

Interim Evaluation No. R/SK/JHA/03.044



The independent interim evaluation and monitoring services of PHARE

**Interim Evaluation of the European Union
Pre-Accession Instrument Phare**

Country: Slovak Republic

**Sector: Justice and Home Affairs,
Minorities and Public Administration**

Programmes covered:

**SR-9913.01 Integrated Customs
Strategy and Customs Information
System**

**SR-0104.02 Development of National
Information Management of EC
Systems**

**SR-0108.01 Strengthening of
Judiciary**

SK-0008.01 Fight against Corruption

SK-0008.02 Fight against Drugs

**SK-0002 Improvement of the
Situation of Roma in the SR**

**SR-0103.01 Support of the Roma
Minority in the Educational Field**

**SR-0103.02 Infrastructure Support
for Roma Settlements**

Author: EMS Slovak Republic

Date: 10 March 2003

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Signed:.....



This report has been prepared as a result of an independent evaluation by the EMS consortium being contracted under the Phare programme.

The views expressed are those of the EMS consortium and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Enlargement Directorate-General

Directorate E - Resources & Finance E3 **Evaluation**

E-mail: Elarg-Evaluation-EMS@cec.eu.int

ABSTRACT

This Abstract of the Interim Evaluation Report R/SK/JHA/03.044 can be found on the CIRCA system.

Scope of the evaluation

This standard Interim Evaluation covers Phare assistance to the 'Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration' Monitoring Sector in Slovakia under Programme Components SR-9913.01, SR-0104.02 (customs); SR-0108.01 (justice); SK-0008.01 (anti-corruption); SK-0008.02 (anti-drugs); SK-0002, SR-0103.01 and SR-01030.02 (Roma minority). The Programmes are delivered via twinning, contracted technical assistance and investments.

Key achievements, findings and recommendations

Overall, the individual Components are *relevant* or even highly relevant for the objectives of the Sector, however have often suffered from individual design shortcomings. The use of twinning, technical assistance as well as equipment investment was in general well sequenced and complementary. *Efficiency* of most of the Components is sufficient or even good, with the main exception of SK-0008.01 and SR-0103.02, where immediate improvements are needed. SK-0002 twinning has suffered from delays both at the start of the project and also during and after the election period in 2002. All the 1999 and 2000 Components are adequately committed, though mostly suffering from an apparent very last minute contracting. Except for the positive example of SR-0108.01, commitment of 2001 assistance is still low. There is a need to improve the quality and level of staff dealing with Phare issues for most of the involved implementing authorities. Prospects for *effectiveness* are in general sufficient or good and the majority of immediate objectives are likely to be met. However, effectiveness of SK-0008.01 still needs still to be improved and for SR-0103.02 effectiveness is at risk due to delays in tendering, unsolved problems of land ownership and unclear situation with the State Social Housing Programme. Most of the Components, once successfully delivered, will produce a certain *impact* in their respective fields, contributing to the entire Sector. Projections of *sustainability* are in general adequate or even good, but will in the long-term require firm commitments from the recipient side.

Recommendations include *inter alia*:

- National Aid Co-ordinator should immediately ensure that a new Sectoral Aid Co-ordinator for SK-0008.01 will be appointed and that sufficient staff is made operational;
- Regional Support Development Agency needs immediately to increase the speed for contracting the SR-0103.02 infrastructure support works;
- National Fund should improve collection and record keeping on co-financing provisions;
- Respective institutions should immediately secure full and competent staffing of the involved Phare implementing authorities;
- Section for Human Rights and Minorities and Regional Development Support Agency need to formalise co-ordination of their SR-0103.02 activities; also, the Agency needs to improve tendering and monitoring tasks.

Sector Sheet

Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration		
Number	Programme/ project title	Implementing authority
SR-9913.01 (extended)	Integrated Customs Strategy and Customs Information System	Ministry of Finance/Slovak Customs Directorate
SR-0104.02	Development of National Information Management of EC Systems	Ministry of Finance/Slovak Customs Directorate
SR-0108.01	Strengthening of Judiciary	Ministry of Justice
SK-0008.01	Support to the Fight against Corruption	Office of the Government/ Ministry of Interior/ Ministry of Justice/ General Prosecutor Office
SK-0008.02	Support to the Fight against Drugs	Office of the Government
SK-0002	Improvement of the Situation of the Roma in the SR	Office of the Government/ National Labour Office/ Ministry of Education
SR-0103.01	Support to the Roma Minority in the Educational Field	Office of the Government/ Ministry of Education
SR-0103.02	Infrastructure Support for Roma Settlements	Office of the Government / Regional Development Support Agency

Integrated Customs Strategy and Customs Information System (SR-9913.01) is aimed at Slovak Customs Administration's alignment to EU operational standards and its capacity increase with regards to fraud, drug trafficking and organised crime through implementation of modern enforcement techniques, modern intelligence network and information system and clear formulation of a comprehensive border management strategy.

Development of National Information Management of EC Systems (SR-0104.02) intends to establish interfaces to the national customs information systems and roll-out national domain system functionality via analysis of the current needs of legislative environment, development master plan for the relevant national subsystems and implementation of Customs Information System subsystems for communication with the EC systems.

Strengthening of the Judiciary (SR-0108.01) intends to strengthen the self-governance of the judiciary via assistance to enhance operability of the established Judicial Council and measures to increase efficiency of judiciary.

Fight Against Corruption (SK-0008.01) focused on limitation of potential corruption and strengthening of Law Enforcement Agencies via setting up structures necessary for fight against corruption, upgrading law enforcement bodies, ensuring their effective coordination and making the public administration activities more transparent.

Fight Against Drugs (SK-0008.02) intends to implement an effective national anti-drug policy with a balanced approach to the national drug demand and supply reduction strategies through strengthening the administrative and operational capacities in the country to combat drugs effectively.

Improvement of the Situation of the Roma in the SR (SK-0002) aims at improvement of living conditions for Roma in the Slovak Republic through enhancement of conditions for Roma to integrate into society while maintaining their ethnic identity, increasing mutual tolerance between Roma and non-Roma, facilitating the entry of young Roma people in the labour market and increasing the level of education at all types of schools.

Support to the Roma Minority in the Educational Field (SR-0103.01) focuses on improvement of the educational standards of the Roma minority in the Slovak Republic and promotion of the tolerance and integration to the society via enhancement of the pre-school education in kindergartens, strengthening of the whole day care system and enhancement of concepts of preparatory classes, reintegration of socially disadvantaged children from special schools into the standard primary schools, promotion of tolerance and integration to the society.

Infrastructure Support for Roma Settlements (SR-0103.02) concentrates on improvement the living standards of Roma citizens in the Slovak Republic and implementation of the Strategy of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Solving the Problems of the Roma National Minority and the Set of Measures for its Implementation- Stages I and II through coordination of the project implementation, preparation of the technical documentation and realization of the construction works.

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PREFACE

This standard Interim Evaluation covers Phare assistance to the ‘Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration’ Sector (as defined per November 2002) under Programme Components SR-9913.01 ‘Integrated Customs Strategy and Customs Information System’, SR-0104.02 ‘Development of National Information Management of EC Systems’, SR-0108.01 ‘Strengthening of Judiciary’, SK-0008.01 ‘Fight against Corruption’, SK-0008.02 ‘Fight Against Drugs’, SK-0002 ‘Improvement of the Situation of Roma in the SR’, SR-0103.01 ‘Support of the Roma Minority in the Educational Field’ and SR-0103.02 ‘Infrastructure Support for Roma Settlements’.

The Interim Evaluation has been prepared by the EMS Consortium¹ during the period from December 2002 to January 2003 and reflects the situation at 22 January 2003, the cut-off date for the Interim Evaluation. The factual basis is provided by the Monitoring Report M/SR/JHA/02002 prepared by the Aid Co-ordination Unit at the Slovak Office of Government, covering the period from May 2002 to August 2002 and issued on 31 October 2002. Other findings are based on analysis of the Financing Memoranda, formal Programme documentation, and interviews with the main parties and published material.

The Interim Evaluation examines the progress of the programmes towards the objectives stated in the formal programming documents, i.e. Financing Memoranda, Project Fiches, etc. The report is intended to provide management information for the benefit of the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) and other involved parties. It draws conclusions and puts forward Recommendations. It provides a general assessment of programmes or components under consideration and included in the corresponding Sectoral Monitoring Report.

Comments requested on the Draft version were received from the following parties:

Parties invited	Comments received
Ministry of Construction and Regional Development/ Regional Development Support Agency	no
Ministry of Justice	yes
Ministry of Interior	yes
Ministry of Education	yes
National Labour Office	yes
Office of Government/ Section of Human Rights and Minorities	yes
Office of General Prosecution	yes
Ministry of Finance/ Section of European Integration and International Relations	yes
Office of Government/ Aid Co-ordination Unit	yes
Central Finance and Contracting Unit	no
Ministry of Finance/ National Fund	no
Commission Services at the Delegation	yes
Commission Services at Headquarters/ Country Team Slovakia	no
Commission Services at Headquarters/ Interim Evaluation Unit	yes

Where possible, the Evaluators have integrated the comments received into the report.

¹ The authors of this report are Viera Gazikova, Tomas Gago, Dietmar Aigner and Short Term Technical Specialist Will Guy. The report was reviewed by EMS Bratislava Team Leader Dietmar Aigner and at EMS Central Office by David Smith.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ACU	Aid Co-ordination Unit
AP	Accession Partnership
ASYCUDA	Automated Systems for Customs Data Management
CC	Community Centre
CCU	Central Co-ordination Unit
CFCU	Central Finance and Contracting Unit
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
ECD	European Commission Delegation
EMS	The Independent Interim Evaluation and Monitoring Services of Phare
EU	European Union
FIS	Financial Information System
FM	Financing Memorandum
FWC	Framework contract
OoG	Office of the Government of the SR
GS	General Secretariat
GPO	General Prosecutor Office
IA	Indicator of Achievement
IE	Interim Evaluation
IO	Immediate Objective
IT	Information Technology
JC	Judicial Council
JHMPA	Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
MIS	Management Information System
MoCRD	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MR	Monitoring Report
NCIS	National Customs Information System
NF	National Fund
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NLO	National Labour Office
NPAA	National Programme for Adoption of the <i>Acquis Communautaire</i>
NPFAC	National Programme for Fight Against Corruption
NPFAD	National Programme for Fight Against Drugs
PAO	Programme Authorising Officer
PP	Plenipotentiary
PRAG	Practical Guide for Phare, ISPA and SAPARD
RDSA	Regional Development Support Agency
SAC	Sector Aid Co-ordinator
SC	Steering Committee
SCA	Slovak Customs Administration
SAO	Senior Authorising Officer
SHRM	Section of Human Rights and Minorities
SKK	Slovak Crowns
SMSC	Sectoral Monitoring Sub-Committee
SR/SK	Slovak Republic
STTE	Short Term Technical Expert
TA	Technical Assistance
TARIC	Tarif Integree Communautaire
TC	Twinning Covenant
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
WO	Wider Objective

FINANCIAL DATA

Financial and Contractual Data of the Sector 'Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration' - Sector Overview

Programme Number	Programme Title	Expiry Date for contracting	Expiry Date for disbursement	Allocation (in M€)		Phare Funds		Co-financing	
				Phare	Co-financing	Commitment	Disbursement	Commitment	Disbursement
SR-9913.01	Integrated Customs Strategy and Customs Information System	31/12/2002	30/11/2003	3.095	7.000	2.915	1.386	3.390	3.390
SR-0104.02	Development of National Information Management of EC Systems	30/11/2003	30/11/2004	1.500	0	0	0	0	0
SR-0108.01	Strengthening of Judiciary	30/11/2003	30/11/2004	1.000	0.660	0.764	0	0	0
SK-0008.01	Support to the Fight against Corruption	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	5.728	1.000	5.020	1.651	0.166	0.166
SK-0008.02	Support to the Fight against Drugs	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	1.000	0.120	0.962	0.513	0.096	0.065
SK-0002	Improvement of the Situation of the Roma in the SR	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	3.800	0.309	3.694	0.205	0.231	0
SR-0103.01	Support to the Roma Minority in the Educational Field	30/11/2003	30/11/2004	1.700	0.675	0.189	0.128	0.202	0
SR-0103.02	Infrastructure Support for Roma Settlements	30/11/2003	30/11/2004	8.300	8.400	0.185	0.148	0	0
	Total			26.123	18.164	13.729	4.031	4.085	3.621

Source: Monitoring Report No. M/SR/JHA/02002, dated 31/10/2002, Perseus dated 22 /01/03, National Fund information dated 20/01/03

Financial Performance of the Sector Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration

		Allocation (in M€)		1 st Monitoring Report 09 May 2002				Current Sectoral Monitoring Report 03 September 2002				Expected performance at next cut off date				Expiry Date ²
Component/ Project Number	Start Date ³	M€	Co- finance M€	Phare		Co-finance		Phare		Co-finance		Phare		Co-finance		
				%		%		%		%		%		%		
				com	dis	co m	dis	com	dis	com	dis	com	dis	com	dis	
SR-9913.01	21/12/00	3.095	7.000	52*	40	0	0	52	41	48	48	100	95	90	90	31/12/03
SR-0104.02	Not yet	1.500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30/11/04
SR-0108.01	20/12/02	1.000	0.660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	50	50	30/11/04
SK-0008.01	26/09/00	5.728	1.000	34**	0	0	0	57	12	17	17	88	88	100	100	31/12/03
SK-0008.02	31/03/01	1.000	0.120	33	0	0	0	65	49	80	54	96	96	90	90	31/12/03
SK-0002	28/12/01	3.800	0.309	15	3	0	0	15	4	75	0	97	90	80	30	31/12/03
SR-0103.01	19/12/02	1.700	0.675	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	100	15	30	10	30/11/04
SR-0103.02	29/07/02	8.300	8.400	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	31/11/04
		26.123	18.164	9	5	0	0	24	9	22	20	54	53	45	44	

Source: Perseus dated 22/01/03, NF information dated 20/01/03, M/SR/0008/02011 dated 31/01/01, M/SR/CUS/01001 dated 09/03/01, and M/SR/JHA/02002 dated 31/10/02, M/SR/JHA/01010 dated 09/05/02

² Last day for disbursement

² Date of first commitment

³ Identical with numbers in sector description tables

⁵ Total of committed PHARE funds for this sector divided by total allocated PHARE funds in %

⁶ Total of disbursed PHARE funds for this sector divided by total allocated PHARE funds in %

⁷ Total of committed funds from co-financing sources for this sector divided by total allocated funds from co-financing sources in %

⁸ Total of disbursed funds from co-financing sources for this sector divided by total allocated funds from co-financing sources in %

* MR, dated 09/10/01

** MR, dated 31/10/01

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Slovak Republic – Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration

Monitoring Report: M/SR/JHA/02002, issued on 31 October 2002

Interim Evaluation Report: R/SK/JHA/03.044

This standard Interim Evaluation covers Phare assistance to the 'Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration' Monitoring Sector under Programme Components SR-9913.01, SR-0104.02, SR-0108.01, SK-0008.01, SK-0008.02, SK-0002, SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02.

Scope and Objectives

The 'Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration' Sector is showing a very broad range of Programmes under Financing Memoranda 2000 and 2001 (including a few parts of extended 1999 assistance) such as customs, judiciary, fight against drugs and corruption and minorities. The majority of the 1999 programmes under the Sector terminated in December 2002. Financing Memoranda for 2002 have been signed only by mid January 2003 and no particular activities have started so far. The individual Components relate to adoption and application of the *acquis* in several areas, particularly focusing on reinforcement of customs administration, introduction and implementation of the customs information system, improving effectiveness of courts and judiciary and its administrative and institutional framework, combat drug trafficking and corruption, ensure better co-ordination among Law Enforcement Agencies, protection of minorities rights, namely combating discrimination of Roma and improving their living conditions.

Evaluation Results

Relevance

- Individual Components are relevant or even highly relevant for the objectives of the Sector, however have often suffered from individual design shortcomings, like very broad and over-ambitious objectives (e.g. SR-0008.01, SK-0008.02, SK-0002) or insufficient time for thorough implementation (SK-0002).
- As regards defined Indicators of Achievement, some of them lack reference to evaluation criteria, due to their vague qualitative and quantitative values (SR-9913.01, SR-0104.02 and SK-0008.01). The measurable Indicators of Achievement (SR-0008.02 and SK-0002, SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02) will require regular calculations, which should become an integrated part of the improved sectoral monitoring process, expected to start in spring 2003.
- SR-0103.02 as an infrastructure intervention would have required a more binding conditionality, assuring the early solving of land ownership issues, together with a specified Government's commitment for future continuation of activities.
- Twinning arrangements are mostly oriented towards assistance in legislative areas rather than institutional building, but can be regarded as helpful. The use of technical assistance as well as equipment investments was in general well-sequenced and complementary; the correlation of technologies and relevant expertise absorption has been secured in most of the cases (SR-9913.01, SR-0104.02, SK-0008.01, SK-0008.02 and SR-0108.02).

Efficiency

- Efficiency of most Components is sufficient or good with the main exception of SK-0008.01 and SR-0103.02. SK-0008.01 Twinning has suffered, since the time of the previous Interim Evaluation, from the actual ceasing of the permanent Slovak counterpart and delivery of the assistance has been secured only by informal channels. Problems have occurred also for the Regional Development Support Agency, acting as Implementing Agency for SR-0103.02, due to lack of experienced staff which has materialised so far mainly in a number of delays and also in the low quality of the respective monitoring report.
- Co-ordination of twinning activities was in general well supported by the regular steering committee meetings, where applicable (with the exception of SK-0008.01) and thus the assistance, delivered so far (except SR-0108.01 which has not started yet) was also well received.
- The 2000 and 2001 Roma Programmes seem to be well co-ordinated with the Section of Human Rights and Minorities taking the lead in a pro-active manner. The SK-0002 twinning project has suffered from delays both at the start of the project and also during and after the election period in 2002. Also the SR-0103.02 framework contract for preparing technical documentation in accordance with EU rules has not performed satisfactory as the contractors delivered their work with delays and to an unacceptable quality. In this regard the use of foreign assistance for preparation of such technical documentation is questionable, as such capacities exist locally. Also due to delays in pre-construction stages some concerns exist with regard to timely completion of all the planned activities under SR-0103.02.
- As regards commitment/disbursement figures all the 1999 and 2000 Components are adequately committed, though mostly suffering from an apparent very last minute commitment. Due to insufficient understanding of procedures and delays on the side of the Ministry of Interior M€ 0.160, originally re-allocated to the fight against corruption, could not be spent in time. Apart from the positive example of SR-0108.01 commitment of the 2001 programmes very slow.
- Actual rate and use of some co-financing allocations (SR-9913.01 and SK-0008.02) is not fully clear.
- Key counterparts, namely the Central Finance and Contracting Unit, Aid Co-ordination Unit and European Commission delegation performed their tasks in accordance with given Phare rules. Apart from the Regional Development Support Agency, the level and quality of staff dealing with Phare issues are mostly insufficient, particularly with regard to the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Plenipotentiary for Roma Issues.

Effectiveness

- Effectiveness for most of the Components is difficult to predict due to an often early stage of implementation. However, due to their design and time left for implementation it is likely that the majorities of immediate objectives will be met.
- One of the exceptions is SK-0008.01 where since the time of the previous evaluation, due to unclear management and co-ordination responsibilities, only minor further effects have materialised.
- Tangible effectiveness can be reported for SK-0008.02, mainly with regards to a strategy for conformity with EU standards and to training of social workers dealing with drug addicts. Further effects, mainly towards the Drug Information System will be achieved upon a delivery of the respective equipment.
- Effectiveness of SR-0104.02 and SR-0108.01 is not clear yet due to their early stage, but prospects are good.
- SK-0002 twinning project does not show good performance with regard to its effectiveness due to several delays in its implementation. However, provided that the twinning assistance will materialise in the comprehensive Roma Strategy, which should be prepared by the EU twinning partner, there are positive expectations on effectiveness.

- The only project which has brought concrete effects from the Phare 2001 Roma Programmes was the framework contract, showing however only some poor effects in preparation of technical documentation for construction works planned for a first group of 11 Roma settlements and of terms of reference for the works in the rest of the 30 settlements. Effectiveness of SR-0103.02 is being jeopardised due to delays in preparation of technical documentation, due to some unsolved problems of land ownership, and due to the unclear situation with completion of the State Social Housing Programme.

Impact

- Most of the Components under evaluation, once successfully delivered, will produce certain impact in their respective fields, contributing to the entire Sector.
- SR-9913 and SR-0104.02 are expected to result in substantial impact on the framework of customs data processing and exchange within Slovakia as well as EU countries. It is likely that relevant systems will enable this prior to EU accession.
- SK-0008.01 and SK-0008.02, due to their complexity, are capable of producing a certain impact on absorption of the relevant *Acquis*, notably by decreasing the number of fields for potential corruption as well as drug addiction and drug trafficking cases, within a longer term.
- SR-0108.02 might have in particular a positive impact on a lower number of pending cases at courts, if it is well delivered and received.
- SK-0002 shows so far mixed results with regard to impact, particularly with some pessimistic expectations for the Roma unemployment and tolerance issues; more can be expected from the education part and from the country-wide dissemination of the concepts of Roma assistants in schools and the 'mother and child' principle as a part of the valid local legislation.
- SR-0103.01 has potential to have a broader impact on re-integration of Roma pupils via the involvement of the country-wide network of advisory centres and no extra costs needed when disseminating the new know-how.
- For SR-0103.02 the direct beneficiaries represent 30 out of more than 600 Roma settlements in Slovakia, which however represents only a minor direct impact on the overall situation.

Sustainability

- Projections of sustainability are in general sufficient. However, particularly in the long-term this requires firm commitment from the recipient side to continue with Phare-funded activities.
- For SR-9913.01 and SR-0104.02 sustainability of results in customs information systems, once implemented, is secured by its prioritising even by the domestic authorities.
- Although it is too soon to forecast any sustainable outcomes of SR-0108.01, due to the presence of the administrative and to a certain extent legislative framework to be complemented by the assistance, a positive conclusion can be made so far.
- Sustainability of SR-0008.01 and SR-0008.02 will need to be secured in the longer-term perspective. In this instance follow-up Programmes maintaining and developing the results might be crucial.
- Projections for sustainability of the SK-0002 twinning project are good, via delivering the long term Roma Strategy, which should then be consequently acted upon by national authorities. However, assuring sustainability for instance for community centres, school institutions and unemployment activities is not fully clear. There is also some particular scepticism about sustainability of the SK-0002 employment sub-programme as this focuses mainly on employment of Roma in traditional manual trades.
- SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02, comprising mostly investment interventions should be sustainable to some extent, especially after being safeguarded via commitments from the side of involved municipalities. Mainly SR-0103.01 shows good prospects for sustainability, particularly once the new testing regime has been implemented country-wide. On the other hand the technical assistance provided under SR-0103.02 seems to perform quite poorly in terms of sustainable transfer of know-how to the benefiting Regional Development Support Agency.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Interim Evaluation concluded on the overall performance of the evaluated Components as follows:

	SR-9913.01	SR-0104.02	SR-0108.01	SK-0008.01	Sector
Relevance	1	1	2	2	1
Efficiency	1	1	1	-1	1
Effectiveness	1	0	0	1	0
Impact	1	1	1	1	1
Sustainability	1	1	0	0	0
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall rating of the components of the sector is considered to be					
Verbal overall rating	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory

	SK-0008.02	SK-0002	SR-0103.01	SR-0103.02
Relevance	1	2	1	1
Efficiency	1	0	1	-1
Effectiveness	1	0	0	-1
Impact	1	1	1	-1
Sustainability	1	0	0	0
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall rating of the components of the sector is considered to be				
Verbal overall rating	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory

Ratings guide: -2 unacceptable; -1 poor; 0 sufficient; +1 good; +2 excellent.

Summary of the Conclusions

Overall the individual Components are *relevant* or even highly relevant for the objectives of the Sector, despite often suffering from individual design shortcomings. As regards defined Indicators of Achievement, some of them lack reference to evaluation criteria, due to their vague qualitative and quantitative values. SR-0103.02 as an infrastructure intervention would have required a conditionality on solving of land ownership issues, together with a Government commitment for future continuation of activities. The use of twinning, technical assistance as well as equipment investment was in general well-sequenced and complementary. *Efficiency* of most of the Components is sufficient or even good, with the main exception of SK-0008.01 and SR-0103.02, where immediate improvements are needed. With some exception (SR-0103.02 – the framework contract for preparing technical documentation in accordance with EU rules delivered work with delays and of a poor quality) the assistance, delivered so far was well received. SK-0008.01 Twinning has suffered, since the time of the previous Interim Evaluation, from the actual ceasing of the permanent Slovak counterpart and delivery of the twinning assistance has been secured only by informal channels. The 2000 and 2001 Roma Programmes seem to be well co-ordinated with the Section of Human Rights and Minorities. However some co-ordination and efficiency problems have occurred on the side of the Regional Development Support Agency - acting as Implementing Agency for SR-0103.02 - which has materialised in significant delays and low quality of monitoring. Thus, some concerns exist with regard to the timely completion of all the planned activities under SR-0103.02. Progress in the SK-0002 twinning project has been slow due to delays both at the start of the project and also during and after the election period in 2002. All the 1999 and 2000 Components are adequately committed, though mostly suffering from an apparent very last minute commitment. Apart from the positive exception of SR-0108.01 contracting of the 2001

programmes is again late. The actual rate and use of some co-financing allocations (SR-9913.01 and SK-0008.02) is not fully clear. Key counterparts performed their tasks in accordance with given Phare rules. Apart from the Regional Development Support Agency, level and quality of staff dealing with Phare issues are also particularly insufficient with regard to the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Plenipotentiary. *Effectiveness* for most of the Components is difficult to predict due to an often early stage of their implementation. However, due to their design and time left for implementation prospects are sufficient or good and the majorities of immediate objectives might be met. However, effectiveness of SR-0103.02 is being jeopardised due to delays in preparation of technical documentation, due to some unsolved problems of land ownership, and due to the unclear situation with completion of the State Social Housing Programme. Most of the Components under evaluation, if successfully delivered, will produce a certain *impact* in their respective fields, contributing to the entire Sector. For SR-0103.02 the direct beneficiaries represent only 30 out of more than 600 Roma settlements in Slovakia, thus only a minor direct impact on the overall situation is likely to be achieved. Projections of *sustainability* are in general adequate or even good, but will particularly in the long-term require firm commitments from the recipient side to continue with Phare-funded results.

Summary of the Recommendations

- The National Aid Co-ordinator should immediately ensure that a new Sectoral Aid Co-ordinator for SK-0008.01 will be appointed and that sufficient staff is made operational for proper management and co-ordination.
- The Regional Support Development Agency should immediately increase the speed on contracting SR-0103.02. In the event that the original implementation schedule appears to be not realistic anymore, reduction of funds should be considered. Moreover, the Agency should also initiate that progress is done with regard to the complementarity of the State Social Housing Programme.
- The National Fund should improve the collection and record keeping on the co-financing provisions of the individual beneficiaries. The National Fund should provide detailed information how and when the SR-9913.01 co-financing provision (M€ 7.000) is being effectively committed and disbursed.
- The Aid Co-ordination Unit together with involved implementing authorities should initiate a participatory process in order to refine Indicators of Achievement and making them applicable for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- The Office of the Government/ Section for Human Rights and Minorities together with the SK-0002 Pre-Accession Adviser should immediately solve the funding of study visits as foreseen in the twinning covenant. In addition the Pre-Accession Adviser should secure that written documents from the various twinning missions are regularly produced.
- The respective ministries, government bodies and other institutions responsible for Phare implementation in co-operation with Office for State Civil Service should immediately secure full and competent staffing of the implementing authorities. Specifically, the Ministry of Interior should make an immediate action on establishing a sufficiently staffed and educated department dealing with Phare issues, also in view of upcoming 2002 and 2003 interventions. Also, the Office of the Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities should raise their staff to the minimum levels, covered by the state budget. Moreover, these staffs need to be continuously trained in Phare project cycle management.
- The Office of the Government/ Section for Human Rights and Minorities and Regional Development Support Agency need immediately to formalise co-ordination of their SR-0103.02 activities. Moreover, the Agency needs to improve monitoring tasks. In-house

training should be organised by the Agency in project cycle management with the stress on tendering procedures and monitoring.

MAIN REPORT

1 SECTORAL BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF EVALUATION

1.1. Sectoral Background

1. Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration (JHMPA) is one of the five monitoring sectors of Phare assistance in Slovakia⁴. The individual programmes relate to the National Programme for Adoption of the *Acquis* (NPAA), focusing on efficiency of customs controls and reinforcement of institutional and administrative capacities in the field (SR-9913.01 and SR-0104.02), strengthening and independence of institutions guaranteeing democracy (SR-0108.01), decrease of corruption in state administration and society (SK-0008.01), prevention and reduction of occurrence and spread of drug addiction and suppressing drug trafficking (SK-0008.02), multicultural education and education of socially disadvantaged groups (SK-0002 and SR-0103.01) and co-existence of Roma and non-Roma communities (SK-0002, SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02) (see Annex 4). Moreover, SK-0008.01 is in line with the 2000 'National Programme of Fight Against Corruption' (NPFAC) and SK-0008.02 is showing links to the revised 'National Programme of Fight Against Drugs' (NPFAD). Programme Components SK-0002, SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02 relate to the Strategy of the Government Addressing the Problems of the Roma National Minority and Set of Measures for Its Implementation – Stage I and II, Priorities of Government of the Slovak Republic in Relation to Roma Communities for the Year 2002, the Comprehensive Roma Settlement Development Programme, the pilot Programme of Field Social Workers and the Social Housing Programme. Moreover, the 2001 Roma assistance is in line with the National Plan for Regional Development of the Slovak Republic and will contribute directly to the National Development Plan in the areas of improvement of living conditions of Roma and their employment.

1.2. Scope of Evaluation

2. This Interim Evaluation (IE) covers the JHAMPA Monitoring Sector, showing a very broad range of Programmes under FM 2000 and 2001 (including a few parts of extended 1999 assistance) such as customs, judiciary, fight against drugs and corruption and minorities. The majority of the 1999 programmes under the Sector has terminated in December 2002. However, the 1999 assistance focusing on customs has been extended until November 2003 and thus remains relevant for this sectoral IE. The Financing Memoranda (FM) for 2002 were only signed in mid January 2003 and no activities have started so far. Therefore these 2002 programmes are not covered yet by the present IE. The Sector consists of programmes, some of them rather uncorrelated or with little interconnections, and thus being implemented in rather isolated environments (such as customs). The individual Components under the JHAMPA Sector relate to the adoption and application of the *acquis communautaire* in several areas, particularly focusing on reinforcement of customs administration, introduction and implementation of the customs information system, improving effectiveness of courts and judiciary and its administrative and institutional framework, combat drug trafficking and

⁴ At the time of this IE a substantial revision of the structure of monitoring sectors in Slovakia was underway, which would lead to only four monitoring sectors, with different compositions. However, final approval on the revised monitoring sectors was still pending at the cut-off date of this report. The current IE, kicked off by the Sectoral Monitoring Sub Committee for JHAMPA in November 2002, is therefore, following the structure as described above, which still remains valid until new arrangements have been officially endorsed.

corruption, ensure better co-ordination among Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), protection of minorities rights, namely combating discrimination of Roma and improving their living conditions. The JHAMPA Monitoring Sector consists of the following Programmes/Components:

Financial and Contractual Information for the Programmes/Components under Evaluation

Programme/Component Title	Allocated (M€)	Committed (M€)*	Disbursed (M€)*
SR-9913.01 Integrated Customs Strategy and Customs Information System	3.095	2.915	1.386
SK-0104.02 Development of EC Compatible National Management Information System	1.500	0	0
SR-0108.01 Strengthening of the Judiciary	1.000	0.764	0
SK-0008.01 Fight Against Corruption	5.728	5.020	1.651
SK-0008.02 Fight Against Drugs	1.000	0.962	0.513
SK-0002 Improvement of the Situation of the Roma in the SR	3.800	3.694	0.205
SR-0103.01 Support to the Roma Minority in the Educational Field	1.700	0.189	0.128
SR-0103.02 Infrastructure Support for Roma Settlements	8.300	0.185	0.148
Total	26.123	13.729	4.031

*Perseus to cut-off date 22 January 2003

1.2.1 Performance of Activities

Component 1: SR-9913.01 Integrated Customs Strategy and Customs Information System

Activities and Outputs

3. The Component is aimed at alignment of the Slovak Custom Administration's (SCA) operational standards to those of EU and at increasing the SCA's capacity in the fight against fraud, drug trafficking and organised crime via implementation of modern enforcement techniques and establishment of an adequate intelligence network and information systems. For a detailed description of activities carried out under the Component see Annex 6.

Effects

4. A Comprehensive Border Management strategy was drafted and has been finalised on 27 December 2002. The structures of fight against the criminal activity in the field of illicit traffic of arms, strategic materials and materials of dual use were strengthened. Improvement in legislation with regards to phytosanitary and veterinary efficiency control took place. The individual subsystems of the National Customs Information Systems (FIS, MIS, TARIC, NTA)⁵ are still in an early stage of implementation and no tangible output can be reported yet due to delays, which consequently led an extension of the commitment period (see Annex 6). The hardware infrastructure under the investment part is operational since 13 February 2002.

Component 2: SR-0104.02 Development of National Information Management of EC Systems

Activities and Outputs

5. The Component focuses at (i) analysing the current needs in the customs field and the relevant legislative environment, at (ii) developing users requirement for particular systems, and at (iii) developing and implementing the system's interface with the national customs

⁵ FIS = Financial Information System; MIS = Management Information System; TARIC = Tarif Integree Communautaire; NTA = National Transit Application;

information system and the relevant EC systems. For a detailed description of activities carried out under the Component see Annex 6.

Effects

6. No effects can be reported yet. The Component is still in an early stage of preparing for tendering.

Component 3: SR-0108.01 Strengthening of Judiciary

Activities and Outputs

7. This Component is aimed at improved operability of the Judicial Council (JC) and at increased efficiency of judiciary. For a detailed description of activities carried out under the Component see Annex 6.

Effects

8. It is too early to report any significant effects. The twinning covenant (TC) was approved by the ECD on 16 December 2002 and the Pre-Accession Adviser (PAA) is expected to start his mission at the beginning of February 2003.

Component 4: SK-0008.01 Support to Fight Against Corruption

Activities and Outputs

9. This Component is focusing on the reduction of potential areas of corruption and on strengthening LEAs to fight corruption more effectively. For a detailed description of activities carried out under the Component see Annex 6.

Effects

10. Legal documents for the legislative assessment of the particular LEAs and for the Law on Special Prosecutor have been drafted. However, the assistance will show tangible effects only after the relevant legislation will have been enforced later this year. Also the supplies for the LEAs, though being contracted, still have to be delivered to the final beneficiaries. Some of the assistance lost the potential effect, since the drafted Media Law, prepared under this Component, was rejected by the Parliament in 2002.

Component 5: SK-0008.02 Fight Against Drugs

Activities and Outputs

11. This Component focuses on the further development and reinforcement of the existing NPFAD, via two sub-programme tools in the form of twinning and investment. For a detailed description of activities carried out under the Component see Annex 6.

Effects

12. As for the twinning, mainly the preparation for national drug information system has partially materialised as well as a successful cross-sectoral agreement on co-ordination of activities between various institutions in charge for anti-drug issues, was signed in July 2002. Although the experimental low threshold centre for drug addicts failed to find an appropriate location, the well-trained social workers will apply their knowledge in non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with a similar mission, thus ensuring that the experience gained can be effectively applied.

Component 6: SK-0002 Improvement of the Situation of the Roma in the SR

Activities and Outputs

13. This Programme is a follow-up of previous Phare assistance and aims at (i) increasing mutual tolerance between the Roma and non-Roma population, (ii) improving the conditions for young Roma to enter the labour market, and (iii) increased access of Roma to education. For a detailed description of activities carried out under the Component see Annex 6.

Effects

14. This 2000 intervention has so far brought only very limited effects due to the pre-implementation stage of the majority of its projects. Actually, the only running project as of the cut off date of this IE was the twinning, with little concrete effects due to severe delays in its implementation. However, substantial key effects from the twinning should materialise in the Roma Strategy Document of the Slovak Government which has to be completed shortly, taking place, however beyond the IE cut-off date.

Component 7: SR-0103.01 Support of the Roma Minority in the Educational Field

Activities and Outputs

15. This Component aims at (i) improving pre-school education via the implementation of the 'Mother and Child' module in kindergartens with high proportion of Roma children; (ii) improvement of primary education of the Roma minority through the introduction of a whole day care and of reintegration modules in the educational process and (iii) establishment and functioning of community centres. For a detailed description of activities carried out under the Component see Annex 6.

Effects

16. No effects can be reported. Only the framework contract (FWC) for reintegration of socially disadvantaged children from special schools has been under implementation at the time of this IE. It has not however shown any concrete effects yet.

Component 8: SR-0103.02 Infrastructure for Roma Settlements

Activities and Outputs

17. The aim is to rise the living standards of the Roma by delivering some basic infrastructure to segregated Roma settlements (e.g. drinking water supply, sewerage systems and road communications), and thus to create better conditions for integration of the Roma into the society. Alongside the infrastructure building, community work will be carried out as well. For a detailed description of activities carried out under the Component see Annex 6.

Effects

18. The only project which has brought so far some effects was the technical assistance (TA)/FWC focusing on preparation of technical documentation. However, at the time of this IE, the technical documentation for the first group of 11 settlements was still incomplete. Some effects have materialised in the form of terms of reference (ToR) for the rest of the 30 settlements for improvement of their infrastructure, which have been drafted by the contractor, together with the delivery of equipment for the Regional Support Development Agency (RSDA). However, the planned key effects of the infrastructure activities are jeopardised by (i) crucial delays in the government Social Housing Programme, (ii) by unsolved land ownership and (iii) also by late completion of necessary technical documentation.

1.2.2 Corrective Actions already undertaken for each Component

19. On the project/contract level, the last Monitoring Report (MR) requested an immediate action needed to speed up contracting of the extended SR-9913.01 Component, mainly with regards to all three information systems proposed. This has been successfully achieved only in the last quarter of 2002. No corrective action for SK-0008.01 and SR-0103.01 has been identified in the latest MR. The contract/project level for SK-0008.02 refers to a need for enhanced tendering of the investment part in order to accomplish contracting by the end of 2002. This has been secured only by the end of December 2002. On the Programme level for SK-0002, the corrective action refers to providence of notice about approved tender documentation from Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) to the Section of Human Rights and Minorities (SHRM) at the Office of Government (OoG). On the SR-0103.02 Component level the corrective action refers to the necessity for the RDSA to provide the SHRM with reports showing progress in implementation of the Component.

1.2.3 Anticipated actions for the next Interim Evaluation

20. Further work relevant for SR-9913.01 should focus on implementing the Border Management Strategy, designed under the twinning, as well as on the pace of implementation of information systems within the given extended timelines. As for SR-0104.02, more generally, successful tendering of TA and commitment of allocated funds and administrative capacities to absorb the assistance efficiently by the SCA will be needed. Work within SR-0108.01 should be based on the convergence of the activities of the incoming PAA with the approved TC, and on the successful preparation and tendering of the complementary investment part. SK-0008.01 should focus on implementation capacities in terms of human resource and co-ordination efforts within the next authority in charge of the Programme or its follow-up, as well as at the Ministry of Interior (MoI), where these appear to be rather insufficient. Under SK-0008.02 the successfully committed investment part should be accomplished by physical delivery of the envisaged equipment. For the SK-0002 twinning project, future activities will concentrate on delivery of further seminars (mainly on the Roma Strategy), on inter-ministerial work for the members of the Inter-ministerial Committee to be re-established and on study visits to Member States (MS). First activities of the remaining 2000 projects are expected to commence in late January 2003. For SR-0103.01, focusing on re-integration of socially disadvantaged children, the FWC is due to start by the end of January 2003, providing a re-evaluation of diagnostic tests, and the TA to community centres (CCs) is planned to start following its successful tendering in spring 2003. For SR-0103.02 tendering of the construction works for 11 settlements and preparation of technical documentation for the other 19 villages have to be arranged as soon as possible. The actual construction works for the first settlements are expected to commence in March/ April 2003.

1.2.4 Fact-sheet

21. For the detailed Fact-sheets reference is made to Annex 6.

2 EVALUATION RESULTS

2.1 Relevance

22. The vast majority of the evaluated Programme Components of the JHAMPA Sector are fully in line with the defined Accession Partnership, NPAA and local government priorities and will have an equivalent merit in successful accomplishment of all obligations evolving from the upcoming EU accession, particularly in areas like independence of judiciary, fight against corruption and minority policy.

23. In the sub-area of customs the extended SR-9913.01 Component together with the SR-0104.02 assistance cover a specific area of customs. It has been quite logically divided into five parts: twinning, three TA (framework) contracts and one complementary information technology (IT) equipment supply. Responsibility for implementation is shared between the Ministry of Finance (MoF) (co-ordination and monitoring) and the SCA (physical implementation). This arrangement appears to be logical and appropriate. The design of the twinning part has been structured via trainings and study visits, oriented on topics closely correlated with the future strategic status of Slovakia as an EU area, bordering non-EU members. Specific needs arising from this geographical location, are related to effective Slovak border management, dissemination of information on veterinary and phytosanitary control mechanisms, customs policy efficiency enhancement, decrease in corruption potential among the customs officers, product safety, currency and drugs restrictions. In this instance the Comprehensive Border Management Strategy document that would, upon a thorough analysis, reflect specific needs of Slovak, and thus, EU border control mechanisms, is the consequent final product of the 12-month mission of the respective Pre-Accession Adviser (PAA). The value added by the twinning can be observed in a pro-active co-operation for the phytosanitary and veterinary area, between SCA, the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant bodies in charge (e.g. Slovak Veterinary Administration), which develop similar programme in the veterinary and phytosanitary field and therefore, certain levels of convergence of activities have been secured. The other three remaining assistance parts, development of Tarif Integree Communautaire (TARIC) and National Transit Application (NTA), both to implement the National Tariff System and Financial Information (FIS) and Management Information (MIS) systems to provide data for centralised National Customs Information System (NCIS), were correctly designed to be implemented in parallel. The IT supply part is a logical technical pre-condition for the three previous sub-programmes. The sequencing of the activities as it is put out by the programme documentation can be therefore evaluated as adequate.

24. The Wider Objective (WO) of SR-9913.01 and SR-0104.02, focusing on *'meeting of the obligations of *acquis communautaire*'* although relevant, is preliminarily the implicit destiny of most of the Programmes under this Sector. More precise definition of the Immediate Objective (IO) is provided by terms like *'improved efficiency of customs controls'* and *'reinforced institutional capacity in the field of custom.'* The given Indicators of Achievement (IA), limited in definition, solely to relevant tasks that are to be accomplished by the Components, would be applicable, if more precise definitions and target dates would have been included (see Annex 1). Referring to the strategic importance of the customs area, such target dates should not exceed a period from actual programme termination until May 2004.

25. The two sub-components of SR-0104.02 are, to some extent, a logical continuation of previous 1999 assistance. The shift in the design from twinning to two separate TAs is a result of insufficient offers received during the twinning selection phase. The Component seems to be appropriately focused and logical and the physical placement of the two upcoming TAs in the SCA premises should also help to guarantee an appropriate targeting of the assistance. The IO referring to *'the preparedness of SCA to exchange and process data with the EU systems'* is well formulated and considered as a desirable outcome of the Component convergent to its particular aims.

26. As regards the design arrangements for SR-0108.01, the assistance will be mainly delivered through twinning, complemented by some investment, with the aim to strengthen the self-governance of the judges. The WO defined as *'reinforcement of administrative and judicial capacity and strengthening of the independence of the Judiciary'* can be seen as more activity than result-oriented. The IO *'operational Judicial Council and increased efficiency of judiciary'* could be more suitably re-phrased to the more suitable form characterising the desired final stage, e.g. *'the Judicial Council is fully operational and increased efficiency of judges is secured'*. Despite these minor insufficiencies in the formulation, both WOs and IOs are relevant to the sectoral needs. Both defined IAs (see Annex 1) do not offer for measurement any quantitative tools. The main recipients of the twinning assistance are a newly established JC, followed by the training of High Court officials and training of mediators in Out-of-Court settlement. These priorities seem to be adequate in order to enhance operability of the JC and the efficiency of the judges, as well as good way, to decrease a number of pending cases at courts. One of the four segments, focusing on training of judges, to be provided via the existing Judges' Academy (JA), might be regarded as a guarantee to ensure the sustainability of the results acquired by the 1999 twinning, which then helped to establish the JA.

27. SK-0008.01 was designed via the means of twinning, three TAs and several investments to particular LEAs separately (General Prosecutors Office - GPO, Ministry of Justice - MoJ, Ministry of Interior - MoI) and jointly to all (*'effective information exchange among LEAs'*). This architecture seems to be logical and necessary with regards to expected achievements, provided that all the necessary resources, capacities and even required bodies with regards to overall co-ordination, partial co-ordination, physical implementation, and monitoring apt to absorb such an ambitious scope of activities are in place. This, however, appears to be distant to a real situation. The WO for SK-0008.01 is rather vague and activity oriented, bearing in mind the specificity and sensitivity of this problem. Again, *'implementation of the acquis'* can cover a vast field and therefore more precise definition of the objective would have been welcome. Although the IO is characterised by some higher level of specificity e.g. *'strengthened Law Enforcement Agencies to fight corruption more effectively'* it is still not clear enough which agencies (GPO, MoJ, and MoI) are referred to. The eight IAs offered by the respective project fiche cannot be regarded as measurable to the Programme's outcomes (see Annex 1). The two-year twinning assistance, as envisaged by the respective TC, has been delivered via two main pillars referring to legislative analysis and sociological and legal trainings. The third pillar regarding the regular monitoring is rather vague in setting out of activities intended. The TC is in general broad, imprecise and heading towards overly ambitious results, without clearly defined activities to be carried out. For example training for officials at *'all levels of responsibility'* does not say which officials are referred to. Even the *'study of legal framework'* does not offer more precise prospects in terms of which legislative impact should result from such an analysis. The sub-component *'Monitoring and Legislative Support to NPFAC'* in general tends to establish a civil alliance against and zero-tolerance to

the corrupt behaviour as well as monitor the implementation of the NPFAC. Although the respective TA should support this task, but it is not clear from the respective programme documentation, what means, resources and activities are being used for its satisfactory achievement. The *'Ethical Principles for Journalists and Public Officials'* aimed at a Code of Ethics on professional behaviour of journalists, is questionable with regards to its practical outcome and the envisaged result in terms of a new Media Law has been subject to serious doubts during the course of its implementation. The sub-components referring to *'Effective Information Exchange Among LEAs'* and to equipment supply for the particular LEAs are well designed via investments, software applications and training.

28. SK-0008.02 was clearly divided into four priority areas (see Annex 6). The emphasis lay mostly on the health aspect of drug takers, with one separate objective of drug trafficking control. Clear objectives and description of activities was offered by the respective TC, since the twinning assistance has been the core of the entire programme. The major insufficiency of the twinning appeared to be the imbalance between the wide-variety of tasks under each priority and the short duration of this twelve-month Programme. Investment was a complementary part and has focused on staffing and establishment of the National Drug Information System and on the establishment of an experimental low threshold centre. The latter was then modified into an equipment purchase for NGOs, dealing with drug issues, since no appropriate location for the centre could be identified.

29. As improvement of the situation of Roma remains a priority in Slovakia's accession process, both the 2000 and 2001 Phare Roma Programmes are highly relevant. The Programmes are in line with the respective Government's strategies and are complemented by other donors' activities as well. The design of SK-0002 covers all main areas of the Roma pressing problems. It is a follow-up of the previous 1998 and 1999 Phare interventions, however represents a more comprehensive approach towards the Roma minority. Clear linkages are defined among individual Roma 2000 projects and between the relevant 2000 and 2001 Programmes as well, where for instance activities in the key fields are located in the same priority areas. Most of the projects are designed as a combination of TA and supplies, which could be evaluated as a positive example of complementarities of different instruments of assistance. The main vehicle of institutional building support is the twinning with the Office of the Plenipotentiary (PP) for Roma Communities. The twinning has a quite ambitious goal to cover all key areas of Roma assistance, such as education, unemployment, housing and health, which almost copies the key priorities of the PP. Though the project has lost, in the meanwhile, some valuable time due to delays caused by a combination of various problems on both twinning partners, we can be still positive that most of the goals as set in the valid TC could be achieved even within the shortened period (20 instead of 24 months). On the other hand, the rest of the projects are designed only for one year duration. Bearing in mind the rather complex scope of these projects, possibly more time would have been needed for their proper implementation.

30. Also the design of the 2001 Roma Programme, though being in line with the NPAA and the relevant Government's strategies (particularly the Comprehensive Roma Settlement Development Programme and the Concept of the Assistant Teacher) does not resemble a typical Phare programme as the bulk of the intervention is focused on direct assistance into infrastructure (SR-0103.02). Even SR-0103.01 is providing support to the Roma community in the educational field (as a follow-up of the Phare 2000 assistance) and thus comprises mostly supplies to kindergartens, schools and CCs. Only about 30 percent of Phare assistance is designed for TA. Solving the alarming living conditions in 30 Roma segregated settlements

out of 620 settlements existing in Slovakia can represent only a start and should be followed by some firm government commitment to enter into continuous intervention process. As can be seen from the design of SR-0103.02, the suggested approach to relocate Roma to main communities instead of financing infrastructure projects in segregated settlements (see R/SR/JHA/01041) has not been materialised. Also complementarity with the Government Social Housing Programme should have been defined in the Component's design in addition to a conditionality calling for solving unclear land ownership. Particularly this issue remains an inevitable pre-condition for inclusion of individual settlements into the Programme as this has proven to cause huge difficulties for at least three villages in receiving the assistance. WOs and IOs of both 2000 and 2001 Roma Programmes are relevant and often supported by measurable IAs, showing reference mostly to effectiveness and impact. Also assumptions and risks are well defined; however the degree of flexibility resulting from the design seems to be limited and does not provide room to respond to unforeseen changes.

2.2 Efficiency

31. Overall co-ordination of SR-9913.01 and SR-0104.02 lies with the MoF/ Unit of Foreign Assistance, which is adequately staffed (three people) and performing monitoring tasks without major procedural difficulties. Despite this, a certain deeper insight on the particular project activities is missing at the MoF. The entire burden of the physical implementation lies under the responsibility of the SCA /IT Section, where no full time Phare staff was appointed and, thus, the highly dedicated IT specialists have to perform the implementation of the entire subsystems alongside their regular administrative tasks.

32. No particular co-ordination, management and monitoring hardships could have been identified with regards to the implementation of SR-0108.01. The TC has been endorsed only recently (December 2002) and no physical implementation has started yet. In the main, the appointed Senior Programme Officer (SPO), placed at the MoJ/ Department of International Law and supported by two other colleagues, has acquired a good level of expertise in Phare administration. Although the steering committee for this Component has not been officially set out, it is likely to be established in the near future, since certain co-ordination meetings with the respective bodies have already been initiated.

33. Implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of SK-0008.01 appear to be more complicated. Responsibility for overall co-ordination and implementation had been delegated in December 2000 to the Central Co-ordination Unit (CCU) under the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs at the OoG. After the October 2002 elections, however, the responsible Sector Aid Co-ordinator (SAC) moved to the MoF, dealing from now on with other agendas. The CCU ceased to exist physically and entire collective memory on the ongoing anti-corruption activities remained with the SAC, officially still appointed, however not acting anymore in an active manner. At the time of this IE, no official body entrusted with implementation of the anti-corruption Phare activities was existing, and no new SAC for this priority field was appointed. However, some steps to overcome this vacuum had been undertaken by the new Minister of Justice, who is intending to establish a new department for anti-corruption activities at the OoG, now under his supervision. As a reaction to this unhealthy situation, official letters were sent by the ECD to the Aid-Coordination Unit (ACU) Director (27 November 2002) and consequently from the National Aid Co-ordinator (NAC) to the Prime Minister (9 December 2002). Such conduct is highly needed, regarding the sensitivity of the anti-corruption measures in the pre-accession phase. This situation was also heavily criticized by the ECD at the JHA SMSC meeting held on 12 November 2002. As a result of this currently unclear management and co-ordination structure, the twinning,

represented by a highly dedicated and competent PAA, has lost any official Slovak counterpart. This imbalance was partially remedied by informal but direct communication established between the new Minister of Justice, involved in a development of Special Public Prosecutor's Office to combat corruption, and the PAA, which might be desirable, however, serving mostly like an alternative way of co-operation with the Slovak counterpart. Regarding the implementation of the SK-0008.01 equipment supply and the effective information exchange among particular LEAs part, the entire implementation was shifted to the respective IT departments of the beneficiaries (GPO and MoI) and the Phare Unit at the International Law Department of the MoJ. The GPO is able to manage the implementation with only one IT specialist dealing with Phare issues only on a part-time basis. The most troublesome situation appears at the MoI, where no Implementing Unit is permanently available. General administration of Phare activities, rest among other tasks, with the crucially understaffed MoI/ Section of International Affairs and European Integration. Overall responsibility for the SK-0008.01 equipment supply lies with the MoI/ IT department where the newly appointed SPO (appointed in September 2002) is placed. Insufficient understanding of PRAG procedures and delays on the side of the MoI/ IT department led to the unfavourable situation that M€ 0.160 (out of M€ 0.400), originally re-allocated from the agriculture sector, could not be spent in accordance with the procedures and was lost.

34. The implementation of SK-0008.02 has been fully co-ordinated by the General Secretariat (GS), acting as an executive body of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Drug Dependencies and Drug Control. The respective Twinning terminated in August 2002 and good and proactive co-operative environment between the PAA and the Slovak Team Leader was established. Although no local project manager, involved in the overall administrative supervision was made available by the GS, implementation of the Twinning went without major difficulties and most of the tasks were accomplished as envisaged by the TC. The remaining investment part was shifted to the IT specialist of the GS, who has managed to contract the equipment in a satisfactory manner.

35. Overall co-ordination for SK-0002, SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02 lies with the SHRM at the OoG, where the responsible the SAC is placed. Phare assistance to the Roma minority requires a close co-ordination among the key stakeholders to whom actual implementation is entrusted. The SHRM co-operates closely with the respective ministries and implementing agencies, such as Ministry of Education (MoE), National Labour Office (NLO) and Ministry of Construction and Regional Development (MoCRD) – RDSA. The relationship with - and performance of - the RDSA appears to be the most problematic, mostly due to lack of relevant experience on the agency side, which is acting as an implementing agency for the first time under Phare 2001. The SHRM maintains close links also to the Office of PP for Roma Communities, also thanks to the fact that they both are working under the OoG. The SHRM organises monthly meetings during which the relevant Phare projects and their progress are being discussed by the parties involved. As the SHRM covers also foreign co-operation – including bi-lateral assistance - we can be pretty confident about a co-ordinated approach towards donor assistance and avoidance of possible overlaps.

36. Implementation capacity of institutions involved in Roma programmes, has improved compared to about a year ago when the previous IE was carried out, especially at the MoE and also to vast extent at the SHRM. The recommendation of the previous IE (R/SR/JHA/01041) to increase the SHRM staff has not been fully implemented at the time of this IE though. Some vacancies still exist in all implementing authorities, also due to the lengthy hiring process, which is now centrally managed by the Office for State Civil Service. Implementing capacity

of the RSDA seems to represent a problem due to its lack of experience and most of the staff being rather new. This has caused delays but also the low performance of the monitoring functions could be reported – also the latest MR, covering SR-0103.02, does not provide sufficient information by the RSDA to serve any monitoring and evaluation purposes. The administrative capacity at the Office of PP for Roma Communities has deteriorated after November 2002 when World Bank support finished and the Office lost five of its employees.

37. Efficiency of the SK-0002 twinning project has suffered from delays both at the start of the project and also during and after the election period in 2002. Neither the synthesis nor the latest quarterly twinning report has been approved by the Slovak recipients. The FWC to the RSDA has not performed adequately as the contractors delivered their work with delays and in an unacceptable quality. Moreover, the need to use foreign experts when preparing technical parts of tender documentation is questionable; as such capacity does exist locally. Delays in implementing the 2001 infrastructure part have become worrying due to the available time for construction.

38. The bulk of contracting responsibilities, apart from SR-0103.02, which has to be tendered and managed by RSDA, rests with the CFCU where the experienced programme managers are performing satisfactory. As of 1 January 2003 the CFCU has been transferred to the MoF. Contracts for CFCU project managers, comprising a six months extension of their services, are covered by the state budget, in order to allow some time for training of new incoming staff. However at the time of this IE these contracts were still not signed and the experienced CFCU Director was about to leave post. Future efficiency of the CFCU operations remains therefore unclear. The RSDA, responsible for contracting of SR-0103.02 is currently staffed with 27 people, showing six more vacancies. It is too soon to evaluate in detail the respective performance of the RSDA as the bulk of contracting is foreseen beyond the cut-off of this IE. However, the low pace of implementation under the RSDA auspices observed so far raises concerns about the RSDA capability with this respect. Last-minute commitment resulting a consequent pressure on the physical project implementation are likely to appear.

39. At the ECD, several Task Managers are responsible for overall supervision of all the Programmes under review and in the main have established a pro-active and supportive relationship with beneficiaries. They are actively participating at all key project stages starting with support in programming, followed by guiding and monitoring the implementation. Other donor co-ordination represents another part of their duties.

40. The performance of the ACU has improved since mid 2002, particularly due to more stable staffing. The respective Programme Manager has overtaken the Roma agenda as part of her overall JHA portfolio in May 2002 and has been involved in programming Phare 2002 and 2003. Moreover, she is participating regularly at the respective co-ordination activities and preparation of the respective MR. However there is still room for improvement with regard to the ACU's monitoring and reporting performance, especially in providing more accurate and relevant of information and in ensuring coherence with valid templates.

41. The National Fund (NF) at the MoF plays an important role in co-financing of the Programmes. Though the relevant provisions have been made in the state budget, the procedures for transfer of financial resources remain complicated. Also we can evaluate positively the efforts currently underway to improve the overall co-financing issue in the country, mainly through the means of joint and cash co-financing, which should apply for

Phare 2001 programmes onwards. Such intentions however will require some modification in the relevant legislation.

42. The commitment/disbursement figures of the individual Components of the Sector under evaluation show an overall 53 percent commitment, accompanied by only 15 disbursement rates and 22 to 20 percent for the co-financing part. SR-9913.01 has 94 percent committed and 44 percent disbursed at the cut-off date, which could be evaluated as some mixed achievement, bearing in mind the extension of the contracting period. Moreover, there was little information available on the actual provision of the related M€ 7.000 national co-financing; a certain record on the efficient use of these substantial co-financing funds would be welcome. SR-0104.02 has been neither committed, nor disbursed, but SR-0108.01 is already 76 percent contracted, which is a positive outcome, compared to the apparent last-minute contracting approach in Slovakia. In general, the two above-mentioned 2001 Components are likely to be committed far in advance before the end of 2001 commitment period in November 2003. For SK-0008.01, the commitment figure shows 88 percent, however the disbursement is only at 28 percent. This imbalance is quite serious due to quite long implementation period overcome by the Component and it can be therefore attributed to the lack of administrative and co-ordination capacities (OoG, MoI, GPO) and unclear division of responsibilities for particular sub-components. Also, as a direct consequence of understaffing and incoherent management of Phare activities at the MoI, the M€ 0.160 (out of M€ 0.400) re-allocation from the agriculture sector to the SK-0008.01 investment part was not contracted in time due to misinterpretation of PRAG rules by the MoI. SK-0008.02 has been nearly fully committed and the full disbursement is likely in the near future, upon the delivery of the rest of equipment as a subject of a recent contract. SK-0002 is now 97 percent committed but only 7 percent disbursed so far. Though the commitment rate is quite satisfactory the tendering suffered similar to other 2000 Programmes from the very late contracting, with majority of the related funds contracted only by the end of December 2002. It is difficult to forecast disbursement of funds but we can expect their slight under-commitment due to a relatively short implementation period (less than twelve months). SR-0103.01 and SR-01203.02 show low commitment rates, 11 and 2 percent respectively with even lower disbursement rates (8 and 2 percent). Again a threat exists for all these projects that last minute contracting will occur, which this time even more is worrying due to the relatively big size of Phare funds, devoted to the Roma infrastructure.

2.3 Effectiveness

43. In general a mixed feedback can be reported when regards the implementation of the various Components under this JHAMPA Monitoring Sector.

44. After the initial unclear situation deriving from the Commission Services Headquarters' (Directorate-General Taxation and Customs Union) views on the ASYCUDA6 introduction, which led to delays, re-allocation of funds and consequent extension of the commitment and disbursement period for SR-9913.01, the Component seems to perform adequately. However, only two tangible effects to-date can be reported. Firstly, from the twinning, where a Comprehensive Border Management Strategy has been successfully finalised, and, secondly, from the equipment supply for the respective subsystems of NCIS, where the hardware is in place. TARIC is likely to evolve into the operational computerised NCTS in the near future. The same applies for the NTA and its interconnectivity with other countries using NCTS. FIS will become aligned to EU standards and for MIS the data warehouse system as a source of necessary information for CIS will be developed, tested and implemented as it is envisaged by

⁶ ASYCUDA = Automated Systems for Customs Data Management.

the programme documentation. The implementation of the information system is a precondition for Slovakia's successful readiness for accession in 2004 and thus, belongs among the top-priorities of the SCA. Following the given IAs for the Component, although hardly subject to any feasible measurability, it is likely that the given IO will be achieved particularly with regards to revenue collection (FIS), border and inland control (TARIC and MIS) and computerisation. The approved Comprehensive Border Management Strategy is likely to initiate further discussion on relevant legislation amendment and on investigation and enforcement of SCA structures.

45. Effectiveness of SR-0104.02, still being at the very early stage of its implementation, is not fully clear yet. However, it is reasonable to assume, that the all relevant interfaces of all subsystems of NCIS with those of the EU, in the period before mid-2004, provided that sufficient time for implementation and administrative capacities are made available, will lead to the achievement of the given IO. A similar positive conclusion is at this stage also possible for SR-0108.01, heading towards the establishment of the mutual relationship of the Council with the other state administrative bodies, raising awareness about the existence and role of the Council and supporting operability in its initial phase. These and the effects in creation of groups of mediators in Out-of-Court Settlement might help to reduce the pending cases at the local courts.

46. Revision of the overall effectiveness of SK-0008.01 offers some cause for concern. Positively, the Investment and LEA sub-components, heading towards the MoI, GPO and MoJ with necessary investigation equipment (software, hardware) and other technologies and data processing, will secure effective mutual information exchange facilities development. Also the twinning is expected to effectively assist with the creation of the Special Public Prosecutor. However, it is hard to forecast any tangible effects connected to the aim to lower public tolerance towards corrupt behaviour or to strengthen the implementation of the NPFAC in the near term. The effectiveness-related IA's are not present, since any outcome is prevalently impact-based. Particularly the part of the IO referring to '*strengthening Law Enforcement Agencies to fight corruption more effectively*' is likely to be achieved in the medium term.

47. Based on the advanced stage of SK-0008.02, the respective IO related to '*effective national anti-drug policy and feasible national drug demand and supply reduction strategies*' will be achieved. Particularly the twinning showed remarkable success, e.g. the detailed analysis of the institutional support to fight against drugs or the draft strategy for conformity with EU requirements for the fight against drugs. Street social workers were successfully trained. Only the proposal and establishment of a low threshold centre for drug addicts where these workers were to be placed, was abandoned due to lack of appropriate locations. The IO will be, however fully achieved if the equipment of the Investment part is delivered to support the assistance received under the twinning.

48. SK-0002 has resulted only in a few effects, as the only running project at the time of this IE was the twinning. Even this intervention, due to several delays, arising from a combination of problems during its implementation, has not brought about any concrete effects. Potential effects of the study visits have been lost due to lacking coverage of airfares. Also the assistance provided by the twinning short-term experts suffers from a lack of written documents. However we can be pretty positive that the key effect of the twinning is going to be its contribution to the comprehensive Roma Strategy, which should be prepared, by the PAA and his team by the end of January/ beginning of February with an aim to have it finalised by October 2003. As the projects are well designed even at this stage we can predict positive

prospects with regard to the achievement or at least substantial contribution to the IOs. Also all of the IAs (see Annex 1) are applicable and relevant.

49. The only project, which has brought some effects from SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02, has been so far the FWC focusing on preparation of technical documentation. However, at the time of this IE the documentation for the first group of 11 settlements was still incomplete and also the related memoranda of understanding were not signed yet. Some effects of the Phare assistance have materialised in the form of ToR for the rest of the 30 settlements on improvement of their infrastructure, which have been drafted by the contractor together with the delivery of some office equipment for the RSDA. As the training for the Agency's staff on preparing technical documents was delivered in a very limited form we are pretty sceptical about its effects. A real threat exists with regard to achieving planned results due to delays in preparation of technical documentation (especially for the second group of settlements). Also unsolved problems of land ownership for at least 3 villages have not been resolved yet and are potentially treating effectiveness. The materialisation of the infrastructure effects is also jeopardised by the negative influence due to the unclear situation with completion of the Social Housing Programme. Whilst the prospects for achieving the IO are good for SR-0103.01, there are doubts if the given IO for SR-0103.02 can be realised within the limited time left for physical implementation.

2.4 Impact

50. In the medium and longer term all the Components within this Monitoring Sector are expected to have a certain positive impact with regard to their predefined WOs.

51. SR-9913.01 and SR-0104.01 will result in a clear impact on the preparedness to meet the obligations for EU accession and consequently on the efficiency of customs inland and at border controls and adequate reinforcement of institutional and administrative capacities of the bodies in the customs field. Moreover, the computerised sub-systems of the NCIS will be capable of more efficient data processing and established interfaces with the information systems of a similar nature, currently used by the EU MS. This will provide the platform for their fast exchange within the relevant bodies of the enlarged EU. The Border Management Strategy that resulted in identification of core gaps within various areas that need to be bridged will result, if followed, in improved veterinary and phytosanitary protection of imported goods through the future eastern border will build barriers to drug smuggling and human trafficking and will eliminate potentials for corruptive behaviour of those in charge of frontier controls.

52. As regards SR-0108.01, a clear and desirable medium-term impact will be noticeable if the twinning assistance is well delivered. The impact related IA refers to 30 percent decrease of pending cases at the Slovak courts, which can be considered as an ambitious reduction. This can be guaranteed by the administrative support operability of the newly established JC and partially also by the successful establishment of Out-of-Court settlement with clearly identified rules and procedures for a new group of professional mediators.

53. Far more complicated is the identification of the impact for SK-0008.01 with mixed approach to prevention and repression of corruptive behaviour of public officials of all levels. The establishment of the Special Public Prosecutor by the law, partially prepared with the co-operative approach of the twinning partner, will need a high level political support to be adopted and only then the impact in increased successfully prosecuted cases will be noticeable. Doubtful, however are the measures to achieve lessened tolerance of public to the corrupt behaviour via public awareness campaign. One of the aspects of these doubts is the actual

measurability of the impact that is not even well set out in the programme documentation. Thus, the only possible indicator in the future might be increased an improved Corruption perception Index (CPI) for Slovakia, awarded by the respective international Agencies. More prospective impact will be noticeable on the repression side represented by LEAs, where via training and equipment, their mutual interconnection, data processing and flexibility within the triangle Police-Prosecutor-Judge, will be better ensured, thus contributing to a significant impact.

54. As far as SK-0008.02 is concerned, the prevention and reduction of occurrence and spread of drug addiction and suppression of drug trafficking is subject to a longer term policy. Under the precondition of intensive implementation of the NPFAD, as a cross-sectional strategy to combat this problem, the ten percent reduction of firstly treated addicts; increased amount of drug seizures and persecution of drug smuggling is likely within the medium-term.

55. Due to its broad definition we can predict that SK-0002 will have a certain positive impact on the improved living conditions of Roma as defined in its WO. However, due to the poor design of the unemployment related part of the assistance we can be pretty sceptical about its overall impact, when for instance mostly manual vocational training is foreseen to improve employment of Roma, instead of a more sophisticated approach. Broader impact, especially in the long-term can be expected from the twinning once the Roma Strategy covering the period until 2010 is completed and later consequently implemented. Although when designed as enlargements of previous Roma programmes, in terms of size the designed activities remain relatively small-scale initiatives. For example, SK-0002, adds only five new community centres to the existing five and at a later date SR-0103.01 will add a further ten, giving a total of 20 by the end of October 2004 to serve the estimated 600 or so Roma settlements. Similarly, the employment of community development workers for 20 settlements in SK-0002, plus a further ten in SR-0103.01, represents only a step towards what is needed. More can be expected with regard to direct impact from the pre-school education activity as this will be implemented in 50 kindergartens in already existing pre-school facilities in areas with many Roma and will involve 50 specially trained teachers and an equivalent number of assistant teachers. In whole-day care, Roma assistants will support 140 teachers and 30 experts and around 1,000 children together with their families in 70 primary schools.

56. SR-0103.01 can lead to a substantial impact in terms of improvement of Roma educational standards thanks to re-integration of Roma pupils and promotion of tolerance, particularly via re-integration of Roma pupils and better equipped school facilities. The Component foresees direct impact on 'transitional classes' only in 20 named special schools paired with 20 primary schools. Accepting that as a pilot, this activity is expected to be extended if successful from the 15 involved advisory centres to the whole country. Thus, we can accept a pretty satisfactory impact on the majority of Roma children.

57. Direct beneficiaries of the SR-0103.02 intervention represent only 30 out of more than 600 Roma settlements in Slovakia. So the immediate impact in resolving unacceptable living conditions, apart from the benefiting municipalities, will be rather small. However it could be evaluated positively that at least in some cases also the non-Roma citizens will benefit from the Phare assistance. SR-0103.02 should have some positive impact also on the employment of the Roma, as there is an intention to recruit them in the infrastructure works. It will be inevitable for impact that this Phare assistance is complemented by the government's Social Housing Programme as foreseen in programme documents.

2.5 Sustainability

58. Overall prospects for sustainability are good. However, some uncertainties that vary from one Component to another exist with regards to the sustainability of results achieved.

59. Most of the outputs achieved by SR-9913.01 and SK-0104.02 are likely to be sustainable, even if it is sometimes difficult to see them guaranteed at an often early stage of implementation. The respective IT applications are one of the SCA priorities and are largely financed from Slovak resources in parallel, so the administrative support and commitment to these priorities is secured. Defined risks to sustainability in the form of delayed legislation harmonisation, aligned customs and taxation policies at national level and establishment of good co-operation of customs administration with border police and other relevant institutions remain valid.

60. It is too soon to forecast any sustainable outcomes of SR-0108 since no activities have begun so far. However, no particular risks were identified and the respective legislation and administrative structures allowing smooth implementation are present. Thus some prospects for ensuring sustainability are given. One of the most important items in this will be the level of capability of the MoJ and JC to absorb the offered assistance.

61. Sustainability of the results achieved by SK-0008.01 is facing a variety of risks. It is mainly reflected by the concern on the implementation capacity of the OoG and the LEAs, which materialised significantly mainly due to the factual non-existent overall co-ordination body at the OoG as well as serious lack of administrative capacity dealing with particular Phare activities at the MoI. Both can significantly hamper the finalisation of the remaining activities, as well as, if not remedied accordingly in a short term, could potentially become a serious obstacle for further implementation of follow-up programmes under FM 2002 and 2003. The political support to combat corruption in Slovakia generally exists and is therefore not subject to concerns.

62. The long-term sustainability for SK-0008.02 is likely to be enhanced by the sufficient contribution of the twinning with regard to the policy development at Governmental level. Delivery of the relevant equipment, complementary to the twinning has been secured. The identified risks to successful implementation of the NPFAD are a co-operative environment between all sectors and agencies involved in the anti-drug policy. As regards Phare, some follow-up to enhance the sustainability of the results of the 2000 Component would be desirable under FM 2003.

63. A lot of stress has been given in assuring sustainability of the 2000 and 2001 Roma-related Programmes, at least in the short/mid-term. However, long-term sustainability of most of the projects remains unclear. In the absence of self-sustainability, further continuation of currently Phare funded activities depends mostly on external financing (mostly from the side of municipalities). A further step in this direction will be done again by Phare, since additional support for this area is being made available under the upcoming 2002 Roma assistance. SK-0002, under its first sub-programme will continue to support two (out of ten) CCs established under Phare 1998. Sustainability of CCs is now guaranteed for at least one year via an agreement for funding their running costs. Although 30 field-workers will be selected for the 21-week training course only 20 are expected to be employed in CCs by civic associations for a minimum of one-year, with no sustainability for those rejected. After initial problems we are pretty positive about the sustainability of the twinning project as this should be secured via the approval of the comprehensive Roma Strategy and backed by clearly devoted pre-committed

financial means until 2010 by the Slovak Government, shortly after the cut-off date of this IE, thus represent the key output of the Phare assistance including the transfer of key know-how. Sustainability of the assistance focusing on training/re-training of Roma under the second sub-programme should be at least partially secured via a special agreement for continuation with Phare activities for up to six years between the NLO and the three involved training companies (running also the three incubators). Further guarantees exist from the side of NLO, such as follow-up counselling courses for trainers and counsellors or further re-training, work experience or public works for young Roma trainees (further six months), new job offerings for leavers of the incubator training. However we remain sceptical about sustainability and possibilities of employment of Roma entirely in traditional manual trades. The relevant legislation ensuring the functioning of assistant teachers and alternative education including 'the mother and child' approach was approved in summer 2002. Also municipalities, which are according to the latest decentralisation stage responsible for financing the running cost of educational institutions, confirmed a two-year commitment of further funding of the Phare funded activities. Similar letters were provided by the involved schools. However, longer term sustainability remains unclear even for the third sub-programme.

64. As most of the SR-0103.01 assistance represents supplies to kindergartens, schools and community centres these should be either self-sustainable or in the case of CCs the similar arguments apply as with SK-2000. The TA in the area of re-integration of Roma children to normal schools shows pretty good prospects with regard to sustainability, particularly once a new testing regime is implemented country-wide.

65. SR-0103.02 shows mixed prospects with regard to sustainability. The TA part has performed quite poorly with this regard due to a very limited transfer of know-how to the RSDA in the area of preparation of tender documentation according to EU rules. The actual sustainability of the construction works should be assured according to the signed Memoranda of Understanding, when the municipalities should take over the constructed infrastructure. Nevertheless this pilot infrastructure intervention in 30 settlements would require firm commitments from the side of the Government to continue with the relevant parts of the Roma strategies in order to achieve long-term sustainability.

2.6 Specific Issues

66. There were no special issued to be reported during this IE.

3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

Relevance

67. Overall the individual Components under evaluation are relevant or even highly relevant for the Sector, however have often suffered from design shortcomings, like very broad definition of WOs and IOs. SK-0002 is too ambitious bearing in mind the limited time for implementation. SR-0103.02 as an infrastructure intervention would require a more binding conditionality assuring the early solving of land ownership issues, together with a clear Government's commitment for future continuation of these activities. As regards the IAs defined for the Programmes, some of them lack reference to evaluation criteria, due to their vague qualitative and quantitative values (SR-9913.01, SR-0104.02 and SK-0008.01). On the other hand the measurable IAs (SR-0008.02 and SK-0002, SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02) require regular calculations, which should also become an integrated part of the improved sectoral monitoring process, expected to start in spring 2003. Twinning arrangements are mostly oriented towards assistance in legislative areas rather than institutional building but could be in the main regarded as helpful. In certain cases, however they are headed towards over-ambitious goals in the outset (SR-0008.01, SR-0008.02, SK-0002) while sometimes the length of implementation period has been underestimated (SK-0008.02). The use of twinning, TA as well as equipment investments was in general regarded as well-sequenced and complementary, so the correlation of technologies and relevant expertise absorption has been secured in most of the cases (SR-9913.01, SR-0104.02, SK-0008.01, SK-0008.02 and SR-0108.02). The main exceptions are SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02 as these represent mostly investment projects with little proportion of TA.

Efficiency

68. Efficiency of most of the Components under implementation is adequate with the main exceptions of SK-0008.01 and SR-0103.02. Here, this situation calls for immediate improvements with regards to present as well as to future activities. The co-ordination of twinning activities was in general well supported by regular steering committee meetings, where applicable (with the exception of SK-0008.01). The SK-0008.01 Twinning has suffered, since time of the previous IE, from the factual ceasing of an appropriate Slovak counterpart and delivery of the twinning assistance has been secured only by informal and direct channels established between the respective PAA and some members of the Government. In the main the 2000 and 2001 Roma Programmes seem to be well co-ordinated with the SHRM taking the pro-active lead in this regard. However some management and co-ordination problems have occurred particularly on the side of the RSDA (SR-0103.02), mainly due to lack of experienced staff, which has materialised also in the low quality of the respective MR. The SK-0002 twinning has suffered from delays both at the start of the project and also during and after the election period in 2002; reporting and delivery of know-how needs to be improved by the EU twinning partner. Also the SR-0103.02 FWC has not performed as expected since the contractors delivered their work with delays and in an unacceptable quality. Moreover, in this regard the use of foreign assistance for preparation of technical documentation is questionable as such capacities exist locally. Also due to delays in pre-construction stages some concerns exist with regard to timely completion of all the planned activities under SR-0103.02. As regards commitment/disbursement figures, all the 1999 and 2000 Components are adequately committed in amounts exceeding 90 per cent, though mostly suffering from apparent very last minute commitment. However, insufficient understanding of procedures and delays on the side

of the MoI/ IT department led to the unfavourable situation that M€ 0.160, originally re-allocated to the fight against corruption, could not be spent in accordance with timetable and procedures. With the positive exception of SR-0108.01 no improvement has been observed early committing of the 2001 programmes. Individual disbursement figures vary from one Component to another, however regarding the time remaining until the end of their disbursement periods, there is room for improvement. The actual rate and use of some co-financing allocations, mainly for SR-9913.01 and SK-0008.02 is not fully clear and hard to identify, based on the information received from the NF. The insufficient staffing situation for Phare purposes is demonstrated by a number of vacancies, which still exist in all implementing authorities under evaluation. Other key counterparts, namely CFCU, NAC and ECD performed their tasks in accordance with given Phare rules.

Effectiveness

69. Effectiveness for most of the Components is difficult to predict due to an often early stage of their physical implementation. Due to their design and time left for implementation we can be pretty positive that the majorities of IOs will be met. SR-9913.01 has already resulted in the Comprehensive Border Management Strategy and the hardware infrastructure which to be implemented and interconnected with those currently in use in EU member states prior the accession in 2004. However, lack of permanent co-ordination within SR-0008.01 has so far resulted in fewer effects, than originally expected at the time of the previous IE. Some tangible effectiveness can be reported for SK-0008.02, mainly with regards to the draft strategy for conformity with EU standards and training of social workers dealing with drug addicts. Further effectiveness, mainly towards Drug Information System development will be achieved upon delivery of the requested equipment. Effectiveness of SR-0104.02 or the SR-0108.01 is not clear yet, due to the early stage of these Programmes, but prospects are good in general. The SK-0002 twinning project does not show good performance yet with regard to its effectiveness due to delays in its implementation. However, provided that the twinning will materialise in the comprehensive Roma Strategy, which should be prepared by the PAA and his team, there are positive expectations on effectiveness. The only project which has brought concrete, however mostly poor, effects from the Phare 2001 Roma Programmes was the FWC on preparation of technical documentation for the first group of 11 settlements and ToRs for the works in the rest of the 30 settlements. Overall effectiveness of SR-0103.02 is being jeopardised due to delays in preparation of technical documentation, due to some unsolved problems of land ownership and due to the unclear situation with completion of the State Social Housing Programme.

Impact

70. Most of the Components under evaluation, if successfully delivered will produce a certain impact in their respective fields, contributing to the WO of the entire Sector. Even in a short term, SR-9913 and SR-0104.02, where the political priorities are clearly given, the assistance will call for impact on the framework of customs data processing and exchange within Slovakia as well as EU countries; it is likely that relevant systems will enable this prior to the Slovak EU accession. SK-0008.01 and SK-0008.02, due to their complexity are also capable to produce a certain impact on absorption of the relevant *Acquis*, by decreasing the number of fields for potential corruption as well as drug addiction and drug trafficking cases within a longer term. SR-0108.02 might result in a positive impact on the lowered number of pending cases at courts, if it is well delivered and received. SK-0002 shows so far mixed results with regard to impact, particularly with some pessimistic expectations for the Roma unemployment and tolerance issues; more can be expected from the impact from the education part and from the country-wide dissemination of the concepts of Roma assistants in schools, and the 'mother

and child' principle as a part of the valid legislation. The SR-0103.01 pilot activity has a potential to have a broader impact on re-integration of Roma pupils via the involvement of the country-wide network of advisory centres and no extra costs needed when disseminating the new know-how. For SR-0103.02 the direct beneficiaries of the infrastructure support represent only 30 out of more than 600 Roma settlements in Slovakia, which reflects only a minor direct impact on the overall situation.

Sustainability

71. Projections of sustainability for the assistance under the Sector are in general sufficient. Particularly in the long-term this requires firm commitment from the recipient side to continue with the Phare initiated activities. For SR-9913.01 and SR-0104.02 sustainability of results in terms of customs information systems, once implemented, is secured by its prioritising by the domestic authorities. Although it is too soon to forecast any sustainable outcomes of SR-0108.01, due to the presence of the administrative and, to certain extent, legislative framework to be complemented by the assistance, a positive conclusion can be made so far. Sustainability of SR-0008.01 and SR-0008.02 will need to be secured in the longer term perspective and thus, the necessity for follow-up Programmes maintaining and developing the results is crucial. We are quite positive in projecting sustainability of the SK-0002 twinning via delivering the long term Roma Strategy. When assuring sustainability for instance for CC, school institutions and unemployment activities, projections are not clear yet. We remain especially sceptical about sustainability of the SK-0002 employment sub-programme as this focuses mainly on employment of Roma in traditional manual trades (depending also on the learning capacity of individual participants). SR-0103.01 and SR-0103.02, comprising mostly investment interventions should be sustainable, especially after being safeguarded via commitments from the side of involved municipalities. Also the TA part under SR-0103.01 shows good prospects for sustainability, particularly once the new testing regime has been implemented country-wide. On the other hand the TA provided under SR-0103.02 seems to perform quite poorly in terms of sustainable transfer of know-how to the RSDA.

Conclusion	Recommendation	Output	Reference /Paragraph	Responsibility	Deadline	Debriefing Results
The SK-0008.01 Twinning has suffered, since time of the previous Interim evaluation, from the factual ceasing of an appropriate Slovak counterpart. Delivery of twinning assistance has been secured only by informal and direct channels established between the respective Pre-Accession Adviser and some members of the Government.	National Aid Co-ordinator should immediately ensure that a new Sectoral Aid Co-ordinator will be appointed and that sufficient staff is made operational for the proper management co-ordination of the SK-0008.01 'Fight Against Corruption' Component. One of the first tasks of the new Sectoral Aid Co-ordinator should be to call a steering committee meeting for the SK-0008.01 Programme, in order to follow up the progress made and to agree on the remaining steps necessary to achieve the given objectives of the assistance.	Improved overall co-ordination and management	33, 68	National Aid Co-ordinator	With immediate effect	
A real threat exists with regard to achieving the planned results for SR-0103.02, due to delays in preparing technical documentation and also due unsolved problems of land ownership for at least 3 villages. Materialisation of the possible infrastructure effects is also jeopardised by the unclear situation with the completion of the State Social Housing Programme.	Regional Support Development Agency needs immediately to increase the speed on preparing and contracting the construction works under SR-0103.02. Moreover, the Agency should also initiate that progress is done with regard to the complementarity of the State Social Housing Programme and should regularly inform the European Commission Delegation on the progress achieved. In the event that – due to further delays- the original implementation schedule appears to be not realistic anymore, the Aid Co-ordination Unit, together with the European Commission Delegation should consider in time the re-allocation of parts of the SR-0103.02 funds towards other recipient areas.	Improved efficiency	35, 38, 49, 68, 69	Regional Development Support Agency European Commission Delegation, Aid Co-ordination Unit	With immediate effect	
In the main the 2000 and 2001 Roma Programmes seem to be well co-ordinated with the Section for Human Rights and Minorities taking the lead with this regard. However, close co-ordination on the side of the Regional Development Support Agency needs to be improved. Implementing capacity of the Agency seems to represent a	Office of the Government/ Section for Human Rights and Minorities and Regional Development Support Agency need immediately to formalise co-ordination of their activities via, for instance, establishing regular monthly meetings covering the Roma Programmes. Moreover, Regional Development Support Agency needs to improve its monitoring tasks in order comply with the Phare requirements for Monitoring Reports. If necessary relevant in-house training should be organised by the Regional Development Support Agency in project cycle management with the stress on	Improved co-ordination, programming and monitoring	35, 36, 68	Office of the Government/ Section for Human Rights and Minorities, Regional Development Support Agency	With immediate effect	

problem due to its lack of experience in implementing Phare projects, with most of its staff being rather new. Delays in contracting but also low performance of monitoring functions have been observed.	tendering procedures and monitoring.					
The SK-0002 twinning has so far not showed good performance, mostly due to delays in its implementation. Moreover, potential effects of study visits might be lost due to problems with their financing. Also proper assistance of twinning short-term experts has suffered from a lack of outputs in form of written documents.	Office of the Government/ Section for Human Rights and Minorities together with the Pre-Accession Adviser for the SK-0002 twinning project, representing the French Partner, should immediately solve the funding of study visits as foreseen in the twinning covenant. In addition the Pre-Accession Adviser together with his short-term experts should improve the quality of reporting and should secure that written documents from the various twinning missions are regularly produced and disseminated broadly, in order to serve as reference materials and support the know-how transfer.	Improved efficiency and effectiveness	37, 48, 68, 69	Office of the Government/ Section for Human Rights and Minorities, Pre-Accession Adviser;	With immediate effect	
As a direct consequence of understaffing and incoherent management of Phare activities at the Ministry of Interior, M€ 0.160 re-allocated to the SK-0008.01 investment part, could not be contracted in time and in accordance with given procedures.	Ministry of Interior is strongly advised to make an immediate action on establishing a sufficiently staffed and educated department dealing with Phare issues, in order to ensure efficient management and effective absorption of the assistance. Immediate improvements are necessary not only with regard to the on-going assistance but much more in conjunction with the upcoming 2002 and 2003 Phare interventions.	Improved administrative capacity for Phare assistance	33, 68	Ministry of Interior	With immediate effect	
Insufficient staffing situation for Phare purposes is demonstrated by a number of vacancies which still exist in all implementing authorities under evaluation. Administrative capacity at the Office of Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities has deteriorated after November 2002 when some World Bank support finished and the Office lost five of	Respective ministries, government bodies and other institutions responsible for Phare implementation in co-operation with the Office for State Civil Service should immediately make progress in securing full and competent staffing of the implementing authorities. The Office of the Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities should at least raise their staff to their minimum levels, covered in by the state budget. Moreover staff needs to be continuously trained in the Phare project cycle management, thus securing also improved quality of implementation and monitoring.	Improved administrative capacity	36, 68	Respective ministries and government agencies, Office for State Civil Service	With immediate effect	

its key employees.								
The rate and use of some co-financing allocations provided by the National Fund, mainly SR-9913.01, is not clear and even hard to identify.	National Fund should improve the collection and record keeping on the co-financing provisions of the individual beneficiaries, in order to ensure timely and proper information of these complementary funds as predefined in the Programme Documentation and allowing efficient monitoring of their actual use. More specifically the National Fund should provide the European Commission Delegation with a detailed written statement how and when the SR-9913.01 co-financing provision in the amount of M€ 7.000 is being effectively committed and disbursed.	Improved monitoring on the provision of national-co financing	42, 68	National Fund	With immediate effect			
For a number of evaluated Components the Indicators of Achievement are rather poorly defined, sometimes even not applicable as Indicators and could be used only as a minor reference to the given evaluation criteria.	Aid Co-ordination Unit together with involved implementing authorities should initiate a participatory process in order to refine Indicators of Achievement and making them applicable for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Improvements are particularly requested for SK-0108.01 and SR-0104.02. Proposals for improved Indicators, which might be possibly considered by the relevant Parties, are presented in Annex 1.	Improved monitoring and measurability of progress	24, 26, 67	Aid Co-ordination Unit, Office of the Government, Slovak Customs Administration	With immediate effect			

3.2 Performance rating

	SR-9913.01	SR-0104.02	SR-0108.01	SK-0008.01	SK-0008.02	SK-0002	SR-0103.01	SR-0103.02	Sector
Relevance	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Efficiency	1	1	1	-1	1	0	1	-1	1
Effectiveness	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	-1	0
Impact	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1
Sustainability	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall rating of the components of the sector is considered to be									
Verbal overall rating	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory

Ratings guide: -2 unacceptable; -1 poor; 0 sufficient/adequate; +1 good; +2 excellent.

72. The 'Justice and Home Affairs, Minorities and Public Administration' Monitoring Sector is rated as: Satisfactory.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF SECTOR OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

Indicators of Achievement	Valid as Indicator	Remarks	Reference to evaluation criteria
SR-9913			
Number of tasks accomplished by the selected Blueprints: Legislation, Revenue Collection, Border and Inland Control, Investigation and Enforcement, Computerisation	yes	Indicator valid, however not applicable with regards to quantitative measurability, without specific date against which a progress is to be measured	Effectiveness
SR-0104.02			
Establishment of the interfaces to the international customs information systems.	no	Indicator not applicable, related to the Programme, however activity oriented, without any tools allowing its measurability as well as target date against which a progress should be measured.	Effectiveness
Roll-out of the national domain system functionality	no	Indicator not applicable and/or useful as a progress tool; not measurable neither qualitatively nor quantitatively.	Effectiveness
SR-0108.01			
Presidents and Vice-Presidents of courts appointed by the Judicial Council	no	No direct relationship to the assistance being delivered.	Effectiveness
Number of pending cases at courts decreased by 30%	yes	Indicator applicable, quantified, however without sufficient specification (basis, progress target date).	Impact
SK-0008.01			
Administrative discretion of the public sector is diminished	yes	Valid, however, not measurable either quantitatively, or with a specific target and completion date against which progress could be measured. Not applicable for practical use.	
Number of licences, concessions and permits issues by the state decreases	yes	Valid; connected to the Programme; although not measurable either qualitatively or quantitatively	Impact
Criteria for issuing licences, concessions and subsidies clarified	yes	Valid, however, not applicable; the Indicator has not been quantified with a specific target and completion date against which progress could be measured; also the qualitative specification of an Indicator is missing. Not applicable for practical use	Impact
Number of public administration officials trained in public procurement	yes	Valid, however, not applicable the Indicator has not been quantified with a specific target and completion date against which progress could be measured. Not applicable for practical use	Impact

Population displays lessened tolerance to corrupt behaviour	yes	Valid, however, not applicable, the Indicator has not been quantified with a specific target and completion date against which progress could be measured. Not applicable for practical use	Impact
Increased number of successfully prosecuted corruption cases in 2003 in comparison to 2000	yes	Valid; the comparison of the two years' results creates opportunity for statistical evaluation	Impact
Increased number of corruption related investigations in 2003 in comparison to 2000	yes	Valid; the comparison of the two years' results creates opportunity for statistical evaluation	Impact
LEAs capable of efficient communication on corruption-related matters	yes	Valid, however, the Indicator has not been quantified with a specific target and completion date against which progress could be measured; also the qualitative specification of an indicator is missing	Impact
SK-0008.02			
Decreased number of first treated young addicts especially – adolescent people reduced by 10%	yes	Valid, the Indicator has been quantified, but without a specific target and completion date against which progress could be measured;	Impact
Increased amount of drug seizures by 10%	yes	Valid, the Indicator has been quantified, but without a specific target and completion date against which progress could be measured;	Impact
SK-0002			
Number of Roma graduates at all level of education increased (by 10 % in 2003 compared to 2001)	Yes	Indicator is in general applicable, however influenced also by macro developments in the country	Effectiveness, impact
Number of Roma finding permanent employment increased (by 15% in 2003 compared to 2001)	Yes	Indicator is in general applicable, however influenced also by macro developments in the country	Effectiveness, impact
SR-0103.01			
Increased number of Roma graduates at all levels of education (by 10% in 2004 compared to 2002)	Yes	Indicator is in general applicable, however influenced also by macro developments in the country	Effectiveness, impact
Increased number of Roma community members participating in the education system (by 30% in 2004 compared to 2002)	Yes	Indicator is in general applicable, however influenced also by macro developments in the country	Effectiveness, impact
SR-0103.02			
Utilities (water, transport, electricity) for up to 52.000 citizens in the 30 selected municipalities in line with EU standards	Yes	Indicator is applicable, however misses the time line	Effectiveness, impact
Living standards for up to 20 % of the Roma living in settlements improved	Yes	Indicator is applicable, however misses the time line	Effectiveness, impact
Conditions created for participation of up to 20 municipalities in the Social Housing Programme	Yes	Indicator is applicable, however misses the time line	Effectiveness

Proposed Indicators of Achievement

Indicators of Achievement	Reference to evaluation criteria
SR-0108 - Number of pending cases at courts in 2004, decreased by 30%, compared to 2002.	Impact
SR-0104.02 - All the necessary interfaces to the international customs information systems are established and fully operational prior to EU accession in May 2004.	Effectiveness
SR-9913.01 - Integrated Customs Strategy implemented and Customs Information System made operational by the second half of 2004.	Effectiveness
SK-0008.01 - CPI increased by 1.5 points in 2004 compared to 2002	Impact

ANNEX 2. LIST OF INTERVIEWS

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Ministry of Education of the SR Department of European Integration Stromova 1 SK-813 30 Bratislava	Mr Vladimir Belovic	19/12/2002
Office of the Government of the SR Section of Human Rights and Minorities Namestie slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms Maria Cabova	17/12/2002
Ministry of Construction and Regional Development Regional Development Support Agency Spitalska 8 SK-816 44 Bratislava	Mr Jan Bicko	20/12/2002
Office of the Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities Namestie slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mr Michel Digne	18/12/2002
Slovak Customs Directorate/IT Department Mierova 23 SR-815 11 Bratislava 1	Ms. Zuzana Durajova	19/12/02
Ministry of Interior/IT Department Pribinova 2 SK-812 72 Bratislava	Mr. Vladimir Handzo	19/12/02 /01/03
General Prosecutor's Office/IT Department Sturova 2 SK-812 85 Bratislava	Mr. Miloslav Hecko	19/12/02
Ministry of Interior/IT Department Pribinova 2 SK-812 72 Bratislava	Mr. Stanislav Hrda	19/12/02
Ministry of Interior/Department of Foreign Affairs and European Integration Pribinova 2 SK-812 72 Bratislava	Marian Hujo	9/01/03
Office of The Government/General Secretariat Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Namestie Slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mr. Jiri Francik	4/12/02
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Namestie slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms Katarina Homolova	17/12/2002 08/01/2003
Delegation of the European Commission Panska 3 SK-811 01 Bratislava	Ms. Denisa Ivanova	13/12/02 17/01/02
Slovak Customs Directorate/IT Department Mierova 23 SR-815 11 Bratislava 1	Mr. Juraj Karkus	19/12/2002
Ministry of Justice/International Law Department Zupne Namestie 13 SK-813 11 Bratislava	Mr. Julius Kralik	10/12/2002

Office of the Government of the SR Section of Human Rights and Minorities Namestie slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms Jana Kviecinska	17/12/2002
Delegation of the European Commission Panska 3 SK-811 01 Bratislava	Mr. Thilo Moeller Task Manager/Twinning Co-ordinator	17/12/02
Ministry of Interior IT and Telecommunications Department Pribinova 2 SK-81272	Mr. Jozef Mok	9/01/03
Office of The Government/General Secretariat Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Namestie Slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mr. Alojz Nociar	4/12/02
Office of the Government of the SR Section of Human Rights and Minorities Namestie slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms Kinga Novotna	17/12/2002
Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities Namestie slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms Klara Orgovanova	18/12/2002
Central Finance and Contracting Unit Mlynske Nivy 61 SK-821 09 Bratislava	Ms. Zora Paulikova	10/01/02* 22/01/2003
Central Finance and Contracting Unit Mlynske Nivy 61 SK-821 09 Bratislava	Mr Daniela Perlakiova	20/12/2002
Ministry of Construction and Regional Development Regional Development Support Agency Spitalska 8 SK-816 44 Bratislava	Ms Anna Polniserova	20/12/2002
Government Office of the Slovak republic Stefanikova 2 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mr. Jorge Angel Espina Ramos	9/12/02
Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic Stefanovicova 5 SK-81782 Bratislava	Mr. Salvatore Recano	9/12/02
Delegation of the European Commission Panska 3 SK-811 01 Bratislava	Ms Ivana Skodova	16/12/2002
Ministry of Construction and Regional Development Agency for Regional Development Support Agency Spitalska 8 SK-816 44 Bratislava	Mr Julius Slovak	20/12/2002
Ministry of Education of the SR EU Policy and Programme Dept. Hanulova 5/b SK-813 30 Bratislava	Ms Julia Stepankova	19/12/2002
National Labour Office EU Policy and Programme Dept. Zupne nam. 5-6 SK-812 67 Bratislava	Ms Martina Ticha	19/12/2002

Institute for Public Affairs Hviezdoslavovo nam 15 SK-811 02 Bratislava	Mr Michal Vasecka	20/12/2002
Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic/Department of European integration and European Funds Stefanovicova 5 SK-81782 Bratislava	Ms. Tatiana Veberova	3/12/02
Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic Namestie Slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms. Mario Vircik	12/12/2002
Central Finance and Contracting unit Mlynske Nivy 61 SK-821 09 Bratislava	Mr Martin Zilak	20/12/2002 22/01/2003
<i>Telephone interviews are indicated with * and e-mail/fax correspondence with **</i>		

ANNEX 3. LIST OF DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE INTERIM EVALUATION

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
Delegation of the European Commission	27. November 2002	Official Letter to the Slovak Prime Minister on Sectoral Aid Coordinator issue for SK-0008.01
Ministry of Justice /International Law department	November 2002	Twinning Covenant SR01/IB/JHA/01&SR-0108
Ministry of Finance	2001	Comprehensive Border Management Strategy/Twinning Covenant SR/99IB/FI-03
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain	2001	PAAAs 3rd and 4 th Quarterly Report SK/IB/JH-01
Office of the Government	18/10/2001	Twinning Covenant SK00/IB/JH-01
Office of the Government	2001	Twinning Covenant SK00/IB/JHA/02
Government of the Slovak Republic/ General Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control	1997	National Programme for Fight Against Drugs
MoF	2001	Twinning Covenant-SR99/IB/FI-03
MoF/Customs Agency Italy	2001	SR/99/IB/FI-03-Comprehensive Border Management Strategy
Office of Government/GS	December 2002	Final Report-Twinning
CFCU	January 2001	Financial and Contractual data for JHA Sector
EMS Consortium	April 30 2002	R/SK/JHA/02.118 Interim Evaluation
Ministry of Finance	2001	NPAA 2001 Customs Union, Chapter 25
Government of the Slovak Republic/ European Commission	2000	Financing Memorandum and Project Fiches SK-0002
Government of the Slovak Republic/ European Commission	2001	Financing Memorandum and Project Fiches SR-0103.01 and 02
Aid Co-ordination Unit of the Office of Government of the SR	May 2002	Monitoring Report No M/SR/JHA/010010
Aid Co-ordination Unit of the Office of Government of the SR	October 2002	Monitoring Report No M/SR/JHA/02002
Government of the SR and RACINE, France	December 2001	Twinning Covenant Nr. SK0002/SK00/IB-OT-01 for the twinning project under SK-0002
RACINE France	May-October 2002	Progress Reports Nr. 1-3
Office of the Government of the SR	2002	Terms of Reference for Technical Assistance, and Technical Specifications under SK-0002
Office of the Government of the SR	2002	Terms of Reference and Technical Specifications for TA and Supplies under SR-0103.01 and 02 Projects
Ministry of Construction and Regional Development SR	August 2002	Inception and Interim Reports for TA under SR-0103.02 Project
RDSA	December 2002	Progress Report on SR-0103.02

Documents requested but not made available (with reasons):

None

ANNEX 4. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ADOPTION OF THE *ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE* (NPAA)

Legal Act	Priority Action Code	Activity/Measure	Responsible Body	Implementation Date	Cost Estimate
Customs Union					
	<i>Short -term priority</i>				2001 State Budget: 313.285 MSKK Other Sources (including Phare): 80.334 MSKK 2002 State Budget: 1,334.100 MSKK Other Sources (including Phare): 211.500 MSKK 2003 State Budget 806.230 MSKK 2004 State Budget 600.666 MSKK
Customs Act		Adopt the act.		1.7.2001	
Law on the measures related to imports, exports and re-exports of goods that violate certain intellectual and industrial property rights.		Adopt the act.		1 July 2001	
		Adopt Government regulation issuing the Customs Tariff for 2002.		1 January 2002	
		Provide technical equipment for the control hall at the border crossing in Vyšné Nemecké, complete necessary infrastructure and equipment for phytosanitary and veterinary services.		1 January 2002	

		Increase number of staff of the customs administration, with regard to administering excise duty on mineral oils: 1. preparation for the administration of excise duty on mineral oils, 2. completion of the departments of customs administration to carry out the administration of the excise duty on mineral oils, in relation to the organisational structure of customs administration.		1. January 2002	
		Publish Integrated Tariff		1 March 2002	
	<i>Medium-term priorities</i>				
		Complete the customs-technical laboratory and finalise the first phase of accreditation of the customs-technical laboratory by audit and application for accreditation.		End 2002	
		Establish separate department – customs criminal department.		End 2002	
		Provide technical equipment and staffing for the respective expert departments of the Ministry of Finance and the customs administration (training, professional and language training, establishment of a department for EU integration, establishment of		Ongoing, through the end of 2002	

		a department for the administration of the Integrated Tariff).			
		Enhance technical standards of the existing customs information system and implement new subsystems with the required functionality according to the <i>acquis communautaire</i> .		Ongoing, through the end of 2003	
		Prepare the customs administration for the full administration of other excise duties and completion of units of customs administration involved in the administration of excise duties.			
		Prepare customs administration for tasks resulting from the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU (CAP).		ongoing, through the end of 2004	
Visa Policy	<i>Short-term priorities</i>				
		Prepare an updated version of the Concept of Visa Policy.	MoI, MFA	1/7/2001	
		Set up an on-line system for the issuance of visas and the central visa register.	MoI, MFA	1/9/2001	2001 State Budget: SKK 52m 2002 State Budget: SKK 59.9m 2003 State Budget: SKK 75.6m 2004 State Budget: SKK 99.3m
		Issue a list of countries whose nationals are required to be in possession of airport	MoI, MFA	1/10/2001	

		visas.			
Control of the External Borders	<i>Short-term priorities</i>				
Police Force Act		Amend the Act.	MoI	1/1/2002	
Act on the Stay of Aliens on the Territory of the SR		Adopt the Act.	MoI, MFA	1/1/2002	
	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>				
		Rebuild the international airports into the Schengen-type ones.	MoTPT	1/1/2004	2003 State Budget: SKK 4m
		Strengthening of legal and physical protection of the external border.	MoI	2004	2001 State Budget: 119m 2002 State Budget: SKK 136.85m 2003 State Budget: SKK 172.55m 2004 State Budget: SKK 226.10m
Migration	<i>Short-term priorities</i>				
Government Resolution on the Specimen Readmission Agreement		Adopt the resolution and harmonise it with the 1994 specimen readmission agreement of the EU.	MoJ, MFA	1/9/2001	
		Improve the infrastructure of border crossings and employ appropriate technical equipment for the detection of illegal migrants with specific emphasis on the state borders with Ukraine and Hungary.	MoI	1/1/2002	2001 State Budget: SKK 35m 2002 State Budget: SKK 40.25m 2003 State Budget: SKK 50.75m 2004 State Budget: SKK 66.50m

		Prepare a proposal for setting up of facilities for aliens pending expulsion.	MoI	1/1/2002	
	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>	Prepare a project for introducing uniform residence permit cards for aliens.	MoI	1/1/2003	
		Prepare a project for introducing a uniform format of travel documents for the expulsion of aliens.	MoI	1/1/2003	
Law on Travel Documents		Draft the law and implement a project for issuance of travel documents in the EU format.	MoI	1/1/2003	
		Prepare readmission agreements with Belarus, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Russian Federation, Socialist Republic of Vietnam.	MoI	2003 2003 2004 2005 2005	
		Implement the objectives of the Concept of Border and Alien Police with a view of Schengen integration.	MoI	1/1/2004	
		Review, reinstate and prepare for signature readmission agreements whose wording is harmonised with the 1994 specimen readmission agreement of the European Union.	MoI	1/1/2004	

Asylum	<i>Short-term priorities</i>	Establish a centre for documentation and analysis of information on countries of migrants' origin.	MoI	1/1/2001	2001 State Budget: SKK 0.85m 2002 State Budget: SKK 1.58m 2003 State Budget: SKK 1.63m 2004 State Budget: SKK 1.67m
		Strengthening of capacity of immigration officers to perform asylum procedures.	MoI	2001	2001-11-26 State Budget: SKK 1.24m
		Establish a Refugee Centre in Eastern Slovakia.	MoI	2001	2001 state Budget: SKK 15.97m 2002 State Budget: SKK 13.58m 2003 State Budget: SKK 13,40m 2004 State Budget: SKK 13.70m
	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>				
Act on Refugees		Adopt the act.	MoI	1/1/2003	
Schengen Information System	<i>Short-term priorities</i>	Establish an inter-ministerial working group on Schengen.	MoI	1/6/2001	
		Prepare an Action Plan for Schengen Implementation.	MoI	1/7/2001	
		Set up a separate organisational unit within the Ministry of Interior for cooperation with the independent body for personal data protection in information system.	MoI	1/7/2001	

	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>	Set up the National Schengen Information System and a technical support unit to track persons and things.	MoI	1/1/2004	2001 State Budget: SKK 2.445m 2002 State Budget: SKK 12.33m 2003 State Budget: SKK 23.90m 2004 State Budget: SKK 35.47m
Combating Organised Crime, Police Co-operation					
	<i>Short-term priorities</i>	Issue an internal regulation on personal data protection in the police information system.	MoI	1/1/2001	
		Conclude a cooperation agreement between the Police Presidium and the Customs directorate on combating drug trafficking.	MoI	1/7/2001	
		Implement Action Plan on combating Organised Crime.	MoI, Police Presidium	2002	2001 State Budget: SKK 54.97m 2002 State Budget: SKK 154.97m
		Establish a special computer crime department within the Criminal Police Service.	Police Presidium	2002	2001 State Budget: SKK 0.31m 2002 State Budget: SKK 1.89m

	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>				
Penal Code		Re-codify the code.	MoJ	1/3/2003	
Criminal Procedure Code		Re-codify the code.	MoJ	1/3/2003	
		Adopt a regime for cross-border surveillance and pursuit of criminal offenders with EU member states.	MoI	1/1/2004	
		Establish a Centre for European Studies at the Police Academy.	MoI, Police Presidium	2002	2002 State Budget: SKK 7.48m 2003 State Budget: SKK 9.06m 2004 State Budget: SKK
	Establish Council for Fight against Crime at the Office of Government.	MoI, GoS	2001	2001 State Budget: SKK 2.93m 2002 State Budget: SKK 2.29m 2003 State Budget: SKK 2.45m 2004 State Budget: SKK 2.72m	
Combating Corruption	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>				
The Council of Europe's Civil Law Convention on Corruption		Ratify and implement the Convention.	Parliament	1/1/2004	
		Implement the National Programme for Fight Combating Corruption.	MoI, Police Presidium	2001	2001 State Budget: SKK 20.71m 2002 State Budget: SKK 22.31m 2003 State Budget: SKK 26.88m 2004 State Budget: SKK 31.45m

Drugs	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>	Implement the National Programme for Fight against Drugs.	Customs Directorate, Police Presidium	2004	2001 State Budget: SKK 50.65m 2002 State Budget: SKK 25.39m 2003 State Budget: SKK 30.39m 2004 State Budget: SKK 34.39m
		Establish a Central Hub for Drug Information System.	Deputy Prime Minister for Human and Minority Rights and Regional Development	2004	2001 State Budget: SKK 05m 2002 State Budget: SKK 4m 2003 State Budget: SKK 4.9m 2004 State Budget: SKK 8.7m
Terrorism	<i>Short-term priorities</i>				
		Adopt internal regulation on Sectoral Crisis Management.	MoI	1/1/2002	
	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>	Implement Joint Action on counter-terrorist competencies and Declaration on financing terrorism.	MoI, MoF	1/1/2002	
		Ensure exchange of information with Europol.	MoI	1/1/2003	2001 State Budget: SKK 2.07m 2002 State Budget: SKK 11.96m 2003 State Budget: SKK 18.53m 2004 State Budget: SKK 25.10m

		Ensure exchange of information and practical handling of requests within the Schengen networks.	MoI	1/1/2004	
		Ensure exchange of information and practical handling of requests within the network of liaison officers.	MoI	1/1/2006	2001 State Budget: SKK 5.10m 2002 State Budget: SKK 11.31m 2003 State Budget: SKK 18.13m 2004 State Budget: SKK 25.58m
Customs Co-operation	<i>Mid-term priority</i>				
		Implement agreements on mutual co-operation.	Customs Directorate	2002	2001 State Budget: SKK 0.07m 2002 0.14m
Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters	<i>Short-term priorities</i>				
Convention on Money Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime		Ratify the Convention.	Parliament	1/9/2001	
	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>				
		Implement the key acquis in the field of judicial cooperation and ensure compliance with the Schengen Implementation Agreement.	MoJ	1/1/2004	2001 State Budget: SKK 1.30m 2002 State Budget: SKK 1.53m 2003 State Budget: SKK 1.64m 2004 State Budget: SKK 1.90m
Judicial Co-operation in Civil Matters	<i>Short-term priorities</i>				
Convention on Protection		Ratify the Convention.	Parliament	1/1/2002	

of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption					
	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>				
Administrative Law		Re-codify the law.	MoJ	2003	
International Private and Administrative Law		Re-codify the law.	MoJ	2003	
Brussels and Rome Convention		Accede to the Convention.	Parliament	2004	
Co-ordination of Departments for European Integration at the MoI	<i>Mid-term priorities</i>				
		Co-ordination across the MoI and the Police Force.	MoI	2004	2001 State Budget: SKK 3.87m 2002 State Budget: SKK 6.11m 2003 State Budget: SKK 7.34m 2004 State Budget: SKK 8.76m
		Implementation of relevant EU regulations.	MoI	2004	2001 State Budget: SKK 3.09m 2003 State Budget: SKK3.59m 2004 State Budget: SKK4.08m
		Co-ordination within the Police Presidium.	Police Presidium	2004	2001 State Budget: SKK 22.53m 2002 State Budget: SKK 45.73m 2003 State Budget: SKK 67.72m 2004 State Budget: SKK 88.78m

Minorities					
	Short-term priorities				
Law on Human Rights' Ombudsman		Adoption of the law.	Parliament, Deputy Prime Minister for Human and Minority Rights and Regional Development	1/1/2002	
European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages		Ratification of the charter.	Parliament, Deputy Prime Minister for Human and Minority Rights and Regional Development	31/12/2001	2000: State Budget n.a. Phare
		Prepare a report on the implementation of the Phare project on Minority Tolerance Programme for 2000-2001.	Deputy Prime Minister for Human and Minority Rights and Regional Development	31/12/2001	M€3.8 2001: State Budget M€ 5 Phare M€ 5
		Prepare a project of the Minority Development Programme for 2001-2002 with M€ 5 allocation.	Deputy Prime Minister for Human and Minority Rights and Regional Development	31/12/2001	
		Prepare a project for setting up Central Node of Drug information Centrum System.	Deputy Prime Minister for Human and Minority Rights and Regional Development	30/09/2001	
		Strengthen the Office of Governments Commissioner on Roma Affairs by means of World Bank grant.	Deputy Prime Minister for Human and Minority Rights and Regional Development	31/12/2001	
		Prepare information on the status of preparation of the re-codification of the Roma language.	Government's Commissioner on Roma Affairs	31/12/2001	

		Evaluate public discussion on the problem of discrimination, public and domestic violence.	n.a.	31/12/2001
	Mid-term priorities			
		Complete the building of the system of institutions for effective protection of human rights in accordance with the amended law through the Office of the Ombudsman, National Centre for Human Rights, Centre Against Xenophobia.	Deputy Prime Minister for Human and Minority Rights and Regional Development, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family	continuous
		Permanently train teachers, judges, police in human rights area.	n.a.	continuous
		Create conditions for implementing provisions of the European Charter of Regional and Minority Languages within 12 months of its ratification.	n.a.	continuous
		Create conditions through the new school law for multicultural education in Slovakia, not only through ensuring the possibility of education in the mother tongue, but also through including multicultural issues into the curricula.	n.a.	2002
		Develop a comprehensive system of financing minority cultures.	n.a.	2002

	Ensure successful conditions for co-existence of Roma and non-Roma communities.	n.a.	Continuous
	Develop principles and mechanisms for effective teaching of children and young persons coming from socially dis-advantaged environment.	n.a.	continuous

ANNEX 5. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT / INTERIM EVALUATION AND FOLLOW-UP**Assessment / Interim Evaluation Reports No. IER/SK/JHA/02118 issued on 30 April 2002****Programmes/Components evaluated: SK 0008.01 Fight Against Corruption, SK 0008.02 Fight Against Drugs**

Recommendation number	Applied	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of Action/Remarks
4.1.1 The Steering Committee for the Slovak National Programme of Fight Against Corruption should be re-established or should be made fully operational as it is requested in the respective Project Fiche, in order to strengthen the overall co-ordination of all anti-corruption activities in the country. Furthermore, the Central Co-ordination Unit should ensure that the Steering Committee meets on regular basis; reviews activities related to the Programme and resolves any management, co-ordination and other issues evolving from the implementation.	No	MoI, MoJ, CCU, GPO	N.A.	Since the last SMSC where the issue of non-existence of Steering Committee has been criticised the Steering Committee has been organised on the regular monthly bases and all of the relevant stakeholders including the ECD have been participating. All of the projects related to the project fiche have been effectively evaluated and co-ordinated there.
4.1.2 The Pre-Accession Adviser for the SK 0008.01 'Fight Against Corruption' twinning together with the Central Co-ordination Unit should develop a timetable, for the key period March to June 2002, which identifies the specific legislative proposals currently before Parliament, that stand the best chance of being passed before the summer recess. The Pre-Accession Adviser should focus his attention essentially on these items since it is essential that the PAA input is devoted to the most important legislative activities.	Yes	PAA	N.A.	The recommendation has been fulfilled. The respective PAA has been providing the ECD with quarterly reports including specific legislative proposals on a regular way. The content of such regular reports is very exhaustive and it indicates in detail and describes all of the activities and legal inputs made by PAA on a comprehensive way.
4.1.3 The PAA for the SK 0008.01 'Fight Against Corruption' twinning should be immediately encouraged by the Central Co-ordination Unit and the European Commission Delegation to use, and to have access to sources of best practise, and have his attention directed, in particular, to models of 'anti-corruption agencies' in various parts of the world which are potentially relevant to Slovakia given the country's specific corruption problems and its administrative structures. This is directly relevant to his work on the proposed draft law on the Special Prosecutor's Office. Thus, in the context of draft law currently being considered in Slovakia, it may be desirable for the Special Prosecutor and his office not to be subordinated either to the Office of the General	Partially	PPA, CCU, ECD	N.A.	Since the respective covenant has been endorsed or even before the PAA has been provided by ECD and CCU with all of the relevant materials either legislative or analytical related to the Fight Against Corruption in Slovakia. Among above mentioned materials the analyses of the Word Bank and Transparency International have appeared which sufficiently describe the models of anti-corruption agencies in various parts of the world. Nevertheless, the ECD and CCU are ready to continue this way and to fulfil the recommendation consequently.

Prosecutor nor to the Ministry of Interior, but to be exclusively accountable to the Government and/or Parliament.				
4.1.4 The Ministry of Interior together with Ministry of Justice and the General Prosecutor's Office should immediately take actions to speed up the contracting of the SK 0008.01 'Equipment for the Ministry of Interior' project. Regarding the SK 0008.02 'Investment' project it is necessary that General Secretariat instantly finalises the technical specifications and forwards it to the Central Finance and Contracting Unit in order to successfully complete the twinning activities with the emphasis on the development of National Drug Information System, that is to be made fully compatible with the needs of the European Monitoring Centre of Drug and Drug Addictions. Also, the Central Finance and Contracting Unit is to deliver more active assistance with the formal preparation of technical specifications for the SK 0008.01 'Equipment for the Ministry of Interior' and the SK 0008.02 'Investment' projects, in order to assure the correct and timely launching of tendering procedures to avoid further delays.	Yes	MoI, MoJ, GPO, Gen. Sec.	N.A.	The recommendation is fulfilled. The technical specifications of the projects SK 0008.01 Equipment for the MoI and GPO and Equipment for the MoJ and GPO were delivered to the ECD and approved accordingly. Procurement notice of the project Equipment for the MoJ and GPO was published on 9 July 2002 and the tender of the project Equipment for the MoI and GPO was launched on 28 June 2002 and Tender Evaluation is planned for 4 September 2002. Concerning the project SK 0008.02 'Investment' TS were submitted to the ECD on 28 May 2002. Tender will be launched in July 2002.
4.1.5 The Director of the General Secretariat should immediately make an additional project manager available for the remaining lifetime of the SK 0008.02 'Fight Against Drugs' Programme Component. This project manager, carrying out all necessary tasks evolving from administrative needs of the Programme, would allow the PAA and the Slovak Project Leader to concentrate on the technical issues of the twinning and their follow-up, thus ensuring the transfer of relevant skills and knowledge during the implementation of the Programme.	No	Gen. Sec.	Beginning of August 2002	New position of the Project Manager will be created in accordance with the recommendation.
4.1.6 The National Fund should immediately provide the outstanding co-financing for the SK 0008.02 'Fight Against Drugs' Component, allocated as a supplementary contribution to Phare funding, in order to maintain a good progress towards achieving the Programme's objectives.	Yes	NF	October 2002	Recommendation is fulfilled.
4.2.1 The General Secretariat and the Central Co-ordination Unit should assess, at the earliest opportunity, the possibility for follow up funding for the SK 0008.01 and SK 0008.02 Programme Components by national, Phare or other donors' funds, in order to ensure sustainability of the successful outcome in the long-term perspective. This follow-up should be investigated by General Secretariat and Central Co-ordination Unit before the termination	Yes	GS, CCU	December 2002	Recommendation has been accepted by the CCU and General Secretariat. The follow-up funding will be ensured by the Phare programming 2002 where both of the Institutions submitted the project proposals.

of the on-going Phare activities. Such follow-up should continue and develop to a much greater extent, comparative approaches and best practice, as envisaged in other countries (not necessarily just those of the Candidate Countries and/or Member States).				
4.2.2 In the event of future Phare assistance to the Justice and Home Affairs sector, the European Commission Delegation and the Aid Co-ordination Unit should request at the programming stage to receive a clear formulation of objectives (as a status to be achieved) and activities. Moreover, the beneficiary institutions should be clearly specified in the programming documents.	Yes	ECD, ACU		ECD fully agrees with this recommendation. Since the ECD took the opportunity to actively participate in programming 2002 the clear formulation and specification of all objectives of the projects have been required. The respective Task Manager of the ECD tried to ensure through her recommendations to the particular projects that all of the components of the project fiches will be clearly and sufficiently stated and specified.
4.2.3 The Commission Services at Headquarters could support 'best practice' within the Phare Programme by encouraging PAAs working on similar issues to meet and exchange experiences on a periodic basis (e.g. once a year). This is particularly relevant in a field such as the fight against corruption, where different PAAs in the various Candidate Countries are likely to face a common problem with similar roots. This would encourage the dissemination of knowledge and 'best practice'. Other contact could be established via the Internet. The Commission Services at Headquarters might consider setting up a secure, internal website where PAAs could post messages on the subjects of interest to them.	Yes	CS		
4.2.4 The Slovak administration, particularly the Central Co-ordination Unit, should look at examples of 'best practice' in fighting corruption from Member States, other Candidate Countries and other third countries. This applies both to initiatives at the strategic level (such as the best practice initiatives identified in Georgia, Croatia and Lithuania – see Annex 6 'In-Depth Report/IX for a more in-depth analysis on this) as well as sector-specific anticorruption initiatives, such as those enjoying success in Lithuania and Bulgaria. An assessment would also need to be made as to the extent to which such initiatives could be replicated in Slovakia, given the country's specific administrative structures and specific corruption difficulties.	N.A.	CCU		Recommendation has been accepted by the CCU.

4.3.1 The previous recommendation addressing the need to improve Indicators of Achievement in terms of their quality and measurability has not been properly acted upon and remains valid for any future Phare assistance to the Justice and Home Affairs sector.	Yes			Fully accepted.
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Assessment / Interim Evaluation Reports No.R/SR/JHA/01041 issued on 25 September 2001

Programmes/Components evaluated: SR-9813 Pre-Ins Facility Programme, SR-9904 Pre-Ins Facility Programme/Minority Development Programme, SR-9905 Political Criteria/Minority Tolerance Programme and SK-0002 Political Criteria/Roma Minority Programme

Recommendation	Applied	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of Action/Remarks
<p>4.1.1 In order to ensure effective supervision and co-ordination of the Roma assistance Programmes by the Department for Project Co-ordination (DPC) at the Section for Human Rights and Minorities (SHRM), the Office of Government should:</p> <p>(i) acknowledge the critical workload of the DPC and immediately ensure that each Phare Programme involving the characteristic complexities of this type of work will be supervised by a single person. Additional officers should be recruited not later than by January 2002 to the level of one per Programme; moreover, possibilities to recruit temporary external technical assistance should be identified; and</p> <p>(ii) consider the need to develop and implement an inter-sectoral strategy for the solution of the problems of the Roma minority, which will only be realised effectively if an overall competent body is directly charged with this responsibility. Therefore, the DPC within the SHRM should be given a strengthened role of overseeing and steering all relevant Phare activities, including the upcoming 2001 'Infrastructure for Roma Settlements' Programme.</p>	Yes	SHMR	January 2001	<p>(i) Recommendation is being implemented. Additional staff – two staff – should be there in January, and is likely to be approved. SHMR would also like to hire someone to supervise the 2001 Infrastructure project.</p> <p>(ii) Recommendation is being implemented. According to the NAC unit, from January 2002 a regulation on the strengthening of PIUs will be in place. The role of SACs will be strengthened; they will have more responsibility and powers. The whole Phare programme is suffering from lack of attention in high places.</p> <p>Regarding the capacity of the MoCRD, it's a precondition of FM 2001 to have adequate implementing capacity. There is a provision for supervising the infrastructure project in FM 2001.</p>
<p>4.1.2 In order to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes of the SR-9813.04 'Community for You' project the SHRM/ DPC should:</p> <p>(i) in collaboration with the Technical Assistance (TA) project team, the appropriate regional departments and the relevant ministries, develop an exit strategy, demonstrating how the activities will be continued after the termination of Phare support. These follow-up activities should serve as a continuing experiment</p>	Yes	SHRM	Contin.	<p>(i) Under implementation. SHRM reports that the Plenipotentiary has been visiting sites of the SNV 98 project, and has identified two types of settlements: 1) those where integration could be strengthened and 2) those where there is no will by Roma to integrate. In the latter case ability of self-government to be strengthened. Hungary has good results and practices to be implemented in Slovakia.</p>

<p>and as a developing example of good practice and for these reasons fully justify wider regional and national support, in addition to what can reasonably be expected to be provided locally;</p> <p>(ii) request from the relevant municipalities funding to ensure the maintenance of the kindergarten and community centre buildings; the responsibility for salaries of Roma teaching assistants should be shared between the region and the Ministry of Education (MoE). Likewise, responsibility for social workers' salaries should be borne by the region as a statutory duty but with the active assistance of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Local Roma involvement should be demonstrated by supplementary fund-raising activities and contributions of voluntary labour; and</p> <p>(iii) assess, together with the TA team and volunteers associated with community centres, the possible benefits of establishing the community centres as Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs).</p>			<p>(ii) SHMR – the relevant bodies are informed about this, they know about the need for transfer. The SHRM have discussed this with local authorities but have met with resistance. There was some jealousy and envy on their parts as to who received Phare projects, but they – the local authorities seemed to understand their responsibilities.</p> <p>In FM 2000, two of the community centres will continue to receive support. Regarding assistant teachers, there is an agreement between MoE and DPM Csaky's office. MoE-kindergartens are under the responsibility of local admin. MoE is responsible for the content. Secondly, there is still no legal provision for teaching assistants. The new Act on Education will provide for teaching assistants. This comes into effect 1 September 2002. The Act provides for Roma teaching assistants in kindergartens and primary schools.</p> <p>(iii) Recommendation is being implemented as there is a project to help to establish such NGOs that should be ready in December. However, foreign donor support is necessary for the continuation in any case. While SHRM is responsible for follow up for all the above, the basic problem is that SHRM has no local competencies and can only persuade, rather than reward or punish. In the future, such projects should be organised at the local level. Regarding the community centres, as they did not exist before the local community is still sceptical as to their utility and purpose. Gradually, however people are coming to appreciate them. The heads of community centres would continue even without financing, as fundamental trust is at issue. Regarding infrastructure, SHRM have obtained signatures in beneficiary villages so that whole community approves the projects or is at least aware of their purpose.</p>
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<p>4.1.3 As for the educational parts of the Roma Programmes (see 2.3.3) the MoE should ensure that:</p> <p>(i) an Implementation Unit with at least three additional staff will be established at the Department for European Integration not later than 1 January 2002. A strong and effective organisational structure created within the MoE is necessary to ensure professional management and effective delivery of the educational components of Phare programmes; and</p> <p>(ii) an effective monitoring system is introduced; the MoE officials with responsibility for planning and co-ordination should meet on a monthly basis with the SHRM/ DPC and with the Commission Services at the Delegation (CSD) in order to liaise on progress.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>MoE</p> <p>MoE, SHRM</p>	<p>January 2002</p> <p>Continuous</p>	<p>(i) Minister has decided to establish a unit-how to solve a complex of problems concerning <i>acquis</i> as of 1 January. 1 – 3 persons. Accepted by the MoE, and is being implemented with involvement of SHRM.</p> <p>(ii) to be implemented. M monthly meetings will take place, to be shared by MoE&SHRM with the latter being primarily responsible. All sectors involved in minority Phare projects should attend these meetings and file Joint Monitoring and Assessment Reports.</p>
<p>4.1.4 In order to spread valuable lessons of the ‘Community for You’ project as widely as possible, the SHRM/ DPC in close co-operation with the TA team and the regional authorities should arrange seminars at regional and national level with the active participation, at both regional and national events, of all levels of society from local citizens, representatives and regional officials to national bodies such as ministries and government. Such events should receive extensive local and national media coverage by television and the press.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>SHRM</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Recommendation under implementation. SHRM has troubles with the Agency contracted under Phare responsible for publicity – Pro Publicum s.r.o. Instead their local TA generates PI through articles, TV and radio pieces.</p>
<p>4.1.5 In order to ensure closer and more effective co-ordination between the donors and NGOs involved in projects concerning minorities, especially Roma, the SHRM/ DPC and the CSD should request the Donors’ Forum, as the already existing institution performing this function, to play a more pro-active and dynamic role in calling meetings and promoting exchange of information between all participants in minority related programmes. A first workshop should be initiated by the Director of the Donors’ Forum not later than by the end of January 2002.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CSD SHRM</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>To be implemented. The donors’ forum is not officially established, but in the past there has been a great deal of donor co-ordination, both formal and informal. For example, the SSTAF on Roma projects was part of the larger Donors’ forum project.</p>
<p>4.2.1 In the event of major governmental changes (e.g. dissolution of the present coalition government) the ability of the Government to maintain effective co-ordination of Phare programmes in the area of Roma matters would be threatened as administrative changes which could result in either the dissolution or relocation of the current co-ordinating SHRM/ DPC. This could put at serious risk the delivery of Programmes to which the Slovak Government is committed. Therefore, the CSD should request from the Slovak</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>SHRM, NAC</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>To be implemented as much as possible, and the CSD closely follows the process. SHRM has proposed government materials for just this purpose. However, it is difficult to bind future government in such a manner. Not likely to shift Phare responsibilities to the Plenipotentiary as this is not a permanent structure. The NAC Unit proposes a MoU as a precondition of Phare 2001 and 02 support. PPF for land ownership issues to be prepared by</p>

Government that this co-ordinating section is retained in its present structural form or as near to this as is possible, particularly in relation to the ministerial bodies whose activities, vis-à-vis minorities, it now supervises, and that this continuity should be guaranteed by the Government.				end of 26 October. NAC Unit-SHRM should ask MoCRD for help.
<p>4.2.2 In view of the upcoming 2001 Phare assistance in the area of Roma matters (see 2.2.2 fourth bullet point and 3.5.1), the SHRM should ask the Slovak Government to consider in the phase of the design of new assistance that:</p> <p>(i) rather than supplying new and expensive infrastructure to often remote and inaccessible Roma settlements, where much of the housing is, in legal terms, unfit for habitation and of very low value, a more logical solution would be to offer to relocate Roma to the main communities, thus bringing them closer to existing infrastructure facilities. This strategy would also comply with the political requirements of the Accession Partnership for increased integration of the Roma minority and would in most cases very probably meet with the approval of Roma citizens. Nevertheless, possibilities for finding suitable plots for new Roma houses, ideally by negotiation but, if necessary, even involving compulsory purchase of land should be actively pursued by regional officials. Such an approach would seek to minimise the negative effects of the current infrastructure policy which merely provides basic services to what will, notwithstanding, remain segregated shanty-town slums;</p> <p>(ii) it is completely unacceptable that many existing Roma dwellings, particularly those in segregated settlements, remain without essential public services such as access to safe, drinkable water, posing life-threatening and general health risks to their inhabitants on a daily basis. In the meantime, and irrespective of partial solutions such as the Phare 2001 Programme, the most basic improvements such as water, electricity and rubbish collection should be made available to existing settlements on the basis of public health and safety within a maximum of two years under guidance of appropriate regional agencies and overall supervision of SHRM.</p>	Yes	SHRM	On-going	(i) This recommendation is accepted and applied as much as possible by the SHRM. Land swaps with National Land Authority under MoA only possible where there is a local agreement.
	Partially	SHRM	Continuous	(ii) point accepted but necessary actors are at regional level. This could be a worsening problem, as in the future more discretion will be at local level. It's also a public health issue and the MoH and MoLSAF has some tools, and they could become more involved in this issue.

<p>4.2.3 In order to improve crucial issues of the environment wherein the Programmes are being implemented the SHRM should:</p> <p>(i) assist the regional authorities in taking action to ensure that their own departments and municipalities take action when cases of non-fulfilment of statutory duties against Roma population occur, preferably by firm and directed encouragement but if necessary by administrative or legal enforcement. The regions should be proactive in checking on non-compliance with statutory duties (e.g. to collect waste regularly) for all municipalities. Particular attention should be paid to the inclusion of proportionate numbers (quotas) of Roma in public works programmes;</p> <p>(ii) actively contribute to resolve fundamental legal issues affecting the integration of Roma citizens (e.g. refusal of registration of Roma individuals since their dwellings are supposed to be illegal), by establishing a working party to resolve neglected contradictions between rights and current practices. Under the overall co-ordination of the SHRM, such a working party should involve all relevant ministries, particularly those of Internal Affairs and of Justice; and</p> <p>(iii) encourage community centre activists to prioritise Roma awareness of the importance of their participation in the electoral process, so that they vote regularly at elections, and are represented by an appropriate numbers of municipal councillors.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Partially Yes</p>	<p>SHRM</p> <p>SHRM, Plenipotentiary for Roma Issue</p> <p>SHRM</p>	<p>2002</p> <p>None</p> <p>Continuous</p>	<p>(i) there are plans in the works to apply through 2002 to address this. A concrete project is under preparation.</p> <p>(ii) the new Plenipotentiary for Roma Affairs established a cross ministerial body to facilitate binding decisions. This issue will be taken up with no deadline.</p> <p>(iii) related to the above mentioned point. There is a programme by several NGOs to explain the electoral process. This is also promoted with community centres, but it is not a key role of the centres. Self-government efforts, based on the Hungarian model and funded by Norway are under consideration.</p>
<p>4.2.4 The single most effective step in avoiding the referral of Roma children to special schools would seem to be the provision of further free kindergarten places in all locations with Roma children, as piloted by Programme SR-9813.04. The SHRM, in collaboration with the MoE and the Plenipotentiary for Roma Issues, should assess ways how this could be done with a suitable curriculum and an adequate support network, which includes Roma assistant teachers. In places without existing kindergartens, this would involve the establishment of new kindergartens. Ideally, all such establishments should be open to all children whether Roma or non-Roma.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>SHRM, MoE</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Steps are being taken to develop legal framework. Legal issues to be resolved but a question remains how to implement it in regions. Free kindergarten-including free lunch-already exists for Roma children with postponed primary school attendance. Roma assistant teachers& curricula-reintegration to normal schools is already approved by MoE, and is supported by Phare 2001. The basis for the implementation of the act is also a question of testing, a task for experts and psychologists. The tests are already changing, although further improvements are expected. The SHRM raised the Letanovce case, where 25 children from Romany population excluded from 1st class because a psychologist's report stated that 100% of Roma children eligible for 1st class are retarded. The</p>

				Section intervened and 10 were immediately transferred to normal classes. Segregation remains problem also regional practices are racist towards the children. Moe can support it via Phare to help to create new tests. This will be discussed. New kindergartens must be established at community level due to decentralisation. SHRM also to include reintegration "Conception is dead paper without adequate training". Concrete steps are needed in the region. Monitoring the practice.
4.2.4 In order to ensure a valuable outcome of the educational parts of the upcoming Phare Programmes, the MoE should urgently take action to abolish what usually amounts to a segregated school system in practice, in order to ensure the educational integration of the Roma minority. A definite time-period of five years maximum should be specified in which this goal should be achieved. Likewise the current system of testing, which ignores the genuine intellectual capacity of the great majority of Roma children, should be reviewed and abolished within two years and replaced by a more sensitive and realistic assessment scheme.	Yes	SHRM, MoE	On-going	As above, steps are already being undertaken to change the tests.

Assessment / Interim Evaluation Reports No.R/SR/JHA/02001 issued on 18 March 2002

Programmes/Components evaluated: SR 9908.01 Strengthening of Judiciary, SR 9908.02 Border Management and Control, Police Co-operation

Recommendation number	Applied	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of action / Remarks
4.1.1 The director of the Phare Implementation Unit (PIU) at the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), who is at the same time performing the role of Senior Project Officer, should prepare and implement a new job description for the individual members of the PIU team with a more balanced split of work, of responsibilities and competencies. Effective functioning of the PIU is a key factor for the continuing successful implementation of Phare projects. The PIU at the MoJ, though adequately staffed, is suffering from a lack of delegation of responsibilities and consequent weak subsidiary of team members. This causes problems in information gathering about the projects and delays with reporting.	No	MoJ	September 2002	Only additional staff is expected to be recruited at the beginning of September.

<p>4.1.2 The Ministry of Interior (MoI) should increase the PIU staff at least by one employee, to be assigned as a full time manager to supervise the Unit. Moreover, the MoI should assess the needs for management training for the staff and should identify ways how to motivate employees in order to decrease the high fluctuation rate of the Unit. Also, the current organisational structure of the MoI should be re-assessed with regard to the position of the PIU and its independence.</p>	Partially	MoI	Autumn 2002	<p>MoI agreed with recommendation and pointed out that the actual Programme Management has been constrained by understaffing and organisational shortcomings.</p> <p>New staff team will be recruited according to the new Act on Statute of State Officials but with no guarantee of increasing of the total capacity of the Unit.</p> <p>Last part of the recommendation can hardly be fulfilled as the current organisational structure has been set up as a result of an internal audit of the public administration.</p>
<p>4.1.3 The respective Pre-Accession Advisers (PAAs) for the Training of Judges and Police training arrangements should provide their counterparts from the MoJ and MoI with the content of the training sessions and respective materials to be translated well in advance of the start of the training. Moreover, gathering of feedback and initiating and collecting follow-up actions from the training sessions needs to be formalised by the PIU at the MoJ in co-operation with the respective PAA.</p>	Yes	MoI MoJ		<p>In order to ensure participation of relevant staff from MoI, MoJ and Police Presidium, PAAs should submit a programme well in advance.</p> <p>Letter of complaint elaborated by MoI concerning insufficient co-operation of the Spanish PAA will be forwarded to the ECD.</p> <p>Gathering of feed back and collecting follow-up actions from the training sessions are formalised by PIU at the MoJ together with the respective PAA.</p>
<p>4.1.4 Regarding the Implementation of the New Training System for Judges the MoJ, in close co-operation with the PAA for the Training of Judges twinning, should prepare a position document with regard to the future establishment of the Judges Academy in Slovakia. Also it should include possible scenarios for ensuring sustainability of the assistance provided in case of failure to establish the JA. A similar document should be prepared by the MoJ on establishment and functioning of the EU Documentation Centre. Both documents should be presented to the European Commission Delegation (ECD) as soon as possible, in order to ensure sustainability of the assistance provided.</p>	Yes	MoJ	Autumn 2002	<p>Position Document (Statute) of the Judicial Academy will be prepared at the end of June 2002 and the final version will be submitted to the ECD accordingly.</p> <p>Document on establishment of the EU Documentation Centre is currently in the stage of preparation and it will be forwarded to the ECD by the end of October 2002.</p>
<p>4.1.5 Besides regular quarterly reports, the PAA for the Modernisation of Courts twinning should immediately present a detailed work plan to the MoJ and the ECD, clearly indicating the individual tasks, planned activities and expected outputs foreseen until the end of the twinning project.</p>	Yes	MoJ	End of June 2002	<p>The detailed work plan of the Twinning –Modernisation of Court- will be presented by PAA by mid July.</p>

4.2.1 The Aid Co-ordination Unit (ACU) and the MoJ and MoI should ensure that Monitoring Reports covering Justice and Home Affairs issues are adequately prepared, complete, accurate and timely. The quality of monitoring reports available for Phare support to the Justice and Home Affairs sector varies, but is rather poor, especially in its sections describing project activities, outputs and effects. Therefore the quality of the Monitoring Reports urgently needs to be improved in order to serve as a suitable source of information for the management of Phare funds.	Yes	MoI MoJ		Specific benefits from Monitoring Reports should be materialised and analysed.
4.3.1 The previous recommendation addressing the need to improve Indicators of Achievement in terms of their quality and measurability has not been properly acted upon and remains valid for any future Phare assistance to the Justice and Home Affairs sector.	Yes	MoI MoJ		The implementation of the recommendation is ongoing

ANNEX 6. ANNEX TO CHAPTER 1 SECTORAL BACKGROUND AND EVALUATION SCOPE

Annex 6/ 1 - Activities carried out under SR-9913.01, SR-0104.02, SR-0108.01, SK-0008.01 and 02, SK-0002, SR-0103.01 and .02

SR-9913.01 Integrated Customs Strategy and Customs Information System

Sub-component 1 - Twinning

The twinning arrangement focused on clear formulation of a Comprehensive Border Management Strategy for SR. The TC between Italian Customs Agency and Slovak MoF was endorsed by the ECD on 21 December 2001 and the Italian PAA took up his twelve-month mission on 14 January 2002. All the planned activities were terminated according to plan by the end of 2002. More detailed overview of activities and respective outputs is offered in the Fact Sheet.

Sub-component 2 - Tariff Integer Communitarian/ National Transit Application

The second sub-component was one of the three subjects to re-allocation (together with NTA and FIS, MIS), that replaced the original M€ 0.500 allocation for Automated Systems for Customs Data Management (ASYCUDA) that is being financed now solely from Slovak sources upon thorough consultation with the European Commission Directorate-General Taxation and Customs Union. The re-allocated resources were divided into the two new Framework Contracts 'Tarif Integree Communautaire System' (M€ 0.200), 'National Transit Application' (NTA - M€ 0.200) and the rest (M€ 0.100) was offered as an additional funding to the existing FIS, MIS and Guarantee System sub-component. The contracts for both sub-components were signed on 25 October 2002. Respective four TAs have started their three-month missions in November and December (TARIC and NTA). The experts have been carrying out following activities:

- Analysis of data distribution and co-operation with user team
- Control of the quality of a project plan
- Organisational strategy implementation
- Risk analysis
- Co-operation with the IT specialists of the project team
- Proposals and development of communication Infrastructure
- Data model development and testing of both system

The final report on activities and knowledge transmitted will be drafted in February 2003 for NTA and in March 2003 for TARIC.

Sub-component 3 - FIS, MIS and Guarantee System

The original allocation for this sub-component was topped by additional payments of M€ 0.100 from ASYCUDA. The sub-component is to implement a Financial Information System, aligned with the EU standards to increase the revenue aspect of the national budget; development of guarantee system and development, testing and implementation of data warehouse system as a source of information for National Customs Information System. The contract was signed on 31 December 2002. So far, the inception report is being prepared to be finalised by the end of January 2003.

Sub-Component 4 - IT Supply

This sub-component intends to provide IT equipment for the implementation of the Customs Information System. Tender evaluation took place on 20 November 2001, where one of three offers was selected. The contract was signed on 21 December 2001 and equipment was delivered on 15 February 2002. Thus, the technical basis for the CIS implementation has been prepared.

SR-0104.02 Development of EC compatible National Management System (M€ 1.500)

The Component was originally to be implemented as twinning. Due to lack of interests from potential twinning partners during the selection period, it was split into two separate TA sub-projects: 'Business Plan Development' (M€ 0.500) and 'Subsystem for Information Management of EC Systems' (M€ 1.000). These were then merged under one service contract of M€ 1.500, due to the divergence of the goals. ToR and procurement notice for one TA were approved by ECD on 25 September 2002. Short listing committee (13 applications received) was selecting the applications on 22 November and 13 December 2002. The deadline for offers was set out for 3 March 2003.

SR-0108.01 Strengthening of the Judiciary

The twinning (allocation M€ 1.00 Phare and M€ 0.660 co-financing) intends to strengthen the self governance of the judiciary via: (i) drafting secondary legislation and organising trainings focused to improved functioning of JC, (ii) development of procedures for out-of court settlements of disputes, and (iii) improved ability and skills of Slovak judges, especially in applying community law and future code of ethics development. The final draft version of the TC between the Slovak MoJ and Greek MoJ was submitted to the ECD on 25 November 2002 for approval. It was finally endorsed on 16 December 2002 and the new PAA has taken up his duties, upon immediate notification, on 16 January of 2003. The investment (M€ 0.200) for the supporting equipment is in the early stage of drafting the respective technical specification.

SK-0008.01 Support to Fight Against Corruption

The Twinning assistance under SK-0008.01 intends to improve the institutional capacity of the particular LEAs and enhance public sensitivity towards corrupt behaviour. The respective covenant with Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs was signed in October 2001 and the PAA started his 22-month mission in November 2001 and should terminate in October 2003. The twinning is being delivered via three main pillars: (i) analysis of the existing legal framework of LEAs dealing with corruption matters to identify potential needs in this field, (ii) eight trainings (five legal and three sociological), and (iii) monitoring and results through a continuous activities and meetings with involved parties (MoJ, MoI and GPO). The Public Awareness Campaign project is delivering assistance in order to fulfil the need for increasing the public perception towards corruption, by means of surveys and education and training activities. Implementation is underway since April 2002 and the first Progress Report was submitted to ECD on 6 December 2002. The activity addressing Monitoring and Legislative Support to the Anti-Corruption Programme intends to help in assessing the NPFAC, its implementation and the existing legislative framework regarding anti-corruption tools has started in October 2002. TAs were contracted for 12 month and the first analysis should be available in a mid-term in spring 2003. The Ethical Principles for Journalists and State Officials project intends to initiate ethical principles among journalists, to establish self-regulation standards and to enforce the Code of Ethics on professional behaviour of journalists.

The sub-component started on 13 October 2001 and finished in May 2002. Further support to anti-corruption activities is being delivered by the Efficient Exchange of Information and Data Processing among LEAs project. The foreseen activities (e.g. analysis of information flow and database development) are aimed at further improving data processing among the involved LEAs, particularly for the MoJ, the MoI and the GPO, including also some training of software applications. Implementation started in June 2002. The Equipment Supply for the MoI, MoJ and GPO and Special Equipment for the MoI sub-components will provide various LEAs with 'sensitive' equipment (including personal computers, notebooks, workstations, servers, digital cameras etc.) in order to detect and punish corruption more effectively and to enable the efficient and timely data processing and the exchange of information among individual LEAs. Most of the equipment has been contracted in the last quarter of 2002.

SK-0008.02 Fight Against Drugs

The Twinning (M€ 0.650 and M€ 0.120 co-financing) was concentrating on (i) elaboration of effective and appropriate anti-drug policy, (ii) development of National Drug Information System, (iii) development and implementation of the National Drug Demand Reduction and National Drug Supply Reduction Strategies. The respective TC with the French MoI was signed in June 2000 and the twelve-month mission of the French PAA started in August 2001 and terminated as proposed at the beginning of August 2002 by successful completion of all intended activities in the TC. The complementary investment part designed to provide equipment for the Central Drug Information System, equipment for NGOs dealing with drug issues (M€ 0.250) and special equipment for police to identify drug content (M€ 0.100), has been contracted and the respective contracts based on two separate (national and international) tenders were signed on 31 December 2002. The delivery of the equipment is expected within a short term.

SK-0002 Improvement of the Situation of the Roma in the SR

Sub-programme 1 - Improved conditions for mutual tolerance between Roma and non-Roma inhabitants of municipalities

The purpose of this sub-programme is to increase tolerance between the Roma minority and the majority population by continuous and planned work of field workers in Roma settlements and by providing training on communication and planning in municipalities, where the Roma and non-Roma inhabitants are at similar social or economic level, but co-operation is difficult because of communication gaps. The sub-programme to be implemented in co-operation with the Office of the Plenipotentiary on Roma Affairs and has to contain the following activities:

- A special 21-week training programme module for 30 field workers recruited from the priority region East to live in future in Roma settlements will be delivered. The field-workers will also play a key role in housing projects on local level by setting-up working groups for basic construction works and by motivating the members of these groups (Indicative budget M€ 0.100). The core curriculum has to include areas such as intercultural mediation, communities development, promotion of education, housing, employment or CC development;
- After completion of the training module, individual one-year contracts with approximately 20 successful field-workers are envisaged (allocation M€ 0.510) in order to provide assistance to activities addressing the Roma minority and to provide assistance to other Roma-related activities such as kindergartens, preparatory classes, re-training courses or construction works in the existing or the planned CC;

- Five CC for local inhabitants foreseen to serve also as training centres and for free time activities will be established (total budget available M€ 0.060);
- Approximately 450 local Roma and non-Roma leaders in 30 municipalities where SR-0103.02 is being implemented will be trained on development of self-knowledge, on explanation of the origin of prejudices and on elimination of communication gaps within a ten-day training. During seminars, special emphasis will be put on the importance and value of education, health issues, child care and home economics. Experiences from previous training seminars under the 1999 Phare Programme will be incorporated into the curricula of the training module (total allocation M€0.080);
- The existing ‘Government Strategy for the Solution of Problems of the Roma Minority and the Set of Measures for Its Implementation’ will be reviewed and improved by implementing best practice of EU MS through the means of a PAA assignment (allocation M€ 0.550).

Twining

The project aims at assisting the Slovak authorities in the upgrading and development of an inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial strategy for the improvement of the situation of the Roma in Slovakia. The PAA and his team of experts are working on short and mid-term strategic plans in fields of education, employment, housing and health which should then lead to the creation of a global approach for social integration of the Roma in Slovakia and these to be then provided to Slovak authorities. The TC between France as the lead partner represented by RACINE, a non-profit organization closely linked to the French Ministry of Employment and Solidarity and Sweden is in the position of a co-operating partner and the Deputy Prime Minister for Human Rights, Minorities and Regional Development who entrusted the PP of the Slovak Government for the Roma Communities with the responsibility for the realisation and implementation of content of the twinning, which was endorsed on 28 December 2001 for the duration of 24 months. Due to administrative problems on the MS side the PAA has taken up his duties only in February 2002 and due to additional difficulties in setting up of his office, the twinning has started only in March 2002. However, more than a 2-month delay has not been reflected in the revision of the work plan. Due to the election period and also unclear situation with regard to taking over responsibilities for the Roma agenda, further progress in implementation of the twinning has been dramatically slowed down in autumn 2002. In addition a short-term expert on health had resigned and had to be replaced. Also the Swedish junior partner withdrew from the unemployment strand and a new one had to be found either from Sweden or France. Due to co-financing problems from the Slovak side to cover the costs of airfares, none of the four study visits to MS as envisaged in the TC have been arranged at the time of this IE. The issue has not been resolved at the time of writing this IE. According to the official request of the European Parliament, the Slovak Government has to submit by mid March 2003 a comprehensive Roma Strategy until 2010. Together with the PP for Roma Communities, the PAA should be involved in drafting both parts of the Strategy – short-term – until 2003 and 2006 and the mid-term – until 2010. This comprehensive document should cover all main areas of the Roma in Slovakia and has to be approved by the Government in January 2003.

Sub-Programme 2 - Improved conditions for young Roma people to enter the labour market

The aim is to improve the conditions for young Roma people at the age of 15 to 26 by providing counselling and training seminars for them focused on motivation, retraining and craft skills complemented by work experience. This Phare intervention has to be jointly implemented with the National Labour Office and will focus on improved conditions for young Roma to enter the labour market and to include the following:

- Special training programme modules will be delivered and 30 future trainers and counsellors will receive training in order to develop special intervention techniques, career guidance, development of curricula and special methodology responding to the particular needs of young socially excluded Roma (allocation M€ 0.200);
- Following this it is envisaged to deliver the training modules to approximately 450 young Roma aged 15 – 18 who left school early without qualifications or vocational training (allocation M€ 0.200); training will be provided in 15 district labour offices with the highest rate of unemployed Roma and equipment supply in the amount of M€ 0.060 is foreseen for these training centres. The work experience training programme will last 25 days and focus on 'soft skills' such as carrier guidance, communication skills or family responsibilities. The training should result into development of individual employment plans for the trainees;
- A small activity (budget M€ 0.020) is planned to provide a group of about 400 young unemployed Roma aged 18-26 with individual action plans in order to find employment. The participants will be provided with the range of options following initial contacts, individual or group counselling and guidance, individual action plan preparing, advanced education, placement, retraining courses, supervised work experience, participation in socially useful jobs, etc. In addition methodological support will be provided to 50 programme leaders in the form of seminars focused on exchange of information related to counselling services for the most risk groups;
- A pilot training activity scheduled from 6 to 12 weeks for 150 long-term unemployed Roma with low level of personal/work confidence or habits will be delivered through means of work experience (mostly craft skills) in three incubators (allocation M€ 0.200); for these simulated firms additional equipment in the amount of M€ 0.100 has to be provided by Phare.

Sub-Programme 3 - Better conditions for Roma self-realisation in the education system

The main goal is to set up relevant pre-conditions for strengthening the systematic education of Roma children and youth with direct involvement of parents (especially mothers) as well as local authorities. The long-term objective is to establish an institutional framework for permanent education of Roma with the perspective to increase their chances on the labour market in the future. The sub-programme will be realised by the involvement of the MoE and intends to ensure better conditions for Roma self-realisation in the education system by the following activities:

- Firstly, a common approach in order to reinforce a comprehensive pre-school education system for Roma children, including mothers' involvement into the education process, assisted by trained Roma teaching assistants will be developed; in the next stage, 50 teachers and 50 teacher assistants will be trained and 50 of such kindergartens will be established in settlements with high share of Roma inhabitants (total allocation M€ 0.230); complementary budget for equipment supplies for the 50 kindergartens amounts to M€ 0.200. The activity will aim at preparation of 3-6 year old children for school attendance, support contacts multicultural education, involvement of mothers and families in the education process;

- Moreover, a modular approach for the establishment of preparatory classes to foster elementary education of about 1000 Roma children coming from socially and linguistically disadvantaged environment, intensive whole-day care alternative education system will be developed, which would include the curricula of the work of these classes and training of 140 teachers and 24 experts. It is also envisaged to establish preparatory classes in 70 selected basic schools. The budget for the TA in order to assist in the preparation and delivery of this project amounts to M€ 0.420, equipment supplies for 70 elementary schools are foreseen to the value of M€ 0.315;
- A special pilot project activity is planned in order to develop vocational and training education for Roma children without completion of compulsory school attendance. A 3-year certified vocational training is envisaged at 4 schools in areas with high density of Roma population. This activity will include TA (M€ 0.140) as well as the provision of equipment for teaching and workshops for four vocational schools (M€ 0.085);
- Finally, training for educational staff, such as 150 teachers of primary and secondary schools, 70 Roma teacher assistants for elementary and secondary schools located in regions with high density of Roma population will be delivered. The TA budget including training costs is estimated at M€ 0.160. Teaching equipment for six university departments or methodological centres and for ten pilot elementary schools will be also provided in the amount of M€ 0.170.

SR-0103.01 Support of the Roma Minority in the Educational Field

Activity 1 - Pre-school education in kindergartens

Emphasis will be placed on the reinforcement of alternative methods in the educational process of minorities. The “mother and child” type kindergarten will be introduced under the project representing the first kind of institution in a series of educational facilities where next to the professional teachers; *assistant teachers* will actively participate in the educational process. 50 kindergartens will be established and equipped in the areas with high density of Roma population. As the current conditions of kindergartens are usually not suitable for the ‘mother and child’ model, the refurbishment of kindergartens should be carried out before implementing it. Indicatively, 20 children and five mothers will be invited to attend one kindergarten where all activities for children and mothers will be carried out under the supervision of professional teachers and assistant teachers. At the end of the project, the curriculum for training mothers in childcare, as one of the outcomes of the 2000 Phare programme, will be further developed by including surveys and experience of the assistant teachers. Under the 2001 intervention, Phare is funding equipment for 50 kindergartens, such as teaching and electric devices and furniture.

Activity 2 - Strengthening of the whole day care system and enhancement of concepts of preparatory classes

This project aims at establishing and equipping (including IT) 70 additional preparatory classes at primary schools with the purpose of strengthening the whole day care system and enhance the concept of preparatory classes. This concept is addressed to socially disadvantaged children while respecting their needs and facilitating their individual development. In order to encourage and motivate the Roma community also, ‘parent rooms’ in each school will be established as areas of interaction between school, child and family. Also great emphasis will be placed on the role of assistant teachers who will provide several lessons per week in Romany language. Under this project, Phare funds cover IT, teaching devices and furniture for 70 primary schools and parent rooms.

Activity 3 - Reintegration of socially disadvantaged children from special schools into the standard primary schools

The purpose of this activity is to increase the number of pupils reintegrated from special schools into the standard primary schools via establishment of 20 additional transition classes at 20 special schools in micro-regions with high density of Roma inhabitants. The personnel of one experimental class will consist of two main key figures with their specific job description, namely trained teachers for special classes and their assistants. Under this project diagnostic tests will be re-evaluated in order to increase the number of pupils reintegrated from special schools into standard primary schools, for pupils to be adequately diagnosed by enrolling to the first grade of a primary school and pupils sufficiently prepared for standard school education. Seminars will be for teachers and teacher assistants. The new tests and methodology of teaching children expected to be reintegrated into regular schools. Also new software will be developed for the new evaluation and a sector-wide strategy for implementation of the results of the project. Equipment for special schools will comprise IT including software, teaching and electric devices.

Activity 4 - Establishment of Community Centres (CC)

This activity will focus on the development of the Roma community, through the establishment of CCs. Phare support the establishment, equipment, maintenance and work of mediators of 10 new community centres in those locations where large number of Roma are situated and at the same time the SR-0103.02 infrastructure intervention will be realised. After assessment of specific needs of communities involved in the project, CC social field workers will be selected and later trained using a training module and a combination of a 15-day classroom and later on-the job training. The ten new CCs to be established and operated will function as meeting places for local inhabitants and therefore places of interaction of various cultures (especially the Roma and non-Roma). Tendering procedure for the TA to CC was in the evaluation phase of bids at the time of this IE. The supplies for CCs include teaching and electric devices, IT, furniture and are to be contracted together with the ones for kindergartens and schools. Technical specification was still in a draft stage at the time of this IE.

SR-0103.02 Infrastructure for Roma Settlements**Activity 1 - Co-ordination of Implementation**

Separate activities are proposed to guarantee the active involvement of the Roma population in the project, the acceptance of changes by the majority population and the improvement of mutual tolerance between the Roma and non-Roma communities. A team of ten 'mediators' will be trained and will later work in settlements in East Slovakia where infrastructure is built under SR-0103.02. Besides community development activities and co-ordination of the work and communication among all parties involved in the component implementation, they will prepare regular reports on the situation in the villages with a special focus on the settlements and progress in community development and improvement of living conditions and monitor actual realisation of the construction works.

Activity 2 - Preparation of technical documentation

Includes assistance with different phases in preparing the investment project must which have to be finalised before the tender can be launched and the works can start, such as preparation of the land-use plan, submission of detailed technical drawings to the district authority for obtaining the building permits or drafting the full tender dossier for launching the construction tender. The group of 30 settlements was split into two sub-groups. The first one comprises 11 settlements for which the building permits have been issued according to the national legislation and which possess project documentation. The TA for this set of villages was signed with a FWC on 29 July 2002 and the assistance started on 5 August 2002. The EU experts have completed tender documentation according to the PRAG rules. Tender documentation was submitted to the RDSA with a two-month delay and at the time of this IE it was still to be complemented by the relevant technical documentation. The final report was to be still approved by the recipients. The FWC under the first part of the project was also requested to prepare ToR for the so called 'long-term TA' to be provided in preparation of technical documentation for the rest – i.e. 19 settlements with missing or partially missing building permits and incomplete technical specification. The drafted ToR were however not approved yet by the ECD at the time of this IE. The original ToR for the FWC included also on-the-job-training. However the actual effect from this activity will be rather limited due to the time available for its implementation and will influence only the local staff, directly working with the foreign experts (up to a dozen people). On the other hand, a group of ten mayors were trained in November 2002 in Phare tendering duties.

Activity 3 - Construction Works

In the selected 30 Roma settlements different works will be performed, such as roads construction, water supply, sewerage, waste water treatment plants. The realisation of the works is planned to assure the active involvement of the Roma in the construction phase through the Public Beneficial Works Programme financed from the State Budget to enhance the sustainability of the project results. After successful tendering the works on the first group of settlements to start in spring 2003 and to last about a year. From the second group of settlements three seem to be rather problematic mainly due to the unsolved land ownership. The RSDA is therefore considering requesting re-allocation of the funds to be used for different villages. Also the delay in preparation of technical documentation threatens the feasibility of completion of the works till the end of the disbursement period. This being combined with delays in implementation of the Government's Social Housing Programme may cause serious problems in the Component's successful completion.

Annex 6/2 - Fact Sheet

Project/sub-project Title	Activities	Outputs
SK-9913.01		
Twinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA to the Director of the Customs Department; • six missions (customs and border police representatives) to Border Crossings with Ukraine aimed at control efficiency (product safety, cultural objects, currency restrictions and drugs) analysis in terms of technical and human resources and control mechanisms - April 2002; • Preparation of the Comprehensive Border Strategy in May 2002; • seven short term expert missions on movement of goods. Objective – analyse control procedures in phytosanitary and veterinary field - July 2002; • Training activities and joint exercises at the border October 2002; • Training and study visit in Italy (Rome) of five SCA representatives November 2002; • Finalisation of Comprehensive Border Management Strategy November-December 2001; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Comprehensive Border Management drafted; • The Border Police reorganized the control apparatus at the Ukrainian border with more pressing surveillance of the green border; • The joint service created by customs and the police created for the fight against the international traffic of drugs; • Structures of fight against the criminal activity in the field of illicit traffic of arms, strategic materials and materials of dual use were strengthened and improved; • The antifraud structure for the control of road, airport and railway commercial traffic created; • Legislation to the community standard adopted and the organizational structure of control stations changed; • The veterinary legislation in the phase of approval in the Parliament;
TARIC/Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tendering started 15. August 2002 (two companies); • Analysis of data model of the TARIC system; • Development of Organisational Strategy; • Design of technological and communication infrastructure • Testing of the technical part of the system; • Final Report draft expected in March; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract signed 25 October 2002;
NTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender Evaluation started (two candidates)- 13 August; • Implementation Started 2 November 2002;- • Analysis of data model of the NTA system; • Development of Organisational strategy; • Designing technological and communication infrastructure; • Data model development and NTA testing; • Final report draft expected in February; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract signed 25 October 2002;

Project/sub-project Title	Activities	Outputs
FIS, MIS Guarantee System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tendering started in September 2002; Inception report drafted; expected to be finished by the end of January 2003; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract signed on 31/12/2002;
Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract approved and endorsed by ECD – 21 December 2001; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardware delivered on 13 February 2002;
SK-0104.02		
TA/Investment Support/ IB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tendering started in October 2002; 	none
SR-0108.01		
Twinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TC approved by the ECD on 16 January 2002; 	none
Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TS under preparation; 	none
SK-0008.01		
Twinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press Conference about Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Unit – 05/03/02; Drafting the Law on Special Public Prosecutor's Office in co-operation with GPO and MoJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft law completed;
Monitoring and Legislative Support to NP FAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of convergence of results and targets of Action plans of NP FAC; Drafting recommendations on legislative changes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception re report defining projects strategy submitted to ECD on 25/10/02;
Ethical principles for Journalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative and legal assessment in the field of media; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations and comments to new Media Law prepared;
Equipment for the MoI and the GPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting of equipment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lot 1 cars –contracted on 11/12/02; Lot 2 Special equipment to MoI- contract signed on 20/12/02; Lot 3 contracted 18/12/02, IT, printers, computers; Lot 4 contract signed 11/12/02-training centre (GPO);
Equipment for the MoJ and the GPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting of equipment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lot 1-WAN-software interconnection-contracted on 12/12/02; Lot 2 IT(computers, printers to GPO)-contracted on 12/12/02; Lot 3 IT (computers, printers MoJ)- 8/12/02;
Special Equipment for the MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting of equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Equipment- contracted 6/09/02; Special Microphones-22/08/02; Analytical Tool Phantomas - 12/09/02;
LEA information exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of necessary equipment enabling specialised software development among particular LEAs; Internship to Finland- studying comparative model - 09/02; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception report approved on 13/12/2002;

Project/sub-project Title	Activities	Outputs
Public Awareness campaign.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying over sociological analysis to detect awareness on corrupt behaviour; • Drafting surveys and Strategy Paper on corrupt behaviour by the Public; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First campaign strategy drafted in September 2002; • First progress report submitted on 6/12/2002; • Booklet on causes of corruption and combat against it, published in Spring 2002; • Presentation of first outputs of campaign on 20/09/2002;
SK-0008.02		
Twinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study visit to France – 09/01; • Seminar for social workers – 10/01; • Training of social workers – 10/012; • two regional trainings in Kosice - 10/01; • Study visit to the UK -11/01; • Study visit in France -12/01 TS preparation by the French; experts-Slovak Focal Point 12/01; • two trainings of social workers evaluation to drug demand reduction (French ad German) 11/01 and 01/02; • Consensus raising seminar-60 experts- 02/02; • Conclusive meeting-recommendation to the GS -02/02 • Study visit –Germany on Slovak focal point 03/02; • Study visit to UK-statistics and research 03/02; • Study trip to UK-statistics and research 04/02; • three trainings of social workers - 02/02 , 03/02and 04/02; • Seminar on substitution therapy- 04/02; • Study visit to France 04/02; • Study trip to France-customs and police 02/02; • Study trip to UK-police, prosecution, police 03/02; • Recommendations to Deputy Prime Minister on GS strengthening 05/02 • Seminar on Drug Information System development 05/02; • Seminar by German experts British experts-website on drugs 06/02; • Training of social workers conclusive seminar-recommendations to Slovak officials and to Deputy Prime Minister - 07/02; • Training of social workers and study visits to relevant institutions –re- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The co-ordination structure of the GS remained unchanged; • GS elaborated a plan on more autonomy and increased efficiency for the National drug Information System; • Social workers trained; • Experimental Low threshold centre location not identified, equipment proposal therefore re-oriented to NGO; • An agreement on creation of a national co-ordination group associating police, customs, GPO under the auspices of GS was signed by Deputy Prime Minister, President of Inter-ministerial Committee for FAD, General Prosecutor and Minister of Interior on July 2 2002;

Project/sub-project Title	Activities	Outputs
	socialisation of young addicts - 06/02; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of social workers- graduation of trainees in France - 07/02; • Seminar on drug trafficking-police, prosecution, by the French experts; • Mission to France on judicial police in France - 07/02; 	
Investment Drug Demand reduction Strategy Drug Supply reduction Strategy	Lot 1 – Mobile Units; Lot 2 – Threshold centre equipment; Lot 3 – Harm reduction material; Lot 4 – Headquarters equipment; Lot 1–Hardware and Software Equipment Lot 2 – Presentation Equipment Lot 3 – LC/MS detector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts signed 31/12/02 - equipment not delivered yet;
SK-0002		
Twinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening conference for 60 participants – 12 April 2002; • Seminar on Roma in Slovakia – education, employment, housing and health -13-14 June 2002; • 2nd meeting of the Inter-ministerial Committee and 1st common meeting of the Plenipotentiary – 19/06/2002; • Preparation of the twinning web age • Daily advice on updating the Roma Strategy to GP; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the synthesis memorandum and preliminary proposal for the update of the Strategy June 2002; • Web site on the twinning completed and included into the government web page – September 2002;
SR-0103.02		
TA - FWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of technical documentation for 11 settlements • On-job training for the RDSA; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToR for long-term assistance drafted – August 2002; • Inception Report completed – August 2002; • Interim Report Completed – September 2002; • Delivery of equipment for RSDA – October 2002; • Completion of Tender dossier; • Tender documentation for 11 settlements – October 2002; • Draft Final Report – December 2002;