced within the project represent an important step in detecting key problems related to the housing issue in B&H, while also providing a framework for possible solutions. The disadvantage of these studies is the lack of coherence in terms of content, methods and proposed solutions.

- Recommendation: studies with a higher degree of coherence - the possibility of introducing study templates.

4. The following can be evaluated as very effective project activities: the project activities related to useful information and templates on the Censor website and the project activities related to animation of young people to be involved in the price games.

- Recommendation: to increase visibility across the media space.

5. One of the key indicators of the success of the project implementation is the cooperation of the project promoter (CENSOR) with the government. Censor has been recognized as the only relevant non-governmental organization in this area. This is evidenced by the

increasing number of inquiries from cantonal governments for consultations (recommendations, opinions) on housing.

- Recommendation: proactive activities of Censor and the non-governmental sector in general in the direction of cooperation with the government / governments.

2. Opinion on project results and sustainability (II)

During 2019, a bigger number of projects are being realized and activities that are meant to improve and realize the project goals.

The project has made quantitative and qualitative progress. By analysing all the activities that have been carried out in the broadest sense, it can be concluded that goal of improvement of living and living conditions has been achieved.

The project team regularly considered the recommendations of the experts and improved the project achievements and activities.

Below, we will look at the achievement of project goals, in the context of the 2019 work.

1. In the first place, it is important to note that through many years of the project implementation, tools and methodologies that contributed to changes in B&H society in the field of housing and living have been developed. Public authorities have recognized the leadership of the project and its quality, which they have confirmed by inviting more consultancy meetings.

Websites and all social media pages are unique when it comes to a project theme. B&H citizens can find a lot information and helpful advices regarding the problems they face when it comes to housing.

Through the implementation of the project, several people obtained a specialized knowledge on housing issues and now they are actively participating in society by acting in different fields with the aim of improving housing and living conditions in B&H.

Several expert meetings which happened within the project framework, which included mostly university representatives and Swedish partners, opened opportunities for strengthening cooperation within the academic community, which is very important in B&H context.

Cooperation between public authorities and universities has also been successfully established, where CENSOR has shown up as a partner and a liaison in the area of housing.

2. The issue of setting up a tenant association in the Swedish model, did not live up to its full capacity, but there are understandable reasons for this. Primarily the reasons are related to the social order and cultural differences between Sweden and B&H. But despite that, the platforms that have been developed, including social networks, are followed by a large number of users, mostly young people, who ultimately follow the tips that project is presenting.
3. CENSOR has shown that it is an active social partner in the process of developing and formulating a housing strategy. Many years of experience have been validated and CENSOR has joined his exemplary research that has been collected through fieldwork over many years.

The cantonal authorities in Sarajevo and Tuzla received very applicable documents in the formulation of the Strategy, which made a big contribution to the housing problem of young people and other most vulnerable groups in B&H's society.

Leadership work in this field was also recognized in the region, which was confirmed when CENSOR's representatives were called to a conference that was related to drafting a law of the Housing Policy of the Republic of Montenegro.

In the light of the foregoing, it is important in the future to provide mechanisms that will allow CENSOR to continue to actively participate in these changes, primarily through lobbying for the implementation of the proposed solutions.

It is also very important to provide mechanisms for maintaining, upgrading and updating all tools developed to improve housing and living conditions in B&H.

In future it should be examined a possibility of continuing the implement of project goals in other parts of B&H, as well as to support similar projects in a regional context.

REFERENCES

- 1) CENSOR official Facebook page, available at: www.facebook.com/pg/censorba.org
- 2) CENSOR official website, available at: www.censorba.org.
- 3) Comparative study on youth living conditions and housing (2017), available at: www.censorba.org.
- 4) Hebib, M. (2018), Report on Activities for HOLICOB Project Performance Evaluation, available at: www.censorba.org.
- 5) Hebib, M. (2019), Općinski stanovi na području grada Sarajeva i mogućnosti upotrebe u kontekstu rješavanja stambenog pitanja mladih, available at: www.holicob.ba.
- 6) HOLICOB – Student network (Facebook group).
- 7) HOLICOB - Tražilica za stanove i cimere (Facebook group).
- 8) HOLICOB official website, available at: www.holicob.ba.
- 9) Pejđah A. & Džanić S. (2019), Porezna politika i rješavanje stambenog pitanja mladih, available at: www.censorba.org.
- 10) Pejđah A. & Džanić S. (2019), Porodični dom, available at: www.holicob.ba.
- 11) Pejđah A. & Džanić S. (2019), Rješavanje stambenog pitanja mladih u BiH, available at: www.holicob.ba.
- 12) Softić-Kadenić, D. (2019), Položaj žena kao vlasnica nekretnina na području Bosne i Hercegovine, available at: www.holicob.ba.
- 13) Softić-Kadenić, D. (2019), Vlasničkopravni položaj žena na nekretninama koje čine (van)bračnu stečevinu i uloga notara u jačanju njihovog položaja, available at: www.holicob.ba.
- 14) Zaštita od strujnog udara u stambenim objektima, available at: www.holicob.ba.



HOLICOB

www.holicob.ba

Center to Support Organizations / CENSOR

Turalibegova 22/105

Tuzla 75 000, B&H

Ph. + 387 35 257 187

E-mail. cursorba@gmail.com

www.cursorba.org