

**One United Nations Programme and  
Common Budgetary Framework  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
2015-2019:  
United Nations Development  
Assistance Framework**



## Executive summary

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) agreed between the Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) authorities and the United Nations (UN) on [date, month], 2015, is a strategic programme framework for the period 2015-2019. It draws on the full range of expertise and resources of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to deliver development results. It constitutes the underlying element of the One UN Programme and Common Budgetary Framework for BiH 2015-2019 in addition to the other integral elements of the One UN Programme such as Joint Steering Committee, Results Groups, and biennial Joint Work Plans.

Thirteen UNDAF outcomes have been selected, in four strategic focus areas that respond to country needs and make use of the UN's comparative advantages. These were identified through an intensive consultation process with BiH authorities and Implementing Partners (IPs):

- » The rule of law and human security
- » Sustainable and equitable development and employment
- » Social inclusion: education, social protection, child protection and health
- » The empowerment of women

These outcomes serve as a mutual accountability framework between the UN and all IPs in BiH. They are expected to provide the people of BiH with a fuller range of choices and opportunities and to promote their human development and freedoms. The UNDAF outcomes will be achieved through a practical application of the light 'delivering-as-one' approach to joint and complementary programming and implementation and by shared resource mobilization. Key elements of the approach include: a single 'one programme' with a strategic UNDAF developed at the outcome level, inter-agency Results Groups responsible for development of Joint Work Plans, including their implementation, monitoring, and reporting with IPs and a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) that provides formal oversight and management direction, with inclusive representation of BiH authorities.

This UNDAF reinforces the strong partnership between BiH authorities and the UNCT to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), advancing equitable economic growth and reducing poverty, through capacity development, strengthening of strategic and policy frameworks, enhancement of accountability systems and the delivery of quality social services. UNDAF strategies focus on reaching the most deprived and vulnerable populations and support the UN system's commitment to assist the country to meet its human rights obligations. It also underpins the efforts of the UN to enable BiH authorities increase their leadership and ownership of the development process in BiH and respond adequately to the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

The Common Budgetary Framework provides country partners, the UNCT, and donors with a holistic overview of required and available resources to support UNDAF implementation, and any funding gaps. It is a basis for joint mobilization of resources and contributes to better delivery of UN system support. Full implementation of the UNDAF will require an estimated total of USD 264,592,034. This includes USD 54,871,620 from regular or core resources and USD 78,533,932 from other or non-core resources. The total estimated funding gap is USD 131,186,482. The JSC, together with the UNCT will act in concert to mobilize these additional resources over the One Programme period.

This UNDAF represents a joint commitment by BiH authorities and the UN system to work together in a spirit of cooperation with the people of BiH to secure the changes that will help them to live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives.



Official name:	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Capital city (population – 2013 Census – est.):	Sarajevo (291,422)	
Total area:	51,197 km <sup>2</sup>	
Other major cities:	Banja Luka, Bihać, Mostar, Tuzla, Zenica, Bijeljina, Prijedor, Doboj	
Population (2013 Census – est.)	3,791,622	
Population by age group (2013 Census – est.)		
0-14 years:	14%	(male 279,293/female 262,552)
15-24 years:	13%	(male 260,430/female 243,589)
25-54 years:	46.8%	(male 910,266/female 905,184)
55-64 years:	13.2%	(male 243,936/female 268,614)
65 years and over:	12.9%	(male 194,743/female 307,116)
Median age (2013 Census – est.):		
Total:	40.4 years	
Male:	39 years	
Female:	41.7 years	
Official languages:	Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian (all official)	
Constitute groups:	Bosniaks, Serbs, Croats, Others	
Religions:	Muslim, Orthodox Christian, Roman Catholic, Others	
Administrative organization:	Two entities (Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska), Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, ten cantons in Federation of BiH, and 143 units of local self-governance	
GDP:	13.1 billion EUR (2012)	
GDP per capita:	3,419 EUR (2012)	
Unemployment rate (2013 LFS)		
Total:	27.5%	
Female:	29%	
Male:	26.5%	
Human Development Index	0.735 (NHDR 2012)	

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>BiH</b> Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>ODA Official Development Assistance</b>
<b>BOS</b> UN Business Operations Strategy	<b>OMT</b> Operations Management Team
<b>CCA</b> Common Country Assessment	<b>PWD</b> Persons with Disabilities
<b>CEDAW</b> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<b>RC</b> UN Resident Coordinator
<b>CERD</b> International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination	<b>RCO</b> UN Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>CRC</b> Convention on the Rights of the Child	<b>RG</b> Results Group
<b>CSO</b> Civil Society Organization	<b>RS</b> Republika Srpska
<b>DaO</b> Delivering as One	<b>SAA</b> EU's Stabilization and Association Agreement
<b>DHS</b> Demographic Health Survey	<b>SAI</b> Supreme Audit Institution
<b>DRR</b> Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>SALW</b> Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>EC</b> European Commission	<b>SME</b> Small and Medium Enterprise
<b>ECE</b> Early Childhood Education	<b>UN</b> United Nations
<b>EU</b> European Union	<b>UNCT</b> United Nations Country Team
<b>EUA</b> European Union Association	<b>UNDAF</b> United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>FAO</b> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>UNDG</b> United Nations Development Group
<b>FBiH</b> Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>UNDP</b> United Nations Development Programme
<b>GDP</b> Gross domestic product	<b>UNECE</b> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>HACT</b> Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers	<b>UNEP</b> United Nations Environment Programme
<b>IAEA</b> International Atomic Energy Agency	<b>UNESCO</b> United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>ICESCR</b> International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<b>UNFCC</b> UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>ICCPR</b> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<b>UNFPA</b> United Nations Population Fund
<b>ICPAMW</b> International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers	<b>UN-HABITAT</b> United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>IDP</b> Internally displaced persons	<b>UNHCR</b> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>IFAD</b> International Fund for Agriculture and Development	<b>UNICEF</b> United Nations Children's Fund
<b>ILO</b> International Labour Organization	<b>UNICTY</b> International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
<b>IMF</b> International Monetary Fund	<b>UNIDO</b> United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>IOM</b> International Organization for Migration	<b>UNODC</b> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>JSC</b> Joint Steering Committee for the	<b>UNV</b> United Nations Volunteers
<b>MDG</b> Millennium Development Goal	<b>UN Women</b> United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>ME</b> Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>ILO</b> International Labour Organization
<b>MEG</b> Monitoring and Evaluation Group	<b>WB</b> World Bank
<b>MEA</b> Multi-lateral environment agreements	<b>WHO</b> World Health Organization
<b>MICS</b> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	
<b>MIS</b> Management Information System	
<b>NGO</b> Non-Governmental Organisation	

## Declaration of commitment

The United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to working together with the authorities and people in Bosnia and Herzegovina to secure the changes that will help them to live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework is a strategic programme framework that draws on and integrates the full range of expertise and resources of the United Nations Country Team to deliver development results and constitutes a fundamental element of the One United Nations Programme and Common Budgetary Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015-2019. It has been prepared within the broader efforts of the United Nations Country Team in Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement the United Nations reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to apply the light 'Delivering-as-One' approach to joint and complementary programming and implementation, and by shared resource mobilization in line with the request of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These results, or 'United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes', focus on four strategic areas that respond to country development needs and make use of the United Nations' comparative advantages. These were identified through an intensive consultation process with authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Implementing Partners:

- » The rule of law and human security
- » Sustainable and equitable development and employment
- » Social inclusion: education, social protection, child protection and health
- » The empowerment of women

These focus areas and their constituent expected results serve as a mutual accountability framework between the United Nations and all Implementing Partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are expected to provide the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a fuller range of choices and opportunities and to promote their human development and freedoms.

**Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina:**

**H.E Mr. Denis Zvizdić**  
**Chairman**

**United Nations Country Team:**

**Mr. Yuri Afanasiev**  
**UN Resident Coordinator**

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

XXXX 2015

## Signatures

### UN Country Team in Bosnia and Herzegovina

By signing hereunder the members of the United Nations Country Team endorse the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2015-2019) and underscore their joint commitment to its focus areas, strategies, and expected results:

Mr. Yuri Afanasiev  
UN Resident Coordinator

Mr. Manase Peter Salema  
IAEA, Director, Division for Europe, DTC

Mr. Patrick Herlant  
IFAD, Country Programme Manager

Mr. Antonio Graziosi  
ILO, Director, DWT/CO Budapest

Mr. Gianluca Rocco  
IOM, Chief of Mission

Ms. Zahira Virani  
UNDP/UNV, Deputy Resident  
Representative

Mr. Jan Dusik  
UNEP, Director/ Regional Representative

Mr. Siniša Šešum  
UNESCO, Head of the Antenna Office  
of Regional Office of Science and Culture in  
Europe

Ms. Doina Bologna  
UNFPA, Representative

Mr. Andrew Mayne  
UNHCR, Representative

Mr. Ayman Abulaban  
UNICEF, Representative

Ms. Olga Memedović  
UNIDO, Chief, Europe and NIS Programme

Mr. Aldo Lale-Demoz  
UNODC, Deputy Executive Director,  
Director of Division for Operations

Ms. Anne-Marie Esper Larsen  
UN Women, Representative

Ms. Zsuzsanna Jakab  
WHO, Regional Director for Europe

# 1. Introduction

## Purpose of the UNDAF

The 2015-2019 UNDAF presents a programmatic vision and operational framework for the next five years for achieving results that respond to country's development needs. It takes into consideration the past and ongoing state-wide development planning processes and defines how the UN Country Team (UNCT) will contribute to the achievement of development results in BiH, based on an analysis of country needs and UN comparative advantages. It draws its analytical assessment primarily from the 2013 Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the 2013 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Progress Report for BiH. In line with the UN reform trends and consultations with the BiH authorities, the UNCT in BiH intends to apply a light and practical DaO modality<sup>1</sup> for the next programming cycle in BiH. In this effort, the One Programme 2015-2019 has been developed with all its integrating elements<sup>2</sup> and in line with the general agreement of the UNCT in BiH.

As an upper middle-income country, resources available for development cooperation are expected to decrease. In this context, the UN and BiH authorities must strive for results that are both strategic, specific and measurable, and with emphasis on providing the best policy advice and options and supporting measures to strengthen the implementation of existing policies and plans.

The evaluation of the current UNDAF<sup>3</sup> made several important recommendations to improve development cooperation, with BiH focusing on more effective coordination between BiH authorities and with the UN system, more logical, causal linkages between UNDAF outcomes and the results of contributing UN Agency programmes and projects, a clearer definition of roles and responsibilities, and strengthened mechanisms to manage expected UNDAF outcomes. This UNDAF [2015-2019] incorporates key recommendations including:

- » A single 'one programme' supported by the UNCT rather than layers of different programmes and projects driven mainly by the mandates and corporate results frameworks of contributing UN Agencies;
- » A formal oversight and management structure with inclusive representation of BiH authorities to facilitate UNDAF performance monitoring and 'managing for UNDAF results';
- » The introduction of Results Groups to facilitate inter-agency work planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting with IPs;
- » Enhanced leadership of the UNCT to manage for UNDAF outcomes, including the chairing of Results Groups by Heads of Agencies.

The BiH authorities have the primary responsibility and accountability for achieving UNDAF outcomes. The strategies and expected results in this UNDAF can only be achieved if there is a mutual commitment by the authorities, IPs, and the UNCT. The UNDAF is a critical tool for more efficient and effective coordination and delivery of UN assistance. The management arrangements will ensure that focus areas and UN support for the achievement of UNDAF outcomes are operationalised in a coherent way that enhances joint programming, implementation and complementarities between UN Agencies and BiH

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<sup>1</sup> DaO consists of 5 components: One Programme, One Budgetary Framework, One Leader, Communicating as One and Operating as One. The intention of the UNCT is to take a pragmatic and flexible approach toward the adoption of DaO in BiH. Through formulation of this document, the UNCT is primarily addressing the elements of One Programme, Common Budgetary Framework, One Leader and Communicating as One. Operating as One will be discussed within the UNCT at a later stage. One Programme does not substitute or abolish the established collaboration modalities of the specialized UN agencies. In line with the SOPs for DaO, the UNCT has opted not to establish One Fund in BiH at this stage, considering the current funding challenges for One Fund.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to One Programme at Outcome Level, One Programme foresees development of joint biennial work plans for each UNDAF Focus Area as well as joint reporting and monitoring mechanism. Individual agencies action plans can be developed upon requests and requirements of BiH authorities.

<sup>3</sup> Report of the Evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Michael Askwith, 6 June, 2013.

authorities, reduces duplication, and ensures a convergence of support in targeted areas and for vulnerable groups.

## Structure of the UNDAF

The UNDAF contains the following sections:

- » Section 1 continues to describe the partnership values and principles that underline the UNDAF, the process used to prepare the UNDAF, and a summary of the current development context;
- » Section 2 is the core of the document. It describes the focus areas of the UNDAF and expected UNDAF outcomes, examples of the tangible results expected from UN cooperation and the partnerships essential for success;
- » Section 3 describes UN-supported initiatives that fall outside the UNDAF
- » Section 4 describes the mechanisms and processes for coordination and implementation of the UNDAF, including decision making roles and responsibilities of the UNCT and BiH authorities;
- » Section 5 refers to the Common Budgetary Framework and describes the financial and human resource commitments of the UNCT to support UNDAF implementation.
- » Section 6 outlines the arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of UNDAF results, based on the results matrix and biennial work plans.
- » Section 7 offers a brief summary of the UNCT's communication strategy
- » Sections 8 and 9 provide the legal basis for the UNDAF

The full results matrix tables are provided in **Annex A**.

### 1.1 Partnership values and principles

This UNDAF reinforces the strong partnership between the BiH authorities and the UNCT to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other relevant internationally agreed development goals, ensuring compliance with the UN and other international treaties ratified by BiH, advancing equitable economic growth and reducing poverty, through capacity development, strengthening of accountability systems and the delivery of quality social services. The UNDAF strategies outlined in this document are intended to reach the most deprived and vulnerable sections of the population, and are designed to reflect the UN's commitment to assisting BiH in meeting its human rights obligations.

As an operational programming document, the UNDAF underscores the principles of transparency, partnership, and accountability. It demonstrates the commitment of the UNCT to work together, and with BiH authorities, in a more coherent way, and to "deliver as one", so that development cooperation will translate into concrete, positive changes for the people of BiH. By planning and working together with operational partners and civil society, the UNCT can support the achievement of more, and better, results by BiH authorities across all areas of work, including development, joint advocacy, business operations and communication.

Strengthening partnerships with civil society and ensuring enhanced cooperation of civil society organisations (CSOs) and BiH authorities will be an integrated part of UNDAF implementation. The UNCT intends to institutionalise an annual consultative panel with key civil society representatives to discuss strategic development trends, needs, priorities, and potential areas of intervention. The outcomes of these panels will inform the development process of joint work plans for each UNDAF focus area, as well as annual joint strategic consultations with BiH authorities at the Joint Steering Committee (JSC).

The UNDAF will, once signed by each UN Agency, be read, interpreted and implemented in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreements between the UN and BiH. These are listed in **Annex C**.

The UNDAF will be implemented as an integral part of planning and programming by BiH partners at all governing levels and in line with their competencies<sup>4</sup>, including line ministries, Parliaments, the Judiciary, Independent Commissions, and CSOs – including the private sector. In adherence with the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, the UN will work and coordinate with international development partners, such as the Bretton Woods Institutions and donor countries, to ensure that the UNCT's development cooperation is aligned, harmonised and managed for greater efficiency and effectiveness.

## 1.2 Process to develop the UNDAF

The UNDAF acknowledges past and ongoing development planning activities in BiH and aims to align its content with identified development needs and priorities in BiH to the extent possible. The mid-term development strategic framework for BiH, the Country Development Strategy and the Social Inclusion Strategy, was prepared in 2010, however, the strategic framework did not receive adequate and state-wide political endorsement. In 2013, the BiH Directorate for Economic Planning (DEP) initiated another development planning process for BiH, inclusive of ongoing planning activities at the entity level and the *Brcko* District, and aligned with the EU's Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II) cycle (2014-2020). With the assistance of the European Commission (EC), BiH is also in the process of developing the 2014-2020 Country Strategy Paper which will guide the European Union's (EU) next programming cycle in BiH (IPA II). The *Republika Srpska* (RS) is currently in the process of creating its own development strategy, while the Federation of BiH (FBiH) adopted the 2010-2020 FBiH Development Strategy in 2010, guided by the development priorities outlined in the mid-term development strategic framework prepared in 2010. In addition, numerous specific and sector-related strategic frameworks exist at various levels of the BiH governing structure which will also provide the guiding principles for development and implementation of the UNDAF. The country's achievement in 2013 of conducting a comprehensive population census for the first time since 1991 represents a significant advance towards ensuring that plans and strategies better respond to today's population and its needs.

In this context, the UNCT initiated the preparation of the UNDAF 2015-2019 with an evaluation of the current UNDAF, which covers the period 2010-2014. It assessed the implementation of the current document and provided a set of forward-looking recommendations and lessons learnt. The UNCT prepared the Common Country Assessment (CCA) in the third quarter of 2013 to provide an updated assessment of the development needs and challenges in the country and to provide an analytical basis for development of the next UNDAF. This focused on the socio-economic situation and addressed the political and security dynamics in the country, acknowledging the complex and deteriorating political trends. As one of the main elements, the CCA identified three broad thematic windows for discussion and prioritisation of development results:

- » Sustainable Development Pathways
- » Governance and Human Security
- » Human Development and Social Inclusion and Protection

In parallel, the UN supported the preparation of the 2013 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Progress Report for BiH which also contributed to establishment of the analytical basis for development of the UNDAF. It shows significant progress paired with striking challenges related to inequalities and disparities. In particular, BiH is at risk of not achieving MDG targets related to poverty reduction, pre-school attendance, access to contraception, tuberculosis prevalence, and unemployment - especially for young people (15-24 years).

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<sup>4</sup> For the list of the government partners in BiH, please refer to **Annex B**.

The process of development of the 2015-2019 UNDAF for BiH also considered the ongoing global UN initiative on establishing the Post-2015 development agenda. While BiH did not officially participate in the world-wide national consultations that will feed into the new agenda and establishment of the development objectives for the world beyond 2015, the UNCT has decided to apply the Post-2015 concept to reach out to the government counterparts, international partners and citizens in BiH and to seek their views on how they see the Post-2015 development agenda in BiH. In the absence of an agreed state-wide development agenda in BiH, the information collected through this initiative were considered particularly valuable in defining the UNDAF objectives. More information on the methodology and the results of the consultation process is provided in the next section.

The 2013 CCA and MDGs Progress Report set the analytical stage for an inclusive, participatory, and wide-ranging consultation with over 70 high level representatives of BiH authorities and civil society at the Strategic Prioritization Retreat in October 2013. The objective of the Retreat was to primarily review major development challenges in BiH, in line with the assessment provided in the CCA and MDG Progress Report, and to validate priority development themes for the next UNDAF through a highly inclusive and consultative process and taking into consideration the absence of the formal identification of state-wide development objectives. This produced a preliminary set of priority areas and draft results that were further refined and formulated into the four priority areas and 13 specific measurable outcomes for the UNDAF. The event also enabled review and discussion of implementation and coordination mechanisms that will enable the UNCT to deliver more effectively as one, as requested by the BiH Council of Ministers. The draft UNDAF was finalised in a spirit of wide understanding and ownership during successive rounds of consultation with partners at all levels, including partners from the international community in BiH in November, 2013 and representatives of the civil society in February, 2014

### **1.3 Development context and UN comparative advantages**

In its transition from a post-conflict country towards a modern, EU-oriented one, BiH is struggling to overcome the political and governance challenges that have slowed the country's reform process. The political scene is characterized by a lack of common vision and consensus on internal arrangements. This also negatively impacts economic and social development. If current negative trends are not reversed, there is a risk that the reform processes will be further undermined, hindering the country's progress and political, social and economic stability.

Reflecting the complex political situation, progress towards the achievement of the MDGs in BiH has been uneven (see 'MDGs at a glance' in Annex D). Over the period of 2000-2013, considerable progress was made towards MDG2 (Education), MDG 6 (HIV/AIDS) and MDG 8 (Global Partnership). Some progress has been made in relation to MDG 3 (Gender Equality) and MDG5 (Maternal Health), while limited progress has been made in MDG7 (Environment). Achievements are overshadowed by the level of inequality that affects certain groups. For example, child<sup>5</sup> mortality rates for Roma are between three and four times higher than those for the general population. Progress is least evident for poverty reduction (MDG1), with nearly 1 in 5 persons and every sixth household<sup>6</sup> living in poverty. Average monthly consumption was 20 percent higher in urban than in rural or peri-urban areas.

Out of the 68 indicators used to monitor MDG progress, less than half have been fully achieved or are likely to be achieved by 2015. Political challenges and corruption, combined with the global and regional economic downturn since 2008, have negatively affected the economy and employment opportunities, and have weakened social services, pensions, and healthcare systems. A survey of citizens conducted by the UN showed that more than half are not satisfied with the financial situation of their households. The

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<sup>5</sup> Children under the age of five.

<sup>6</sup>Agency for Statistics of BiH, Household Budget Survey, 2011. Poverty threshold is BAM 416 (USD289) per month per person.

situation of young people is of particular concern. More than two out of four young people are unemployed.<sup>7</sup> Most are not married, have no children, and live with their parents or extended family members. Of all people in BiH, young people are most pessimistic about their future and their abilities to find a place in the increasingly technological labour market.<sup>8</sup>

Accelerating the pace of reforms on an agreed strategic basis is crucial for BiH to achieve higher rates of economic growth and job creation. Efforts are needed to improve the business environment, nurture a robust and competitive private sector, attract investment, and carry out urgent reforms of its labour, education, health, social protection and pension systems.

In the area of human rights, BiH is party to all nine UN international human rights treaties and most of their additional protocols. Mechanisms for the protection of rights stipulated in international and domestic legislation, namely the BiH Ombudsman for Human Rights and the BiH Constitutional Court, are already in place. The challenge, however, is one of implementation. Human rights protection and monitoring mechanisms suffer from gaps in coordination, accountability and efficiency. This is further complicated by the country's administrative fragmentation. Violations of rights, where they occur, are more frequent among vulnerable groups, such as Roma, the homeless, displaced families, and the disabled. Of particular concern are discriminatory provisions in election laws, discrimination against certain groups - including returnees, displaced persons, Roma and disabled people - concerns over public access to information and journalistic freedoms, inadequate harmonisation of the laws regulating children's access to identification, health and education services, and high levels of gender-based violence. The focus on human rights and inclusion of vulnerable groups remains an overarching priority in the BiH development context.

Through this UNDAF, the UNCT therefore aims to assist the BiH authorities and civil society to develop and operationalize a coherent strategic approach to addressing poverty, discrimination, inequity and exclusion, and dealing effectively with the past. Additionally, it seeks to support the EU integration process of BiH and contribute to country's readiness for EU membership as BiH's overarching strategic goal, and to provide structured guidance to the international community to enable them to support these efforts in a more coordinated and better prioritized manner.

In order to identify potential areas of focus for the UNDAF and to better understand perceptions about its comparative advantages, the UN applied the global Post-2015 concept and conducted a survey<sup>9</sup> of over 650 partners from BiH authorities, non-governmental organisations, and international partners. The survey highlighted priority areas of work where the UN is perceived as being relevant and can contribute most effectively (see table).

Table 1: Key 10 Areas for UN Development Cooperation

1. Economic Development and Employment
2. Rural and Local Development
3. Agricultural Development
4. Social Inclusion and Inequalities
5. Fight Corruption and Organised Crime
6. Water, Energy Efficiency and Environmental Sustainability
7. Child Protection
8. Justice, Rule of Law, Human Rights and Refugee Protection
9. Education
10. Health

<sup>7</sup> Labour Force Survey 2013. Available at <http://www.bhas.ba/saopstenja/2013/LFS%202013%20Preliminarni%20bos.pdf>

<sup>8</sup>Voices of Youth – Survey on Youth in BiH – Quantitative Research Findings, UN/MDG-F publication, 2012

<sup>9</sup> Through online surveys run in the period June-August 2013, 654 responses were collected: 161 responses from UN national partners (120 from government counterparts, 41 from NGO), 23 responses from international partners, 98 responses from UN staff and 372 responses from citizens.

## 2. UNDAF results and strategies

The UNDAF 2015-2019 is a programmatic vision and operational framework for achieving results. This section is the core of the document. It describes the focus areas of the UNDAF, overarching programme strategies, expected UNDAF outcomes and examples of potential contributing outputs. The complete results matrix including indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and risks and assumptions is provided in **Annex A**.

### 2.1 UNDAF focus areas

These results or ‘UNDAF Outcomes’ are grouped according to four strategic areas that respond to country needs and make use of the UN’s comparative advantages:

Table: Overview of UNDAF Focus Areas and Outcomes for BiH

Focus Area	Outcome
1. Rule of law and human security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved;</li> <li>•By 2019, BiH consolidates and strengthens mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity, and community security;</li> <li>• By 2019, there is effective management of explosive remnants of war and armaments and strengthened prevention of and responsiveness to man-made and natural disasters.</li> </ul>
2. Sustainable and equitable development and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•By 2019, economic and social disparities between units of local self-governance are decreased through coordinated approach by national and sub-national actors;</li> <li>• By 2019, legal and strategic frameworks enhanced and operationalized to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources;</li> <li>•By 2019, better articulated and coordinated employment, education, and scientific policies and programmes enable greater access to productive employment and income opportunities.</li> </ul>
3. Social inclusion: education, social protection, child protection and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•By 2019, all children and young people, including children with disabilities and Roma children benefit from education tailored to their needs and abilities;</li> <li>•By 2019, enrollment in preschool education for all children, including Roma children and children with disabilities, is increased;</li> <li>•By 2019, targeted legislations, policies, budget allocations and inclusive social protection systems are strengthened to pro-actively protect the vulnerable;</li> <li>•By 2019, child protection systems are strengthened to prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children, including institutionalization;</li> <li>•By 2019, provision of targeted health and public health planning documents and services, including management of major health risks, and promotion of targeted health seeking behaviors, is enhanced.</li> </ul>
4. Empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•By 2019, more women take part in decision making in political fora and in the economy;</li> <li>•By 2019, coordinated multi-sectoral platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors.</li> </ul>

The UN major contribution in the area of **Rule of Law and Human Security** is multifold - by addressing current weaknesses in BiH’s judiciary sector and strengthening the capacity in a more coherent and holistic approach UN’s activities are closely implemented with the national partners, and in cooperation with NGOs and the civil society active in this arena. Years of experience and work at the local level to enhance judicial efficiency, access to and delivery of justice and improved human security have provided a strong platform for UN to address these weaknesses through comprehensive, coordinated and targeted interventions - engaging actors at all levels to promote dialogue and reconciliation and to enhance and educate on the respect for human rights. UN in BiH is the key partner to BiH institutions relating to the implementation of

the Transitional Justice (TJ) and reconciliation process through provision of technical support to the TJ Expert Working Group, focus on the access to justice through the network of Free Legal Aid providers and support to criminal prosecutions, and victim/witness support and advocacy/coordination aimed to ensure the judicial system is independent, effective, impartial and accountable. Furthermore, the UN's contribution to disaster prevention and recovery, with a focus on mitigation of future risks, capacity development and building safer communities have proved to be very effective and well-coordinated through activities across multiple programmes and agencies. As recognition of this comparative advantage, the BiH authorities requested the UN to coordinate the international emergency assistance and co-lead the recovery assessment and response with the EU and World Bank in support of the BiH's efforts to respond to devastating flooding that affected a quarter of the country's territory and approximately one million of its population in May 2014. This shows that the UN, in close interaction with the private sector and financial institutions, is well positioned to provide brokerage and technical assistance to local governments to restore livelihoods in flood-affected areas.

Responsible UN agencies have relevant know-how and experience in the area of **Sustainable and Equitable Development and Employment**, providing assistance to the BiH authorities in the area of applying integrated (multisectoral) planning methodology, income generation, environment, energy and cultural management, development and implementation of area-based programmes, and deep engagement at policy level. The outcome will benefit from agencies' delivery as one, enhancing credibility and neutrality, and allowing efficiency in the complex political environment of BiH. The team is empowered with the operational and advocacy capacity to develop and implement projects, and the ability to leverage and mobilize necessary support from the UN and other bilateral and BiH partners, creating greater value from limited resources and establishing a strong and effective partnership with the BiH authorities.

The added value of the UN in BiH in the area of **Social Inclusion** lies in its ability to partner effectively with different levels of government and civil society, particularly in the area of social inclusion and the ability to link technical assistance with policy advice. UN Agencies are able to rely on significant experience and expertise, as well as lessons learned in strengthening social systems and respecting differences in the country. As a neutral partner, the UN is in a unique position to convene different partners and actors at the same table, an important factor in the area of Social Inclusion, or any other area, and in a highly politicized environment such as the one in BiH. In addition, the UN's comparative advantage lies in its ability and commitment to support social innovation and promotion of innovative services such as integrated early childhood interventions and a targeted approach toward persons/children with disabilities.

The UN in BiH possesses extensive expertise in comprehensive approach to **Women's Empowerment**, aiming at all levels to achieve a transformation of public perception on women's roles in the public sphere. Drawing on the previous experience in BiH and the region, UN agencies will work to gather stakeholders and partners in order to holistically address economic empowerment of women, from the establishment of the analytical base and contribution to institutional capacities, to direct support to increase economic activity of women, including facilitation of partnerships between the institutions at all levels of government, CSOs, academia, experts and the public. UN agencies will base their interventions in the 2015-2019 period on experience gained from several generations of past projects that focused on ending violence against women, fostering gender responsive policies, and introduction of tools such as gender responsive budgeting and advocacy-oriented activities designed for duty-bearers and rights-holders respectively, with the aim of mainstreaming gender into the relevant gender equality and employment policies, and effectively monitoring their implementation.

## 2.2 Programme strategies

To support the achievement of UNDAF results, there are several over-arching programme strategies:

### 1. Policy advice and advocacy support

In all focus areas, the UN will focus on providing high quality policy advice and alternatives to help BiH authorities address a range of structural challenges. The UN will use its convening role to support strategic planning processes, and coordination between state, entity, cantonal and municipal levels. The UN also intends to invest substantial advocacy efforts in support of the UNDAF implementation and achievement of the UNDAF results. The focus will be on highlighting pressing development needs and challenges in BiH, raising awareness of the BiH's international obligations and to create public space for policy debate and consensus building on priority issues.

## **2. Addressing vulnerabilities and municipal disparities**

Through its policy support, as well as its programming, the UN will focus on efforts to reduce inequalities and disparities, including disparities of wealth and access to opportunities and services, between different municipalities and socio-economic groups. As the CCA has shown, vulnerabilities are on the rise, and UN support will place emphasis on awareness and assumption of responsibility by authorities and civil society partners for assessing, prioritizing and responding to the needs of those who are most vulnerable and disadvantaged and at risk of being left behind as the country progresses.

## **3. Joint programming by Results Groups**

In line with the efforts to adopt the DaO approach in the most effective and practical manner, inter-agency Results Groups will be used to support the implementation of specific UNDAF focus areas. Results Groups serve as coordination mechanisms. Chaired by UN Heads of Agencies, the Results Groups are responsible for coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation within the UNDAF implementation. Each Results Group, in consultation with relevant IPs in BiH, will develop a biennial work plan<sup>10</sup> that coordinates the work of the UN and define specific activities and outputs that will contribute to the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes. Results groups will use the same results-based management tools and standards as agreed by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) to monitor progress with IPs and report on their performance as a group. This will help to drive joint approaches, reduce fragmentation, and increase effectiveness within the overall framework of the UNDAF. The full performance of Results Groups requires the active engagement of all UN assets.<sup>11</sup> The UNCT and Results Groups will make efforts to engage with **Non-resident and Regionally-based UN Agencies** to ensure they can participate in and contribute actively to the coordination and delivery of UNDAF results.

- » The Results Groups are described in more detail in section 4.
- » UNDAF monitoring, reviews, and reports, and their links to biennial work plans are described in section 6.

## **4. Area-based convergence of support and services**

Building on positive experiences in implementing joint UN programmes, the UNCT, through the work of Results Groups and biennial work plans prepared with BiH partners, use an area-based approach that will enable a convergence of policy support and service delivery in least developed areas of the country and for vulnerable groups<sup>12</sup>. Structured support to the coordination role of key government stakeholders in BiH, in a well articulated partnership with civil society actors, combined with enhanced information on the needs of the population building on the 2013 census, will help to strengthen local capacities to plan, deliver, and monitor development results.

## **5. Strengthening BiH capacities for planning, coordination, and information exchange,**

The development context of BiH is characterised by administrative fragmentation, leading to gaps in the harmonisation of the development planning processes, coordination, accountabilities and efficiency. In this

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<sup>10</sup>Individual agencies' work plans can be developed upon direct request of BiH authorities and/or as stipulated by agencies' specific rules and procedures.

<sup>11</sup> 62/208 TCPR 2007, 62/277 and 63/311 on System-Wide Coherence.

<sup>12</sup> The vulnerable include: internally-displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, children, children and adults with disabilities, Roma, women, migrants, asylum seekers, youth and the elderly.

situation, greater capacities for development planning, coordination and information exchange are essential. This was recognised by participants during the consultations to identify priorities for the UNDAF. While the UN has limited ability to influence the political underpinnings of the situation, the UNCT is determined to apply the institutional capacity building approach as a cross-cutting principle in UNDAF. The UNCT and by Results Groups will make efforts to develop these capacities at all governing levels in BiH and strengthen planning mechanisms across all four UNDAF Focus Areas and related outcomes, and to build greater trust between various partners and stakeholders in BiH. The UNDAF's overall approach is to enable the BiH authorities increase their leadership and ownership of the development process in BiH and respond adequately to the needs of the vulnerable populations in BiH.

## 2.3 Expected outcomes

Results Groups, in consultation with relevant IPs in BiH, will develop a biennial work plan for each UNDAF Focus Area that defines the specific outputs and activities and coordinates the work of the UN to drive joint approaches, reduce fragmentation, and increase effectiveness within the overall framework of the UNDAF. The outputs described below are suggested as potential areas of interventions that should contribute to achieving the overall UNDAF outcomes and are subject to further consultations during development of biennial work plans. They will be adjusted, in consultation with IPs, through work planning and reviews to ensure their ongoing relevance to the development situation in BiH. Special attention will be provided to achieving measurable improvements in the situation of vulnerable groups during the implementation of the UNDAF and across the defined focus areas and outcomes. More targeted interventions for addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups will be defined through the process of development of biennial work plans for each focus area.

### Focus Area 1. The rule of law and human security

#### **Outcome 1.**

By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved

Ensuring equality of citizens and uniform application of the law are of crucial importance in BiH. The judicial system faces a backlog of over 2 million cases, the resolution of which is a key requirement for EU accession. Services such as support to victims and witnesses of crime and the provision of free legal aid, especially for vulnerable groups facing discrimination and other forms of human rights violations, remain limited in their availability and have inadequate resources and capacities.

Progress is hampered by political divisions, lack of harmonised legislation and coordination between State, Entity, and local levels, and inadequate case processing mechanisms. The judiciary enjoys very little authority and trust among the local population and civil society. Many see the rule of law as working in favour of political elites – a viewpoint exacerbated by the fact that, despite entity auditors' findings of corruption and misuse of funds by governments and public companies, no senior politician has yet been convicted. This culture of political impunity also ties in to conflicts between communities.

UN cooperation is based on the principle of good governance, where every individual and institution, including the State, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. Programme efforts under the UNDAF will focus on helping judicial institutions to function independently and efficiently, and that justice practices and improved security in BiH are in line with the EU's Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) and the European Partnership Strategy. In relation to children's access to justice, building on initial improvements in the last few years, efforts will be intensified to strengthen institutional capacity, cross-sectoral cooperation and provision of services.

The dysfunctional nature of the judicial system can be seen in, amongst other areas, the ongoing challenge of fulfilling the rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Eighteen years after the war, 84,500 IDPs and a further 47,000 persons who returned in earlier years have been unable to secure sustainable livelihoods in their communities of displacement or return. Problems include access to basic health and education services, poor housing, and unemployment. A policy shift is required to better balance individual assistance with comprehensive solutions, based on harmonised policies and benefits at State, Entity and community levels.

To support the efforts of the Government to tackle corruption, the UNDAF will help to promote a culture of non-tolerance toward corruption in the public sector, as well as measures to reduce the vulnerability of government institutions, based on the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Collaboration will be fostered with other groups in society, including the private sector, on the investigation and prosecution of money laundering, smuggling and trafficking. Efforts will be made to ensure that legislation in these areas conforms to international standards. The UNDAF will support the development of a judicial training curriculum for judges and prosecutors. Government efforts in managing migration will be further supported at all levels.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: developing new skills and services to strengthen implementation of legal and human rights mechanisms and frameworks according to internationally recognized standards; introducing measures to enhance access to justice and protection of vulnerable groups and increasing the use of protection systems by those faced with human rights violations and discrimination; establishment of alternative diversion and prevention measures for children in conflict with the law, or those at risk of being in conflict with the law; supporting the fight against organised crime through integrated border management and a unified response to cross-border crimes; countering irregular migration and trafficking and promoting legal migration; awareness raising activities on different topics relating to the rule of law and human security.

A significant cluster of results contributing to this outcome will focus on the situation of IDPs and economic migrants. These will support harmonised and strengthened legislation and protection mechanisms for the sustainable (re)integration of IDPs, returnees and victims of trafficking, and to protect immigrants and asylum seekers. Examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation in this specific regard may include: building more effective mechanisms to differentiate between asylum seekers and groups of migrants, and ensuring that their specific needs are met, in accordance with applicable international law and human rights standards; strengthening mechanisms to protect BiH nationals working abroad; supporting development of new legislation at the Cantonal level and providing targeted support for the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees for housing and employment services; contributing to drafting new legislation against human trafficking in line with the BiH criminal code and ratified international instruments; and introducing new employment and education schemes tailored to the needs of victims of trafficking.

## **Outcome 2.**

By 2019, BiH consolidates and strengthens mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity, and community security

The gaps in judicial capacity and performance described above make it difficult to overcome the legacy of the 1992-1995 war and secure justice for victims. Without this, a large portion of the BiH population is left marginalized and frustrated, and is more prone to ethno-nationalist tendencies that, in turn, prevent communities from re-building trust and a common future. Citizens, leaders and civil society have been unable to engage in an effective and credible dialogue process to find common ground to tackle BiH's present and emerging problems. Political and public discourse is instead radicalizing, while nationalist rhetoric has become more aggressive. The current situation, therefore, is prolonging and deepening already unhealthy relationships between communities, which increases the risk of conflict and violence.

In addition to efforts to improve judicial system performance, more practical changes are needed to improve human security through comprehensive, coordinated and targeted interventions that engage stakeholders at all levels to promote dialogue and reconciliation, respect for human rights, and a climate of tolerance. To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: establishing new coordination mechanisms and services for dialogue and peace building; implementation of an outreach strategy to enhance public perception and attitudes about reconciliation and the promise of dialogue, paired with peace building grants facility; and establishment and institutionalization of additional local community security fora.

### **Outcome 3.**

By 2019, there is effective management of explosive remnants of war and armaments and strengthened prevention of and responsiveness to man-made and natural disasters

BiH is vulnerable to a number of natural hazards such as floods, droughts, fires and earthquakes. The massive flooding caused by the heavy rains in May, 2014 which affected a quarter of the country's territory and approximately one million of its population has showed just how vulnerable BiH is to natural disasters. The Recovery Needs Assessment conducted by the BiH authorities and supported by the UN, the EU and the World Bank estimates that the damages amount to approximately \$1.67 billion, while the economic losses exceed \$1.04 billion. The average annual economic losses resulting from disasters, based on incomplete data, reaches about one percent of the country's GDP. Decision-making power in the disaster management sector is spread across State, Entity, and local levels. This has created a fragmented system with unclear responsibilities, with weak vertical and horizontal cooperation. Legislation and strategic documents at all levels are mainly concerned with civil protection activities and contain few specific references to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Although some progress has been made, strengthened capacities and coordination at all levels are needed. The priority is to enhance existing capacities to build a reliable and efficient early warning response system, apply natural disaster protection mechanisms and upgrade disaster and climate risk management measures, closely aligned with energy and environment management interventions, particularly at local municipal level, using Local Level Risk Management (LLRM) methodologies. The UNCT will also build on positive results achieved in strengthening DRR systems and resilience in selected municipalities.

BiH remains one of the most landmines contaminated country in Europe and among ten countries in the world. There are 1,200 km<sup>2</sup> of the mine suspected area. The progress is decreasing due to inability of the country to offer transparent platform for decision making in regards to this issue. The country is also prone to uncontrolled explosion of ammunition stockpiles given the fact that those are over 35 years old and are chemically unstable. BiH's geographical position and, at occasion, porous borders, are fruitful soil for the illicit proliferation of weapons. The effective control and management of explosive remnants of war and armaments, therefore, represent one of the priorities in creating safe and secure environment in BiH.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: revising and strengthening policies and strategies that mainstream DRR approaches and measures; improving joint response through effective and efficient coordination system; raising awareness at all levels; strengthening DRR and the resilience of children, families and communities; and strengthening surveillance and management systems for surplus ammunition and other explosive war remnants and armaments.

## **Focus Area 2. Sustainable and equitable development and employment**

### **Outcome 4.**

By 2019, economic and social disparities between units of local self-governance are decreased through coordinated approach by national and sub-national actors

BiH is one of the most rural countries in Europe, with 61 percent of its population living in rural villages or scarcely populated municipalities. Their populations tend to be older, with smaller numbers of people to work and drive the local economy. Socially and economically, the big divide is not between urban and rural areas, but between the 6 main cities and the rest of BiH. A recent assessment of municipal disparities examined demographic trends and standards of living across BiH in terms of access to health services, education, transport and utilities. It found that 50 percent, or 71 out of 142, local governments in BiH were either underdeveloped or extremely underdeveloped.<sup>13</sup> Rankings provided by the BiH authorities in 2012 indicate that 61 local governments (43%) in BiH fall into this category (30 extremely underdeveloped and 31 underdeveloped).

In BiH's decentralized institutional context, local development provides a more responsive framework for quick-wins in the short and medium terms. Despite many challenges facing local governments in the country, the relative directness and lower risk for institutional and political deadlocks within a municipality means that some challenges can be addressed more efficiently and effectively at the local level. Because local leadership tends to be more sensitive to their local contexts; locally-driven initiatives are better positioned to address the specific and most pressing needs of their community. However, in order to ensure alignment with development planning processes, the intended interventions at the local level will be implemented in coordination with relevant state, entity and cantonal authorities.

Despite the evident progress achieved and the demonstrated commitment and capability of the local governments towards the local development, main challenges and constraints remain, including:

- » Continued engagement on improving business environment, attracting investments, enhancing competitiveness and creating employment opportunities,
- » Inadequate policy, legal and institutional frameworks, including functional fiscal decentralization, local/regional and rural development,
- » Lack of mechanisms and processes for assessing and responding to the needs of vulnerable households on the basis of impartial, standardized criteria,
- » Insufficient revenues as well as limited organisational, management and partnership capacities of local governments.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: enhancing quality business development services for farmers and SMEs to strengthen value chains, and generate employment; institutional capacity development at relevant government levels for policy design and implementation to contribute to sustainable local development; capacity development of the entity, cantonal/inter-municipal and local authorities, including Brcko District, to identify and assess the needs of vulnerable groups and to design and implement integrated (multisectoral) and inclusive development strategies; enhanced coordination and integrated management of cantonal and local government affairs and services; and new mechanisms to strengthen community engagement in public affairs, policy design and implementation.

#### **Outcome 5.**

By 2019, legal and strategic frameworks enhanced and operationalized to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources

BiH has an abundance of natural resources with its biodiversity ranked amongst the top five countries in Europe. A complex and fragmented administrative structure and regulatory framework influences appropriate environmental and energy management at various levels. Additional efforts are required to improve monitoring systems to generate data and support the enforcement of related laws, and developments across most sectors often fail to take account of potential environmental impacts. The management of existing protected areas is a concern due to understaffing and a lack of monitoring, as well

<sup>13</sup> Regional Disparity Assessment in Bosnia and Herzegovina. October 2010. UN BiH.

as pressure from the energy sector. Due to the unbalanced legal framework BiH authorities often fail to fulfil undertaken international obligations. The complex public administration combined with insufficient funding of nature protection lead to insufficient identification of responsibilities, task duplication and inefficiency. The safeguarding of natural and cultural heritage, linked closely with environmental management, also lacks appropriate legal frameworks and adequate systems of management. Furthermore, the natural and cultural assets are not recognized as a vehicle for economic development, dialogue and reconciliation.

Similarly, agencies, strategies, and action plans for energy efficiency and renewable energy do not exist or are insufficiently harmonized with international and regional obligations. Therefore, energy monitoring is not established, adequately measured or met due to a lack of cooperation between relevant institutions at the state, entity and cantonal level.

The current economic downturn presents significant opportunities to reorient the recovery process by increasing investment in clean and efficient technologies, renewable energy and ecosystem services. These all have potential for increasing economic returns, job creation (“green jobs”), poverty reduction and increased foreign direct investment.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: harmonisation of policies and legal frameworks across the relevant BiH authorities; development of new strategies and services for coordinated environmental management including water resources, land and biodiversity management; strengthening environmental monitoring; development of new services and practices to enhance the management of cultural (tangible and intangible) and natural assets; building of new skills and abilities that help sub-national actors implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures; strengthening mechanisms to support energy management coordination, monitoring, and reporting at local level; mainstreaming climate risk management in support of BiH authorities to develop and integrate climate change models into flood risk management policies and strategies; strengthening existing mechanisms and capacities to enable a favourable green economy investing environment and support the development of ‘green jobs’ linked to energy efficiency, renewable energy, environmental management, and cultural heritage.

#### **Outcome 6.**

By 2019, better articulated and coordinated employment, education, and scientific policies and programmes enable greater access to productive employment and income opportunities

In the last two decades, the labour market in BiH has undergone a profound transformation as a result of a new constitutional setting and challenges related to the transition towards market economy. Low labour force participation and employment rates, which are far below the EU-27 rates, as well as high unemployment rate and broad informal sector, are the main features of the labour market in BiH. Despite the measures of the labour market institutions to address high unemployment, it remains stubbornly high, reaching 27.5 percent (26.5 percent for males and 29.0 percent for females)<sup>14</sup> in 2013. Unemployment is mostly long term and this kind of unemployment leads to loss of skills and motivation so that these unemployed people are in reality no longer in the labour market. Gender gap in labour market participation, employment and wages persists across all age groups despite women having, on average, better educational attainment than men. Youth employment is also of concern as it shows an exceptionally low rate. In 2013, youth unemployment rate reached 59.1 percent<sup>15</sup>, and is among the highest in the region. Lack of decent and productive employment opportunities, slow job creation in the formal economy and persistent skill mismatches result in a larger share of work taking place in the informal economy, estimated to account for

<sup>14</sup> Labour Force Survey 2013. Available at <http://www.bhas.ba/saopstenja/2013/LFS%202013%20Preliminarni%20bos.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Labour Force Survey 2013. Available at <http://www.bhas.ba/saopstenja/2013/LFS%202013%20Preliminarni%20bos.pdf>

about 30 percent<sup>16</sup> of total employment and 27 percent<sup>17</sup> of GDP in 2009. Persistent barriers to labour market integration are also detected among persons with disabilities, returnees, internally displaced persons and Roma.

Even though efforts have been made by the BiH authorities to reverse these trends through the design and implementation of employment strategies and a variety of labour market measures, the employment and earning opportunities for the long-term unemployed, youth, informally employed, households without income, and vulnerable groups that face barriers to employment have yet to be substantially improved. In addition, school graduates need to possess the right type of skills and experience needed by employers. Further efforts should also be invested in enhancing the capacities for research and development as one of the essential contributing elements in fostering sustainable economic development and creation of employment opportunities.

Through the UNDAF, the UN will support a range of labour market measures to enhance job seekers' access to decent employment opportunities and ensure that education and vocational training policies reflect the demands of the labour market. To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: development of mechanisms to facilitate transition from informality to formality through strengthening the institutional capacity and commitment of the relevant BiH authorities and the social partners to design and implement policies that will improve the quality and productivity of jobs and which will include establishment and functioning of new tripartite bodies and strengthening capacities of the existing ones, such as the Economic and Social Councils and their bodies; development of a framework to ensure a comprehensive and coherent approach to youth employment and entrepreneurship promotion that would involve the identification of key problems for policy prioritization and the design of policy options to address youth employment challenges, as well as the responsibilities of lead institutions; establishment of a coordinated system to address the skills mismatch on the labour market through collection and analysis of data and establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; improvement of the curricula in formal and non-formal education so that students can strengthen their competencies, including entrepreneurial skills, linked to current and future labour market opportunities; strengthening links between education and labour markets; development of new mechanisms for systematic interactions between schools and private sectors to better match skills and labour market needs; creation of employment and earning opportunities particularly for vulnerable groups; facilitation of support for development and enhancement of volunteerism, including partnerships with youth organizations that deal with youth employment and informal education; and enhancing implementation of the BiH Strategy for Science Development through establishment of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) statistic system.

### **Focus Area 3. Social inclusion: education, social protection, child protection and health**

#### **Outcome 7.**

By 2019, all children and young people, including children with disabilities and Roma children benefit from education tailored to their needs and abilities

While BiH has achieved near universal primary school enrolment, the rate remains very low among Roma children, at 69 percent. Children without parental care and returnees experience low primary education completion rates of 10 and 7 percent respectively. Around 1 in 10 children with special needs never enter school – of those who do, only 1 in 4 complete primary education. These inequalities are amplified at the secondary level with 92 percent of children enrolled, while standing at only 23 percent among the Roma,

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<sup>16</sup> Rosas, G., Corbanese, V., O'Higgins, N., Roland, D., & Tanovic, L. (2009). *Employment Policy Review Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe., p.10.

<sup>17</sup> Tomaš, R. *Siva ekonomija u Bosni i Hercegovini*, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 2009.

with a completion rate of only 3 percent. With literacy rates of 69 percent compared to 90 percent for their male peers, the situation for Roma girls and women is especially poor.

Education laws and reform strategies promote equal access to education and quality standards. In practice, students and teachers experience ethnic and religious segregation, intolerance and division. The highly complex administrative and decision-making structure in BiH has proved challenging for the harmonisation of education legislation and standards across the country, negatively affecting quality. Efficient implementation of the existing action plans and legislation is further constrained by the lack of reliable official statistics on the number of excluded children in BiH. Education can act as a springboard for dialogue and reconciliation in BiH. The long-term stability and prosperity of the country will depend on young people's openness and ability to overcome differences and find common ground.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: interventions to change behaviours and practices of parents and educators towards children with disabilities and Roma children; strengthening systems for continuous development of teachers and assistant teachers to work with vulnerable groups of children; launching new in-school programmes to promote the value of diversity, and generate political and community support for desegregation, non-discrimination and inclusive education; and improving provision by local authorities of support, referral mechanisms and case management systems for vulnerable children and children out of school.

#### **Outcome 8.**

By 2019, enrolment in preschool education for all children, including Roma children and children with disabilities, is increased

From 2006 to 2012, attendance in early childhood education (ECE) programmes increased from 6 to 13 percent. Only about 2 percent of children from the poorest quintile and Roma children attend pre-school. A Framework law on pre-school education was adopted, with provisions on obligatory early childhood education one year prior to primary school. However, there are significant barriers to full implementation:

- » Lack of ECE services, planning and preparedness at local levels, and insufficient budget allocation, particularly among municipalities with fewer resources
- » Limited awareness of decision-makers and parents on the importance of ECE
- » Existing ECE services that do not meet the needs of children with disabilities, Roma children and other vulnerable groups, and
- » Large numbers of scattered settlements and the lack of funds to transport teachers to remote areas.

Readiness to learn is a key element of school performance and positively affects future employment opportunities. The UN will continue to support co-funded entity, cantonal and municipal, including the Brcko District, government programmes for pre-school education, with a focus on addressing the barriers that deny vulnerable children the opportunity to enter school on time and be ready to learn.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: establishing new standards and principles related to ECE; raising awareness for parents and educators; strengthening systems for continuous professional development of preschool teachers; and enhancing cross-sectorial mechanisms that provide better identification and ECE access for Roma and children with disabilities.

#### **Outcome 9.**

By 2019, targeted legislation, policies, budget allocations and inclusive social protection systems are strengthened to pro-actively protect the vulnerable

In BiH, 58 per cent of the population is at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The three indicators of the EU concept of “at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion” (AROPE)<sup>18</sup> are: poverty risk, severe material deprivation and very low work intensity. This is higher than other countries in the region (the AROPE stands at 33% in Croatia). Roma are amongst the most vulnerable, together with persons with disabilities, displaced persons, families with two or more children, the elderly, the unemployed, and young people with low education and skills. There is discrimination against adults and children based on ethnic origin, disability, as well as significant geographic and gender disparities. The problem is aggravated by a fragmented and poorly performing social protection system, whose laws, policies, and programmes are neither designed nor implemented to serve the poor and vulnerable groups in BiH society, and the absence of a systematic, evidence-based approach to identifying unmet needs.

Annually, social assistance programmes, dominated by non-contributory benefits, cost nearly 4 percent of GDP. The poorest 20 percent of the population receives only 37 percent of total social assistance spending. The targeting performance in BiH ranks amongst the poorest in the ECA, outperforming only the social assistance programmes in Russia and Belarus. These factors place the system among the most costly and least efficient when compared to the EU and the other Western Balkan countries.<sup>19</sup> In BiH’s complex system of governance, responsibilities for social protection systems are often overlapping and held at various levels. This gives rise to considerable disparities and inequalities in the provision of benefits and services based on where a person lives, and creates very strong feelings of injustice and frustration.

Particular attention is needed for children who are growing up in poverty and belong to vulnerable groups. When child poverty is assessed according to deprivations related to housing, amenities, and health and education services, more than half of the children living in BiH are exposed to multiple dimensions of poverty. In the case of Roma children, almost 80 percent live in poverty. Roma are also disproportionately represented among the internally displaced and stateless persons who constitute one of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in BiH.

Continued efforts are needed to strengthen social protection systems in BiH, to improve needs assessments, prioritization and targeting accuracy and broaden outreach capacity. This would enable the country to cover the poorest and most vulnerable and improve their access to social assistance as well as ensure that the allocation of spending is both more equitable and fiscally sustainable. To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, UN programme cooperation will focus on targeted components of the social protection system: programmes to ensure access to services, social support and care services, and legislation and policy reform. Special attention will be provided to ongoing efforts by the BiH authorities to initiate an innovative approach to align the various social protection and inclusion policies, and to institute an internal system of policy coordination similar to that used in other systems of multi-level governance such as the EU. This system of policy coordination involves the relevant BiH authorities, which have agreed on common goals in line with the EU 2020 Strategy and BiH targets and priorities defined under the Social Protection and Inclusion Sector reform, in the areas of social welfare, education, health and employment.

Given the breadth of the mandates of UN agencies, the social inclusion approach of the envisaged UN intervention goes beyond tackling capacity and work models for social care service delivery reform and integration in the context of social protection. The proposed interventions support not only ensuring social inclusion and gender equality considerations in the delivery of social care, but also support the analytical and policy debate foundations for policy design, implementation and monitoring in broader areas where women and men face exclusion and risk of exclusion; and support, mobilize and enhance the capacities of the national, regional and local actors to deliver social inclusionary impact across sectors as well as generate public policy debate and local actions to steer such interventions.

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<sup>18</sup> Gap Analysis on Social Protection and Inclusion / EU 2020 Strategy, UNICEF BiH, 2013

<sup>19</sup> World Bank Group – Bosnia and Herzegovina Partnership Country Programme. October 2013.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: strengthening social protection strategies at Entity level, based on evidence of disparity and exclusion and action plans at local level; building new capacities for social workers to assess the needs and provide services for vulnerable groups; enhancing monitoring and supervision mechanisms for Centres of Social Welfare; introducing new tools for results-based budgeting and case information management and analysis for social protection services; supporting implementation of the BiH Roma Action Plans; providing technical assistance for drafting a new framework law on persons with disabilities and for the elderly; and actions aimed at overcoming stigma and discrimination and inclusion of people affected by HIV/AIDS in social protection schemes<sup>20</sup>.

#### **Outcome 10.**

**Child protection systems are strengthened to prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children, including institutionalization**

Across BiH, violent punishment of children is in many cases considered to be an acceptable method of child upbringing. Violence against children and child abuse is present and largely unreported for cultural and social reasons. Many parents, as well as the general public, believe that disciplinary measures and hitting are necessary for their children to be well brought-up.

Data shows that more than half of children (55.2 percent and 57 percent for Roma) aged 2-14 years had been subjected to a method of violent discipline by their parents or other adult household member. In 2012, the Centers for Social Services in BiH reported 2,774 (1,395 male/1,379 female) underage beneficiaries of social protection services who have been neglected or abused by their parents. More than a third (35%) is older than 15 years.<sup>21</sup> It is worrisome that fewer parents use non-violent methods of discipline (34.2 percent) versus those that use only violent methods (55.2 percent). 42 percent of children were subjected to psychological aggression, and a staggering 40 percent were physically punished, of which 5 percent experienced severe physical punishment.

Although, when compared to residential care, family care is the better and cheaper option for children without parental care, the number of children in family-based care has been decreasing. The number of children in residential care (in 1,000s) went up from 1.8 in 2000 to 2.3 in 2010, while the amount of children in the care of foster parents or guardians (in 1,000s) went down from 2.5 in 2000 to 1.3 in 2010. This trend is particularly alarming when it comes to infants below 3 years for whom institutionalisation has not decreased.<sup>22</sup> Another concern is that 2 out of every 3 children in institutions (67 percent) have a disability.<sup>23</sup> A major bottleneck is insufficient budget allocation for family strengthening and development of alternatives to institutions, as well as the low level of awareness among the decision makers on the alternatives to institutions. In addition, there is a general stigma towards children with disabilities - something supported by service providers, due to the traditional approach of encouraging parents to place children with disabilities into institutional care.

The UN will continue to support development of legislation, policies, and programmes aimed at preventing and responding to violence, neglect and abuse of children, and to provide adequate services to prevent separation of children from their families and ensure alternatives to institutions are in place when separation is unavoidable.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: developing new skills for service providers to identify, prevent, and respond to

<sup>20</sup> In particular, protection services for the groups most at risk, including those in prisons.

<sup>21</sup> [http://bhas.ba/tematskibilteni/BHAS\\_Socijalna\\_skrb\\_bh.pdf](http://bhas.ba/tematskibilteni/BHAS_Socijalna_skrb_bh.pdf). Social welfare beneficiary is every person who has used certain forms and measures of social welfare and social work services, once or several times during the reference year.

<sup>22</sup> BiH Agency for Statistics.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

cases of child violence, neglect, abuse, and exploitation; enhancing outreach, services, and programmes to prevent separation; strengthening violence prevention initiatives in homes, schools, and institutions; and harmonising child protection laws, aligned with ratified human rights treaties.

### **Outcome 11.**

By 2019, provision of targeted health and public health planning documents and services, including management of major health risks, and promotion of targeted health seeking behaviours, is enhanced

In terms of aggregate health indicators, BiH is comparable to other countries in South-Eastern Europe, as well as EU members. While child health has improved steadily with child<sup>24</sup> mortality rates of 7 per 1000<sup>25</sup> live births, mortality amongst Roma children is 27 percent<sup>26</sup> or almost 4 times as high. Maternal mortality has been halved in the last 20 years to 8 per 100,000 live births. In most cases, quality of care suffers from insufficient adherence to existing medical guidelines, protocols, and practices and difficulties with fully aligning them with international standards. Nutrition is a key public health challenge: stunted growth is nearly 3 times higher in Roma children, while nearly 1 in 5 children in the general population are overweight.<sup>27</sup> Non-communicable diseases are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in BiH. Half of deaths in the general population are due to cardiovascular diseases.<sup>28</sup> An ageing population and diet, tobacco, and alcohol use, as well as cancer, are the main contributors to the disease burden.<sup>29</sup>

Access to essential reproductive health services for women is guaranteed by all BiH authorities. However, implementation of the 2012 policy on sexual and reproductive health is partial, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and budgets are largely missing. The total unmet need for family planning is 9 percent for women aged 15-49 and 24 percent for women aged 20-24, and women often choose to pay for what they perceive as services of better quality. Forced termination of pregnancy continues to be a main method of fertility control and the quality of pre- and post-abortion counselling needs attention. The vulnerable population, especially the Roma, are in a particularly precarious situation in terms of health. Adolescent knowledge of reproductive health is poor as a result of the lack of life-skills education in and out of schools. Tuberculosis is more common in BiH than in neighbouring countries, and just 2 out of 3 children enjoy the benefits of being fully immunized, while coverage amongst Roma children is extremely low, at an estimated 4 percent. Mental health problems, especially those arising from war-related psychological trauma, still represent an important public health issue. In cases of development delays and disabilities, services for early detection and intervention are not easily available to everybody, and therefore, timely applied and, as a result, these problems often go undetected until late stages of development, or upon enrolment in primary school. Many displaced persons, minority returnees and Roma still lack health insurance or access to an acceptable level of service.<sup>30</sup>

Health systems' performance faces numerous challenges: administrative fragmentation and a lack of collaboration with other sectors create inefficiencies in service delivery and inequalities in access to health services. Information systems are not providing the high-quality information needed for evidence-based policy-making. The health systems in BiH must adapt to a changing demography and evolving patterns of diseases, especially chronic diseases, mental health challenges and conditions related to ageing. To address all these challenges, health authorities will be supported to develop strategic responses and implement public health actions such as those recommended in the new European Health Policy Framework, Health 2020. Through the UNDAF, the UN will contribute to this reorientation for health protection, health

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<sup>24</sup> Children under 5.

<sup>25</sup> UNICEF statistics section data: [www.unicef.org/statistics](http://www.unicef.org/statistics).

<sup>26</sup> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) BiH 2012.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> *Noncommunicable Disease Country Profiles 2011*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2011.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) BiH 2012.

promotion, and disease prevention along with integrated service delivery linked with the social protection system. There are two major clusters of results to be achieved with UN cooperation.

» **Enhanced health systems and health services delivery:**

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: improving counselling services about family planning and the availability of reproductive health commodities; strengthening guidelines, protocols, and standards for maternal health services; developing new services to help the early detection of children with developmental delays and disabilities with a focus on children from vulnerable groups; improving quality of services for prevention and management of cardiovascular diseases and cancer; and increasing access to effective TB treatment services and drugs, continued support for prevention and care related to HIV/AIDS and focusing on the most-at risk populations.

» **New services, skills and abilities to promote health seeking behaviors:**

To contribute to this UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include developing new planning public health documents, establishing mechanisms and initiatives for greater collaboration between Public Health Institutes and Health Centers to promote awareness about, responsive parenting, the importance of immunization, safe sexual practices, family planning, prevention of drug abuse, and healthy diet and lifestyles choices.

## **Focus Area 4. Empowerment of Women**

### **Outcome 12.**

By 2019, more women take part in decision making in political fora and in the economy

According to the fourth and fifth periodic CEDAW report (2011), women in BiH face a particularly precarious reality, given that they are inadequately included in political and decision making processes, have disproportionately limited access to employment, and many of them are subjected to gender based violence. The percentage of women in legislative and executive authorities at all levels is unsatisfactory: in 2011, women accounted for 19 percent of seats in the Parliament of BiH - 21 percent in the House of Representatives and 13 percent in the House of the Peoples. At local level, only 3 percent of Mayors are women. In terms of employment, unequal opportunities and treatment, the gender pay gap, and inadequate social services to help women balance work and family obligations all serve to marginalise women. In 2011, women in the age group 16-64 accounted for only 33 percent of the active labour force in BiH – the lowest level of representation in South East Europe. Key obstacles are social norms that enable discrimination and the lack of general knowledge about the links between gender equality and socio-economic development. A lack of data also leads to gaps and inconsistencies in policy and legislative work, and can misdirect available funding.

The BiH authorities recognize the importance of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, hence women's economic empowerment goals have been well integrated in various policies, notably the Gender Action Plan BiH 2009-2013 and 2013-2017, and the Financing Mechanism for the Implementation of the Gender Action Plan (FIGAP). The Employment Strategy of BiH 2010-2014 and Employment Strategies of the FBiH and RS also focus on engaging women through labour market measures. Given the progress at the legislative, policy and institutional levels, it is widely acknowledged that the persistent and the widening gender gap in socio-economic indicators is due to ineffective implementation of these policies. Existing employment and women's empowerment policies do not adequately reach women with vulnerable characteristics, such as those with little education, those residing in remote/rural areas, and those saddled with child and family care responsibilities.

The proposed outcome responds to existing challenges for women, particularly those in disadvantaged situations. More specifically, issues include the high unemployment and underemployment of women,

coupled with forces of re-traditionalisation that creates social barriers to economic opportunities, autonomy and public visibility. The programmatic response aims to improve the effectiveness of existing policies through policy coherence between programmes for gender equality and employment promotion, and comprehensive monitoring of progress to ensure that women's economic independence and autonomy occur in harmony with gender relations and developments around them. It also responds to the need to achieve broad based awareness raising and recognition of women's contribution to the economy through advocacy and institutional partnerships. Evidence-based advocacy will be employed as the key strategy in the Programme based on the action-oriented research in the area of labour and employment.<sup>31</sup> Advocacy measures will play a key feature, which will not only showcase women's contributions, but also the progress achieved in this Programme to facilitate a progressive transformation of the way women's roles and contributions are viewed in society. The UN will also provide support for civil society organisations (CSOs) to monitor the implementation of laws, strategies and action plans, focusing specifically on commitments to women and gender equality in employment, and labour market measures.

The proposed outcome area integrates human rights, gender equality and access to employment at the state, entity and local levels. To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: development of new knowledge and tools for BiH authorities to formulate and implement gender responsive policies and budgets; enhancing systems to collect and disseminate disaggregated data and statistics for gender responsive policy-making and service delivery; building new capacities amongst gender equality advocates and civil society organisations to promote women's leadership and political participation; and strengthening skills and opportunities for women's entrepreneurship in selected sectors and geographic areas.

### **Outcome 13.**

By 2019, coordinated multi-sectoral platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors

Violence against women continues to be widespread in BiH, and is interwoven with discrimination and gender based prejudices. A Study on Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women in BiH shows that almost half of all women older than 15 have experienced violence (physical, psychological, sexual or economic) at least once in their lifetime, and one in ten has experienced violence in the past year. Perceptions about domestic violence are starting to change. It is being recognised as a serious social and economic problem, and a matter for legislation and strengthened legal enforcement. Many women who suffered rape and abuse during the war have yet to receive any form of help. Other forms of gender based-violence, in particular sexual violence and trafficking, are also prevalent. Responses are weakened by criminal codes and protocols at Entity and District levels that are not harmonised with the State-level criminal code, or with ratified international instruments.

Important progress is being made, however, to combat the problem. Significantly, domestic violence is slowly becoming a matter of legislation and public interest, as evidenced by the adoption of new legislation and the agreement of the BiH *Strategy for Implementation of the Istanbul convention*, which provides a way to respond to requirements of the legally-binding *Istanbul Convention*<sup>32</sup> (*Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence*), and ensures a

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<sup>31</sup>The examples of such research include: i) quantitative and qualitative quality of life research with a "gender barometer" aspect, to shed light on women's skills and qualifications, their needs for services and types of employment, and women's unpaid contribution to the economy – with the aim of informing interventions and planning public policies; ii) gender responsive budget analyses that aim to review current budget allocations within a selected sector from the gender perspective to recommend changes in the allocations or criteria for the access to the selected measure; iii) analyses of the collection and use of gender sensitive data related to employment and earnings with the aim of increasing effectiveness of monitoring of gender equality commitments.

<sup>32</sup> The Istanbul Convention is the first legally binding European instrument to set standards for legislation and policies to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence. It includes specific provisions on the integration of possession of firearms in risk assessments in cases of gender-based violence, and for a set of services to be available to all victims/survivors of gender-based violence. BiH ratified the convention in July 2013

comprehensive policy framework for preventing gender-based violence and protecting victims, including provisions relating to the use, or threat of, firearms in gender based violence.

Still, the capacities of BiH authorities to combat both domestic and all forms of gender-based violence remain limited. The social and health care institutions, law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary are lacking both ability to recognize and the capacity to process cases of gender-based violence and ensure proper protection of victims.<sup>33</sup> The visibility of the problem also remains low as a result of a lack of proper data collection mechanisms.

Recovery from wartime trauma constitutes an important part of work on gender based violence in BiH's social reality today. Women who survived sexual violence during the war are therefore viewed as a particularly vulnerable group of victims of armed violence. In this context, improving the network of support for female victims of armed conflict has been prioritized as an objective of the BiH *Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security*. The Action Plan specifically envisages programmes for helping women and victims of wartime violence, and ensuring their economic and other empowerment.

To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UN programme cooperation may include: developing new knowledge, skills, and tools amongst government bodies to prevent and respond to violence, including effective referral and counselling services at municipal level; supporting coordinated efforts by BiH authorities and CSOs to monitor the quality and effectiveness of advocacy and service delivery for gender based discrimination and violence; enhancing public awareness initiatives to generate 'zero-tolerance' for gender based violence and discrimination; and continuing support to civil society psycho-social and legal outreach to women victims of violence.

### 3. Initiatives outside the UNDAF

United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN Habitat) presently does not have a dedicated donor funded programme in BiH. However, UN Habitat stands ready to assist with its expertise where required, as required by the UNCT in their current programmes. UN-Habitat will also facilitate BiH preparations for the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), scheduled to take place in 2016. In this process of preparation, the priority directions for long term development of sustainable urbanization in BiH will be analysed, discussed and jointly established. These priorities will further guide UN-Habitat's cooperation with partners in BiH.

The UNDAF will document any further areas of programme support that fall outside its remit, as a means of ensuring further recognition, coordination, and provision of information on such initiatives that may impact on the progress and successful outcome of the UNDAF.

### 4. UNDAF management and accountability

The overall UNDAF management and accountability mechanism will be established within the context of the UNCT's and BiH's aspirations to adopt the DaO modality, including the One UN Programme, and in line with the anticipated guidelines for implementation of the DaO SOPs currently being developed by the UN Development Group (UNDG). The key elements of the management and accountability mechanism will include formation of a Joint Steering Committee (JSC), establishment of Results Groups and development of biennial work plans for each UNDAF Focus Area.

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<sup>33</sup> Trial monitoring of gender-based violence cases (supported through UNDP/UNFPA and UN Women projects) has exposed delayed procedures, lack of witness protection, lenient sentencing policy, and a lack of compensation for the victims (Centar za pravnu pomoć ženama Zenica, 2011 and Udružene žene Banja Luka i Lara Bijeljina, 2011).

The UNDAF will be nationally executed<sup>34</sup> in respect of the current provisions of the BiH Constitution and the competencies assigned to state, entity<sup>35</sup>, cantonal and municipal authorities in BiH, including the Brcko District, and under the overall co-ordination of a **Joint Steering Committee (JSC)**. In order to ensure harmonization of the UNDAF results throughout BiH, its overall implementation will be conducted through a coordinated approach and inclusion of the BiH authorities at all governing levels. The JSC will provide strategic guidance and oversight. Its participation will be inclusive, adapted to the national context and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the designated representative of the BiH authorities. The specific functions, responsibilities and membership of the JSC will be jointly defined with the BiH authorities, in consideration of the UNDG guidelines for implementation of the DaO modality.

The UNDAF will be operationalised with **biennial work plans**<sup>36</sup> for each UNDAF Focus Areas prepared by their respective **Results Groups**, in consultation with relevant IPs at all levels. These describe the specific outputs to be achieved, indicators, planned activities, budgets, and implementing partners. Inter-agencies Results Groups are the key mechanism for supporting implementation of the UNDAF. Results groups prepare biennial work plans, consult frequently with IPs, track and report on progress against planned activities and results, and identify lessons, good practices, and needed adjustments to overall results, strategies, and resource allocations. There will be one group per focus area.

Each results group is chaired by a designated Head of Agency from the UNCT who is responsible and accountable for driving joint programming, in the areas where applicable, and for monitoring and reporting about progress towards UNDAF results. The chair is delegated to fulfil a coordination and leadership function on behalf of the UNCT. The Office of the Resident Coordinator participates in results group meetings and supports the participation and engagement of non-resident and regionally-based agencies. Secretariat support for the work of the results group is provided by the UN Agency whose head is serving as chair. Results Groups will develop their Terms of References in line with the anticipated DaO standards and guidelines currently being developed by UNDG.

To ensure an efficient planning and coordination process and the timely delivery of planned development assistance, biennial work plans will be made available to the JSC and will inform the strategic discussion on the UNDAF implementation at the JSC. The official endorsement and signing procedure of the biennial work plans will be discussed and agreed with the relevant BiH authorities prior to the launch of the UNDAF implementation with the aim of ensuring the most practical and efficient modality which is also compliant with the rules and procedures of the UN agencies and adaptable to the national context. To this end, the

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<sup>34</sup> National execution refers to the implementation modality whose ultimate aim is to enable the BiH authorities to build their development capacities and control and manage all forms of external assistance. It is based on an expression of the interest and willingness of the BiH authorities to assume management responsibilities for project and programme activities as well as on existing capacities of the BiH authorities. Where such capacities are not adequate, the BiH authorities, with support of the UN organizations and development partners, will undertake to strengthen these capacities. Through this modality, BiH is expected to build its capacities for self-reliance and sustainability, increase ownership for international development assistance, and to strengthen impact on and relevance with national development priorities and needs. For UNDP's specific programme implementation modality, please see Annex E.

<sup>35</sup> According to the Constitution of BiH, which is the integral part of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in BiH (Annex 4), BiH consists of two entities: FBiH and RS. Jurisdictions of BiH are prescribed by Act III of the Constitution of BiH: foreign policy, foreign trade policy, tariff policy, monetary policy, as stated in Act VII; financing of institutions and international obligations of BiH; politics and regulations concerning immigrants, refugees and asylum; conducting international and inter-entity criminal-justice regulations, including relations with Interpol; forming and functioning of mutual and international means of communication; traffic regulations among entities; air traffic control. According to the Constitution of FBiH, FBiH is one of the two entities in country of Bosnia and Herzegovina and has the power, jurisdictions and responsibilities which are not stated in inclusive jurisdictions of BiH. FBiH consists of federal units (cantons). According to the Constitution of RS, RS is unique and inseparable constitutional entity, which, on its own, performs constitutional, legal, executive and judicial functions. All state functions and jurisdiction belong to RS, except those that are clearly transferred, according to the Constitution of BiH, to its institutions.

<sup>36</sup> Individual agencies' work plans can be developed upon direct request of BiH authorities and/or as stipulated by agencies' specific rules and procedures.

UNCT also intends to consider the UNDG guidelines for implementation of the DaO once available in order to ensure full alignment with the DaO standards.

The biennial work plans form an agreement between the UNCT and IPs on the use of resources. Line ministries from all levels, municipalities, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will be responsible for the implementation of planned activities. This provides clear accountability and minimizes the risk of duplication and overlap in the achievement of UNDAF results.

To the extent possible and within the efforts to implement the UN reforms in BiH, the UNCT and IPs will use the UNDAF and biennial work plans to implement planned programme activities. This does not preclude UN Agency specific programme/project documents and work plans if requested by IPs or required by UN governing bodies.

All cash transfers to an IP are based on the Work Plans agreed between the IP and the UN system agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in the Work Plans can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the IP:
  - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
  - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the IP;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with IPs.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the IP over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the IP and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a governmental IP, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN IP. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the IP shall participate. The IP may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation Group (MEG)**

The MEG provides technical advice and support on all aspects of results-based management (RBM) to the UNCT and to Results Groups. The MEG is chaired by a UN Head of Agency or UN Agency Senior Programme Officer appointed by the UNCT. Members are UN staff with M&E responsibility and expertise.

The MEG's responsibilities are to:

- » Prepare and update guidelines, tools and formats for the work of Results Groups;
- » Support Results Groups to formulate SMART results, activities and indicators in biennial work plans;

- » Provide technical advice about methods and tools to measure UN-supported results, especially as they relate to: (1) Policy advice and advocacy; (2) Changes for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
- » Prepare and update of the UNDAF Integrated M&E Plan with a calendar of major UN-supported studies, surveys, evaluation, and research
- » Provide inputs for the annual UN Country Results Report (coordinated by RCO).
- » As needed, provide quality support for the preparation of evaluation terms of reference and for the work of evaluation steering committees
- » As requested, develop the capacities of BiH authorities responsible for monitoring and evaluation, including support to strengthen national statistics systems.

The MEG is accountable to the UNCT to deliver on these responsibilities, as set-out in its annual work plan. It reports on progress through the chair to the RC/UNCT on a twice-yearly basis.

## **Operations-Management Team (OMT)**

The Operations Management Team (OMT) provides support and advice to the UNCT on efforts to harmonise business operations and contribute to the delivery of UNDAF results. On the basis of the UNCT Business Operations Strategy, the OMT will pursue higher quality, more effective, and cost-efficient support services in procurement, human resources, ICT, finance, logistics and transport, and the management of the UN House.

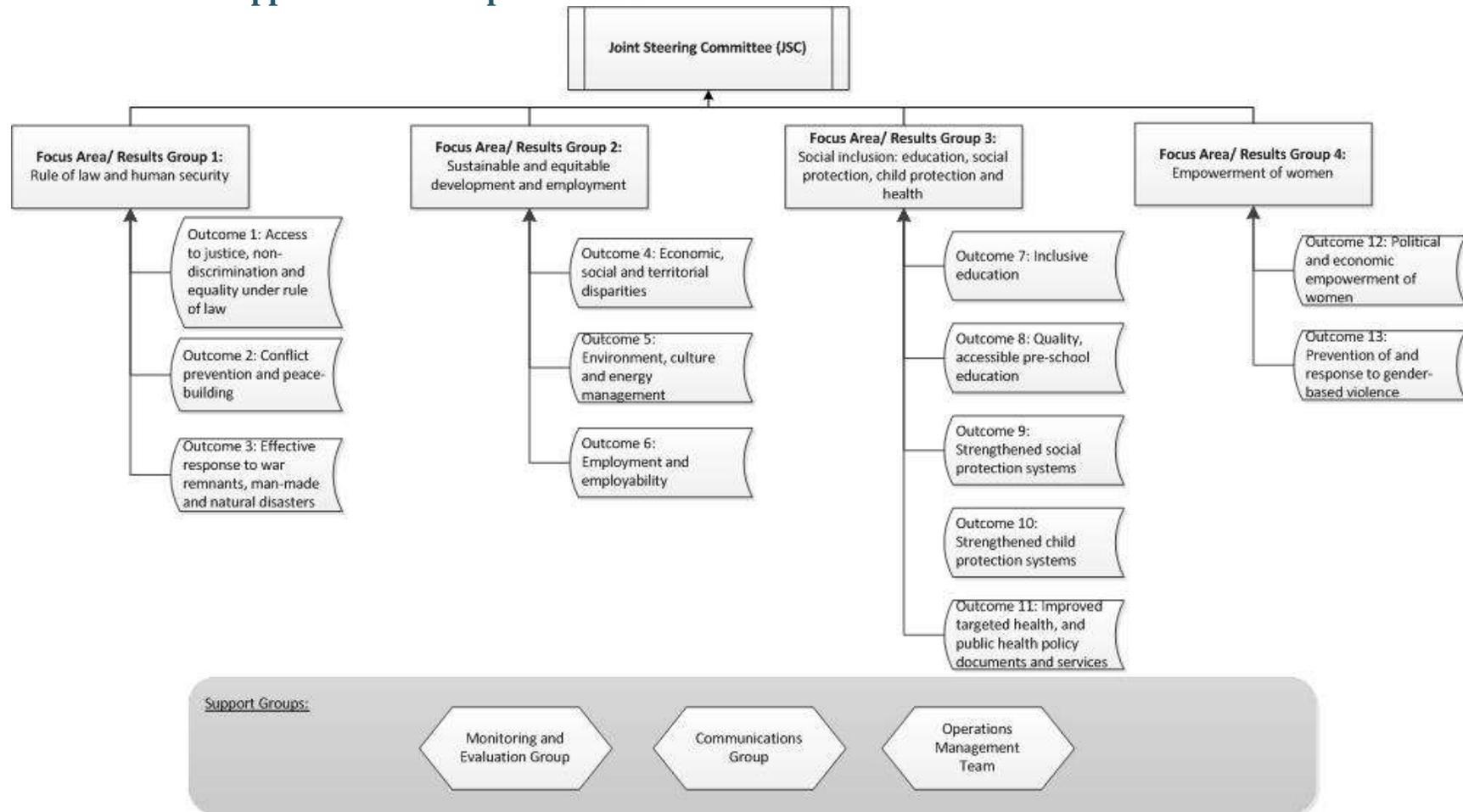
The OMT is chaired by a UNCT-designated Head of Agency and consists of each UN Agency's most senior Operations or Administrative Officer. The OMT's responsibilities are to:

- » Prepare and update the UN Business Operations Strategy (BOS) including BOS results frameworks
- » Implement common business solutions, such as common procurement systems for tendering and bidding, long term agreements (LTAs) for joint procurement, common ICT platforms, banking arrangements, office security and cleaning services.
- » Monitor and report to the UNCT about progress to achieve higher quality, more effective, and cost-efficient business support services; and
- » Communicate effectively about the aims and expected results of common business solutions to all UN staff and concerned country partners.

An additional support group will organise and deliver strategic internal and external communications about the UNDAF. The role, responsibilities, and composition of the **UN Communications Group (UNCG)** are described in section 7.

The following diagram provides an overview of the mechanisms for supporting UNDAF implementation and their relationship to focus areas and UNDAF outcomes.

## Mechanisms to support UNDAF implementation



### Over-arching programme strategies:

1. Policy advice and support
2. Addressing vulnerabilities and regional disparities
3. Joint programming by outcome results groups
4. Area-based convergence of support and services
5. Strengthening capacities for planning, coordination, information exchange, and directing expertise

## 5. Common Budgetary Framework

The Common Budgetary Framework provides country partners, the UNCT, and donors with a holistic overview of required and available resources to support UNDAF implementation, including implementation of the biennial Joint Work Plans, and any funding gaps. It is a basis for joint mobilization of resources and contributes to better delivery of UN system support.

Sources of funding from UN Agencies include regular, or core resources and other, or non-core resources that UN Agencies are able to mobilize on the strength of the expected UNDAF results and strategies. Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of UN Agencies and by internal management decisions. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

### Financial resources

Full implementation of the UNDAF will require an estimated total of USD 264,592,034. This includes USD 54,871,620 from regular/core resources and USD 78,533,932 from other/non-core resources. The total estimated funding gap which will need to be mobilised over the UNDAF period is USD 131,186,482. The overall resource requirements for the UNDAF are summarized below, divided by UNDAF outcome and UN Agency.

**Table: UNDAF (2015-2019) Resource Requirements by Outcome<sup>37</sup>**

UNDAF Focus Areas and Outcomes		Indicative Budget (USD)			
		Regular Resources (Secured)	Other Resources (Secured)	Resources to be Mobilized	Total
<b>Focus Area:</b>		<b>Rule of Law and Human Security</b>			<b>47,175,460</b>
Outcome 1	UNDP	300,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	9,300,000
	UNICEF	300,000	3,000,000	700,000	4,000,000
	UNHCR			4,000,000	4,000,000
	IOM			600,000	600,000
	UNODC	37,600		562,400	600,000
Outcome 2	UNFPA			100,000	100,000
	UNDP		500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
	IOM		500,000	1,700,000	2,200,000
	UNESCO	50,000	200,000	700,000	950,000
	UNICEF	125,000		1,875,000	2,000,000
Outcome 3	UNV	246,460			246,460
	UNFPA	100,000		100,000	200,000
	IAEA		579,000		579,000
	UNDP		12,900,000	6,000,000	18,900,000
	UNICEF	125,000		1,875,000	2,000,000
<b>Focus Area:</b>		<b>Sustainable and Equitable Development and Employment</b>			<b>145,079,874</b>
Outcome 4	UNDP	1,000,000	11,750,000	24,100,000	36,850,000
	IFAD <sup>38</sup>	30,800,000	27,153,000	12,000,000	69,953,000
Outcome 5	IAEA		228,000		228,000
	UNDP	400,000	900,000	16,000,000	17,300,000
	UNEP		500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
	UNESCO	75,000	200,000	1,100,000	1,375,000
	UNIDO		283,332	774,082	1,057,414
Outcome 6	ILO	1,000,000			1,000,000
	UNICEF	150,000	40,000	810,000	1,000,000
	UNDP		3,000,000	11,150,000	14,150,000
	IOM		120,000	280,000	400,000
	UNV	266,460			266,460
<b>Focus Area:</b>		<b>Social inclusion: education, social protection, child protection and health</b>			<b>61,066,700</b>

<sup>37</sup> These figures are indicative only. They are estimates as of March 2014 and will depend on the availability of regular and other resources from UN Agencies and contributions from donors.

<sup>38</sup> Mostly made available through loans

Outcome 7	UNICEF	500,000	140,000	2,860,000	3,500,000
	UNV	193,050			193,050
Outcome 8	UNICEF	350,000	115,000	2,535,000	3,000,000
Outcome 9	UNFPA	400,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
	UNDP	300,000		7,400,000	7,700,000
	UNICEF	1,000,000	655,000	4,345,000	6,000,000
	UNHCR	10,000,000		2,300,000	12,300,000
	IOM		250,000	400,000	650,000
	UNV	203,050			203,050
Outcome 10	UNICEF	700,000	225,000	2,575,000	3,500,000
Outcome 11	UNFPA	1,300,000		200,000	1,500,000
	IAEA		470,600		470,600
	UNDP		6,500,000	1,500,000	8,000,000
	UNICEF	1,000,000	225,000	3,775,000	5,000,000
	IOM		1,600,000	600,000	2,200,000
	WHO	2,250,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,250,000
	UNODC			1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Focus Area:</b>		<b>Empowerment of Women</b>			<b>11,270,000</b>
Outcome 12	UNW	300,000	700,000	2,800,000	3,800,000
	IOM			500,000	500,000
	UNDP			1,500,000	1,500,000
Outcome 13	UNFPA	400,000		500,000	900,000
	UNW	300,000	700,000	2,800,000	3,800,000
	UNHCR	700,000			700,000
	UNODC			70,000	70,000
<b>UNDAF 2015-2019 TOTAL</b>		<b>Regular Resources (Secured)</b>	<b>Other Resources (Secured)</b>	<b>Resources to be Mobilized</b>	<b>264,592,034</b>
		<b>54,871,620</b>	<b>78,533,932</b>	<b>131,186,482</b>	

## Resource mobilization

The UNCT will develop a resource mobilization strategy to address the funding gaps. Although the primary responsibility for mobilization of the required resources lies with the UNCT, the UNCT will also expect increased cost-sharing opportunities with the BiH authorities in line with the status of BiH as the Middle-Income Country. The indicated funding gap for the UNDAF implementation represents a projected amount of funds that will be required for implementation of UNDAF and which will have to be mobilized in addition to indicated secured (core) funding either through collective and/or agencies' individual resource mobilization activities. Acknowledging a decreasing trend in ODA for BiH, the UNCT realizes the need to increase its joint resource mobilization strategies in order to avoid duplications and increase effectiveness of its resource mobilization activities. To this end and within the spirit of the DaO, the UNCT is keen on developing a joint resource mobilization strategy to assist this process in the most effective and practical manner. The strategy will include both joint and individual UN Agency fundraising initiatives. It will provide responsibilities and guiding principles, mechanisms for fund-raising, indicators and reporting arrangements.

In addition to funding requirements for the UNDAF, other resources are required for the activities and/or staff costs of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), the Results Groups and other working groups in support of the UNDAF's implementation. These resources are mobilised separately and through a potential cost-sharing modality amongst UN Agencies.

## Types of support

The UN Agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Results Groups' biennial work plans, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to Non-Governmental partners as agreed within the framework of the biennial work plan.

Additional support may include access to UN organisation-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Results Groups' biennial work plans. By mutual consent between the BiH authorities and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN Agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

Heads of UN Agencies are accountable to their respective Executive head and Governing body for resources received by the UN Agency from its own resources, in line with its financial regulations and rules. These resources are subject to the external and internal audit procedures laid down by the Agency. Where the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) is used, it is subject to the 'standard' HACT procedures.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the IP of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the IP in 7 days. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the IP; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with IPs, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within 7 days. The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the IP and a third party vendor. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same IP, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

## Human resources

UN Agencies in BiH seek to attract, develop, and retain dedicated, highly competent and committed individuals whose profiles and skill sets will support the effective delivery of expected results in cooperation with IPs. Required staff competencies will be reviewed and adjusted on an ongoing basis. Working within the limits of UN Agencies staff rules and regulations, the UNCT is committed to harmonise the human resources practices wherever possible including recruitment, staff learning and staff well-being.

## 6. Monitoring and evaluation

### UNDAF ME system

An effective monitoring and evaluation (ME) system enables UNDAF stakeholders to compare actual progress against expected results. The primary responsibility for gauging UNDAF performance lies with the JSC and UNCT on the basis of routine monitoring and reporting by Results Groups, in consultation with IPs. The MEG provides technical advice and quality support for monitoring efforts.

The main steps involved in UNDAF monitoring and reporting are:

- » **Routine monitoring and reviews** by Results Groups, together with IPs. Results groups will meet at least quarterly to share information, highlight implementation progress and constraints against planned outputs and activities in biennial work plans, and identify key issues for attention of the UNCT and country partners

- » **Formal annual reviews** by Results Groups together with IPs that are focused on assessing progress towards expected UNDAF outcomes. Results groups annual reports will describe actual outputs or the results of major activities delivered against those in biennial work plans, use data from monitoring efforts and BiH statistical systems, and offer ‘contribution stories’ to show how UN-supported outputs are contributing to expected UNDAF outcomes
- » Preparation of the UN Country Results Report on the annual basis<sup>39</sup> on the basis of reports from Results Groups.
- » Results Group reports are also synthesized to prepare *forward looking Focus Area Progress Briefs*. These highlight lessons from implementation, and good practices that can be taken to scale, major institutional, and partnership, logistical or other constraints that are impeding implementation, and proposed recommendations to adjust overall programme strategy, results and resources.
- » The UN Country Results Reports and progress briefs are the main inputs for a **formal UNDAF performance review** by the JSC.
- » **UNDAF evaluation** in the penultimate year of the programme cycle (mid 2018) will be conducted to support the formulation of the next UNDAF. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the UNDAF outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency by which they are being achieved, and their sustainability and contribution to country needs and priorities. The evaluation will gauge the performance of Results Groups as the primary mechanism for managing UNDAF results.
- » At each step in the ME system, **leadership by the RC and UNCT** is essential to sustain the demand for performance information about the UNDAF, and to use said information for learning, managing and adjusting. The RC and UNCT use performance information to engage more regularly and effectively with country partners and donors, to make adjustments to strategy, results and resources, and to better align UN, government and donor resources for greater impact.

## Assurance and audit of cash transfers

IPs agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, IPs agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives,
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies’ standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (in consultation with the respective ministries) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of IPs with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

Where no assessment of the Public Financial Management capacity has been conducted, or such an assessment identified weaknesses in the capacity of the Supreme Audit Institutions<sup>40</sup>, the audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services for the funds granted by the UN system’s projects.

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<sup>39</sup> The UN Country Results Reports will follow the UNDG Standard Operational Format and Guidelines for Reporting Progress on One Programme.

<sup>40</sup> In BiH, Supreme Audit Institutions exist at state, entity and Brcko District level.

## 7. Communications

Successful implementation of the UNDAF requires effective communications. These are expected to:

- » Raise awareness about key development challenges
- » Foster partnerships between the UNCT, BiH authorities, civil society and other UNDAF stakeholders
- » Convey compelling advocacy messages about priority policy issues
- » Ensure that the voices of vulnerable groups in BiH are heard; and
- » Help the UN to share information and knowledge and learn through joint working mechanisms.

Strategic internal and external communications on the basis of the UNDAF will ensure that UN staff, country partners, and the interested public are aware of the development challenges and priorities in BiH and how the UNCT in BiH is working to deliver as one. Internal communications will help to build UN staff commitment around expected UNDAF results and strategies.

The UN Communications Group (UNCG) comprises communications experts and focal points from UN Agencies. It is chaired by a Head of Agency who reports directly to the RC and the UNCT on the group's planned activities and results.

The UNCG is active in all stages and mechanism of the UNDAF. The direct involvement of the UNCG in the work of Results Groups and other substantive meetings and events allows it to fully comprehend expected UNDAF results and strategies and to provide strategic and well informed communications support to country partners, the UNCT, and UN Agency staff. Results Groups ensure that the UNCG is alerted to programmatic milestones and provides the group with materials and information to communicate the role of the UN system and how it is contributing to the achievement of UNDAF outcomes.

The UNCG will also help the UNCT to convey common advocacy messages in multiple fora, using different media. The MDGs report provides multiple entry points for joint communication and joint advocacy, linked to UNDAF results. To this end, the UNCG will prepare and implement a more detailed UN Communications Strategy for the UNDAF which will determine a strategic framework for joint UNCT communication and advocacy. Priorities for joint communications and advocacy will be identified by the UNCT and JSC and elaborated in the biennial work plans of the UNCG. Resources for joint communications activities may also be considered through cost-sharing modality by the UN agencies

## 8. Commitments by all parties

Leadership and ownership of the UNDAF by BiH authorities and the UNCT is essential to ensure the quality of the process and the full achievement of planned results.

BiH authorities commit to:

- » Take part in the planning, review, and reporting process for the UNDAF and to address or mitigate against major institutional, partnership or logistical constraints that may impede the achievement of UNDAF results
- » Promote the fullest possible links and coordination between institutions of BiH authorities at all levels responsible for development of BiH with the structures responsible for management and implementation of the UNDAF
- » Support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNDAF and will cooperate with UN Agencies including:
  - Encouraging potential donors to make the funds needed to implement unfunded programme components available to the UN system agencies

- Endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from the private sector, both internationally and in BiH
  - Permitting programme supporting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in BiH to be tax exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law
- » Provide monetary and/or in-kind contribution to the programmatic and operational activities related to the implementation of agreed upon projects within the UNDAF developmental and humanitarian programme in accordance with the BiH authorities' priorities and budgetary availability.
  - » Honor its obligations in accordance with the provisions of the UN Agencies' basic agreements listed in Annex C, apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the UN Agencies' property, funds, assets, programmes and their officials and experts under the UNDAF development and humanitarian programme, including all appropriate administrative arrangements related to VAT refund, and accord to UN Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the UN Agencies under this UNDAF the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the aforementioned UN Agencies' basic agreements.

With regards to cash transfers:

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Work Plans, will be used by IPs to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UN system agency will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The IPs will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The IP shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the IP.

Cash transferred to IPs should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans only.

Cash received by the BiH authorities and national NGO IPs shall be used in accordance with established BiH regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans, and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to the UN system agency within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the BiH regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial regulations and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO IPs cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to the UN system agency within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each IP receiving cash from a UN system agency will provide the UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UN system agency, together with relevant documentation;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the IP's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the IP and the UN system agency. Each IP will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.

- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN system agency that provided cash so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to the UN system agency.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies, on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

## 9. Other provisions

This UNDAF supersedes any previously signed UNDAF and Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs).

In the event of any significant change in the situation requiring a change in UNDAF results or a need to extend the duration and scope of programme, the designated BiH authority will make a formal request to the Resident Coordinator and UNCT. An appropriate amendment to this UNDAF will be negotiated.

In the event of a failure by one party to fulfill any of its obligations under this UNDAF:

- » Where the defaulting party is one of the UN Agencies, BiH may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the UNDAF vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party; and
- » Where the defaulting party is BiH, the UN Agency as to which BiH has defaulted, either alone or together with all other UN Agencies, may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the UNDAF by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party.

Any dispute between BiH and a UN agency shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of that Organisation's basic agreement with BiH. Any dispute among the UN system agencies shall be resolved exclusively among the UN system agencies through approaches identified in the UNDG-endorsed dispute resolution mechanism.

BiH will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the basic agreements with the UN Agencies. BiH shall apply the provisions of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition BiH will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and BiH. BiH will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, BiH shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by BiH.

Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organisation of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.

Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the UN and its subsidiary organs whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of

the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this *Note Verbale* or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

## ANNEX A. UNDAF Results Matrix

### UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Focus Area 1. Rule of law and human security</b>								
<p><b>Outcome 1.</b> By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved (UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, UNODC, UNFPA)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Extent to which targeted legal and policy mechanisms are implemented in accordance with international standards</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2014 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) <b>Target:</b> #<sup>42</sup> of 2014 UPR recommendations accepted and implemented by 2019</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Percent increase in juveniles diverted<sup>43</sup> from formal proceedings</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> FBiH and RS: 17 correctional recommendations issued in 2012. <b>Target:</b> 50% increase by 2019.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Adequate and fully operationalized FLA<sup>44</sup> and VWS Network across the whole of BiH; Number of beneficiaries provided with free legal aid throughout BiH; Number of victims and perpetrators receiving psycho social support</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> RS &amp; 8 Cantons in Federation have FLA (2013). 6 Jurisdictions with VWS (2013). No of beneficiaries and victims and perpetrators to be established in 2014.</p>	<p>Programme progress reports/2014 and 2019 UPRs/ BiH Ombudsman's Annual Reports/Annual EC Progress Reports/UN Human Rights mechanisms</p> <p>FBiH and RS Statistical Institutes/Cross-checked with MHRR data once every two years</p> <p>EUD Progress Reports, Reports from BiH FLA Network / Legal Aid providers annual reports or statistics from database on # of child beneficiaries. Annual reports of FBiH and RS authorities in the health and social welfare areas</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Political crises and budget constraints prevent or slow implementation process</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Alignment with the EU Acquis continues</p> <p>Government staff turnovers are minimized</p>	8,037,600	2,955,100	2,930,000	2,330,000	2,247,300

<sup>41</sup> Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of UN Agencies and by internal management decisions. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

<sup>42</sup> To be defined in 2014 through Biannual Work Planning.

<sup>43</sup> Diversion refers to juveniles who have received a police warning or correctional recommendation.

<sup>44</sup> Free Legal Aid.

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p><b>Target:</b> Whole of BiH (2015). 11 (all) Jurisdictions (2016). 20% increase in children benefiting from services by 2017; No. of trained and certified professionals for provision of psychosocial support (TBD in 2014); increase number of psychosocial support centers from 2 to 5 by 2019.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Percent of persons with refugee status with full access to rights in line with the international standards</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 5% (2013) <b>Target:</b> 50% (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Social housing legislation developed and adopted</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2 Cantonal laws (2013) <b>Target:</b> 10 Cantonal and 2 Entity laws (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Full compliance of domestic legislation and practice with the international standards, in partnership with CSOs and with cross-border perspective, in combating trafficking of persons, including prevention, prosecution of traffickers and protection of victims</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Sub-national laws not harmonised to explicitly criminalize all forms of Trafficking in Persons( TiP) (2014). Low annual number of criminal prosecutions of traffickers – 0 (2011) and 1 (2012). Inadequate annual funding for prevention of trafficking and protection of victims (\$100.000).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Sub-national laws harmonised to explicitly criminalize all forms of TiP (2016). Increased annual number of</p>	<p>UNHCR reports, UPR report, Council of Europe. MHRR reports, EU progress report</p> <p>Cantonal housing laws and Entity social housing laws in place</p> <p>MoS BiH / Office of the State Coordinator for TiP national action plan Reporting / US State Department “Trafficking in Persons” annual reporting</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Local authorities in some areas continue to reject social housing as a solution for vulnerable IDPs in collective centres</p>					

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p>criminal prosecution of traffickers to at least 10 (by 2019). Increased annual funding for prevention and protection of victims (\$200.000).</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of seizure on in - coming and out-going illicit trafficking increased through improved capacities; Percent of border control police officers benefited from joint trainings</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Limited anti-human trafficking (AHT) and anti-narcotics measures, and no Border Control Police Officers have benefited from joint training</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Improve results in AHT; 90% of narcotic trafficking, cultivation and distribution cases discovered and processed, process supported by improved Border police capacities and of 80% trained at least 30% are women</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Laws, procedures, functions and mandates of anti-corruption bodies reviewed and amended: Repressive and preventive side of corruption mechanism changed; capacities, knowledge and ability to identify and act when necessary enhanced.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No legislation and institutional framework reviewed, no policy paper developed, no amendments or reforms identified through increased capacities or training needs.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 1 analytical paper to be produced, 70 % of anti-corruption authorities, investigators and prosecutors trained.</p>	<p>Annual reports; Seizures reports; Statistical analysis of reported and historical information</p> <p>Printed documents and laws; Training materials and records; Reports. Annual EC Progress Reports for BiH</p>						

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<p><b>Outcome 2.</b> By 2019, BiH consolidates and strengthens mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity and community security<sup>45</sup> (UNFPA, UNDP, IOM, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNV)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Statewide mechanism in place for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation and respect for diversity</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2013). <u>Target:</u> 1 statewide mechanism established (2015).</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of established and institutionalised local community security forums</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 6 (2013). <u>Target:</u> 25 (2019).</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of children benefitting from armed violence prevention programmes</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 5,000 children (2013) <u>Target:</u> additional 10,000 children (2019).</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Citizens perceptions on dialogue, reconciliation, and appreciation of diversity</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Findings on current citizens perceptions collected through UN surveys (2013). <u>Target:</u> Positive change in citizens perceptions (2016 and 2019).</p>	<p>Endorsement letter of the BiH Presidency for dialogue platform and mechanism</p> <p>Entity and Brcko District gazettes.</p> <p>Reports from relevant education authorities.</p> <p>SoV Baseline: UN study on intercultural understanding (2013), UN CCA(2013) and UNDP Transitional Justice Survey (2013) SoV Target: dedicated UN Peace Building programme survey (2016 and 2019).</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Political crises undermine ability or willingness of BiH leaders, communities and citizens to engage</p>	1,494,292	1,694,292	1,969,292	1,069,292	769,292
<p><b>Outcome 3.</b> By 2019, there is effective management of explosive remnants of war and armaments and strengthened prevention of and</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> % reduction in explosive war remnants and surplus armaments</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 17, 000 tons of surplus explosive war remnants (2013). <u>Target:</u> Reduced by 53% to 8,000 tons (2019).</p>	<p>Joint Government-UNDP assessment Reports / Progress and Annual publications issued by Ministry of Defense / Final and published Inventory Reports of the Strategic</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Political crises undermine commitments to include DRR into policies and strategies</p>	9,619,000	6,340,000	2,440,000	1,640,000	1,640,000

<sup>45</sup> Community security encompasses traditional enforcement and prevention activities that contribute to crime reduction as well as actions to help build stronger, more cohesive communities that inspire a sense of confidence and respect

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
responsiveness to man-made and natural disasters (UNDP, IAEA, UNFPA, UNICEF)	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Sustainable ammunition and weapons life-cycle management system in BiH established, with improved infrastructure aligned with the international safety standards</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Weak mechanism and infrastructure, and lack of inventory (2013)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Infrastructure improvements that will tackle safety and security at four storage sites (2015). Capacity building within MoD and AF (2016); strengthened and efficient ammunition accounting system (2016).</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of policies, strategies and laws that incorporate DRR concept at municipal, entity and state level.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2 parallel entity non-coordinated platforms for DRR (2013).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Six municipalities with developed strategies and plans responding to DRR (2016); coordinated entity and state platform supported by the Ministry of Security BiH (2017).</p>	<p>Committee for Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosive Ordinance</p> <p>Progress and Annual publications issued by Ministry of Defense / Final and published Inventory Reports of the Strategic Committee for Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosive Ordinance</p> <p>EU progress reports / Progress and Annual publications issued by Ministry of Security / Entity Reports, issued by Ministry of Interiors and the corresponding Civil Protection Units</p>	<p>at State and Entity levels</p> <p><b>Assumption:</b> Budget and human resource commitments by BiH Authorities are delivered</p>					
<b>Focus Area 2. Sustainable and equitable development and employment</b>								
<b>Outcome 4.</b> By 2019, economic and social and territorial disparities between units of local self-	<b>Indicator:</b> Value of development index <sup>46</sup> in targeted areas and municipalities.	Municipal disparity assessment and development index (UNDP)/ Assessments and statistics produced by UN,	<b>Risks:</b> Reductions in development budgets at national and sub-national levels.	12,498,400	23,718,470	27,777,195	24,673,005	18,135,930

<sup>46</sup> Development index is a composite index to be defined for each local government in BiH. Value of development index will be assessed against the mean and standard deviation.

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
governance are decreased through coordinated approach by national and sub-national actors (UNDP, IFAD)	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 2014 development index in areas/municipalities (assessment to be conducted in 2014, 2017 and 2019) <b>Target:</b> Growth of development index value in targeted areas and municipalities(2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Functional and participatory development planning system<sup>47</sup> in place contributing to reduction of disparities among areas/municipalities</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No (2014) <b>Target:</b> Yes (2017)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Integrated and inclusive development management systems<sup>48</sup> in place within targeted areas / municipalities</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No (2014) <b>Target:</b> Yes (throughout the programme)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Level of coverage of households with public water and sanitation services in targeted areas/municipalities</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 58 % coverage by public water supply in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 40 % coverage by public sewerage system in the country. (2011) <b>Target:</b> Increase in coverage of households with public water and sanitation services by up to 4% country-wide (2019)</p>	<p>international stakeholders, national and sub-national authorities / Progress reports of UN programmes and projects/ Reports and other relevant documents of partner institutions at the national and sub-national levels</p> <p>Baseline SoV: Water Policy in BiH, Council of Ministers/MoFTER (2011)</p> <p>Municipality disparity index.</p>	<p>Limited domestic ownership over and/or lack of policy reforms aimed at reducing disparities among areas/municipalities.</p> <p>Political instability adversely affecting policy reforms and development agenda.</p>					

<sup>47</sup> Functional and participatory development planning system implies transparent and harmonised strategic planning across government levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which enables integration and coordination of planning documents and public financial resources towards implementation of development priorities.

<sup>48</sup> Integrated and inclusive development management system within sub-national levels of government implies anchoring of functions, structures and processes which enable impactful implementation of development strategies and quality service delivery at local/regional level.

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Level of competitiveness in target areas</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2014 competitiveness in targeted areas (assessment to be conducted in 2014 and 2019).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Increase of competitiveness in targeted areas/municipalities (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Farmers (including smallholders, subsistence farmers, women and youth) and small and medium business enterprises (SMEs) long-term competitiveness increased through strengthened agricultural farmers' organisations. strengthened networks of business development service (BDS) providers and better access to marketing infrastructure</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> TBD in 2014.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> a) 180 Agricultural Cooperatives, Producer Associations PA and SMEs, organizing effective services for their members, expand their membership to include non-commercial farmers, women and youth; b) strengthened Farmer Organisations FOs and SMEs are able to meet market requirements (local and foreign) in terms of quantity and quality of produce; c) networks of BDS providers<sup>49</sup> are offering assistance to 180 FOs and 600 SMEs to successfully expand their businesses; d) 18,000 smallholder farmers<sup>50</sup> adopted technological</p>	<p>IFAD and annual UN Country Results Reports.</p>						

<sup>49</sup> coordinating private and public (e.g. LED – Local Economic Development) 'strategic' BDS (Business Development Services) providers, specialised technical assistance and 'strategic' BDS.

<sup>50</sup> non-commercial and commercial, including 25% women.

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	innovations <sup>51</sup> ; e) 4,000 households (including 400 female-headed) and 250 rural entrepreneurs (30% women and youth) obtain loans and expand their production capacity by 30%; f) 600 jobs (of which 200 for women and youth) created in rural areas through the initiation of 200 rural enterprises, using natural resources sustainably; g) producers benefit from improved access to markets - 330 market infrastructure schemes constructed or rehabilitated allowing 150,000 people (50% women) to benefit directly from improved market infrastructure; e) sustainability of market infrastructure secured <sup>52</sup> (2019).							
<b>Outcome 5.</b> By 2019, legal and strategic frameworks are enhanced and operationalized to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources (UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, IAEA, UNIDO)	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of adopted or adjusted legal and strategic documents that are harmonized at State and/or Entity levels</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2013) <b>Target:</b> 12<sup>53</sup> (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> increase in percent of budgetary allocations directed to environmental protection and energy efficiency/renewables (climate change)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0<sup>54</sup> <b>Target:</b> 10% (YoY / gradual increase by 2019)</p>	<p>Programme reports / Government publications/ Annual EC Progress Reports</p> <p>Budgetary allocations / annual ministry reports</p> <p>BiH Agency for Statistics (BHAS) statistical bulletins</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Budget commitments by BiH authorities are delivered/ Transposition of EU Acquis continues/Key international partners deliver on their commitments</p>	5,118,666	4,452,666	5,252,666	4,219,708	2,416,708

<sup>51</sup> Innovations that could: (i) improve labour productivity, (ii) raise crop yields and (iii) improve the productivity of their livestock and respond to market and environmental requirements (e.g. those related to EU food safety).

<sup>52</sup> e.g. storage facilities, collection points, rural roads.

<sup>53</sup> TNC, FBUR, SBUR, CC mechanisms adopted, Cantonal/Ministry EE APs, Entity implementation mechanism for NEEAPs, EE financing policy documents, EE/RES secondary legislation, Water Regulatory Body framework legislation, SOER, Entity implementation mechanism for NBSAP, Air quality monitoring network, draft law on implementation of the international conventions in the field of culture, entity mechanism for implementation of Strategy of cultural policies of BiH including action plan ,

<sup>54</sup> Baseline will be set for 2014 upon development of the monitoring methodology by UNDP, UNEP and RCO

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Percentage share of GDP from cultural industries (including tourism, parks, and recreation)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 5 (2011)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 6.5 (2019)</p>							
<p><b>Outcome 6.</b> By 2019, better articulated and coordinated employment, education, and scientific policies and programmes enable greater access to productive employment and income opportunities. (ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, UNV)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Strategies and action plans to formalise employment developed through the mechanisms of inter-sectoral<sup>55</sup> boards in selected sectors.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> RS board in construction sector, no boards in the FBiH, lack of recent data on informal economy in BiH(2014). <b>Target:</b> Analysis of informal economy and employment conducted (2015). Inter-sectoral boards established in the RS and FBiH for construction, tourism and services sectors (2015); strategies and action plans developed for respective sectors (2016).</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Entity action plans on youth employment developed and implementation initiated.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Number of action plans developed. <b>Target:</b> 2 (entity) action plans developed (2015) and budgets allocated (2015-2017)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of primary and secondary schools that provide entrepreneurial learning opportunities to students</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 30 primary schools, 50 secondary schools (2013). <b>Target:</b> 300 primary schools, 200 secondary schools. (2019).</p>	<p>Appointment of boards by entity governments Endorsement of strategies by entity governments</p> <p>Endorsement of action plans by entity governments/ annual Public Employment Services (PES) work plans and annual reports</p> <p>Information on the implementation of EL strategy adopted by CoM (2019, MoCA).</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Politicised education sector</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> - New coordination mechanisms are functioning - Committed matching funds are made available</p>	3,323,292	5,508,292	4,328,292	2,303,292	1,353,292

<sup>55</sup> Board membership may include: line ministries, tax authorities, labour inspectorates, social partners.

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Coordinated system to measure impact and improve employment measures in place.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No comprehensive approach in place to address labour market demand and supply discrepancies, including skills mismatching (2014).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> System for collection and analysis of data on skills mismatch developed (2015); analysis report with recommendations to address the gap produced (2015).</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of people employed, maintained in employment or benefiting from income generation activities as a result of UN interventions</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2010-2014 One Programme Annual Reviews for 2013 and 2014.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> To be established during creation of One Programme Biannual work plans (2014 and 2016).</p>	<p>New set of questions introduced to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) questionnaire/ILO Report findings and recommendations on skills mismatch presented to at national tripartite workshop (workshop report)/Recommendations adopted by entity governments.</p> <p>2015-2019 annual UN Country Results Reports</p>						
<b>Focus Area 3. Social inclusion: education, social protection, child protection and health</b>								
<p><b>Outcome 7.</b> By 2019, all children and young people, including children with disabilities (CwD) and Roma children, benefit from education tailored to their needs and abilities (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNV)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Net attendance ratio of all children, CwD, and Roma children for primary and secondary education</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 97.6 Primary (BiH) 97.7M, 97.6F 91.8 Secondary (BiH), 90.4M, 93.1F 69.3 Primary (ROMA), 70.9M, 67.8F 22.6 Secondary (ROMA), 26.6M, 18F 0.4 Primary (CWD)-2007</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Primary (BiH) – 100% Secondary (BiH) – 95%</p>	<p>Official BiH Statistical reports / Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2012) / OECD report on CwD, (2007)</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Reluctance of teachers to implement individualized programmes for CwD due to existing heavy workload / Lack of resources to ensure the implementation of programmes for CwD / Parents' resistance to identify their children as CwD</p>	738,610	738,610	738,610	738,610	738,610

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p>Primary (Roma) – 90% Secondary (Roma) – 50% (2019) CwD target to be determined in 2014.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Transition rate to secondary education for children, CwD, and Roma children</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 96.9% BiH 71% ROMA N/A for CwD (study to be conducted in 2014)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100% for BiH 90% for Roma (2019) CwD target to be determined in 2014.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of primary and secondary schools where each identified child with disability learns according to an individualized program/curriculum tailored to his/her needs and abilities</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> N/A <b>Target:</b> At least 30% of schools in BiH (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Teaching content revised by responsible ministries of education to include lifeskills education, including sexuality education, aligned with international standards</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2013), 309 secondary schools in BiH (2013). <b>Target:</b> Teaching content revised across BiH, and applied in at least 13% (39) of secondary schools in BiH by the end of 2019.</p>	<p>Cantonal and entity ministries of education annual reports.</p>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> Schools are equipped to ensure physical access of CwD</p>					
<b>Outcome 8.</b>	<b>Indicator:</b> Percent of children enrolled in preschool	Official statistical reports / Multiple Indicator	<b>Risk:</b>	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
By 2019, enrolment in preschool education for all children, including Roma children and Children with Disabilities, is increased (UNICEF)	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 13% BiH (12.2 Male, 14 Female) 1.5% Roma, (1.4 Male, 1.6 Female) CwD: N/A (study to be conducted in 2014)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 30% for BiH 10% for Roma 2% FOR CwD (2019)</p>	Cluster Survey (MICS 2012)	<p>Lack of re-allocations of budget resources for pre-school education</p> <p><b>Assumption:</b> Pre-schools are adequately resourced and equipped by State and Entity governments</p>					
<p><b>Outcome 9.</b> By 2019, targeted legislation, policies, budget allocations and inclusive social protection systems are strengthened to pro-actively protect the vulnerable<sup>56</sup> (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNV, UNODC)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Monitoring systems for social protection that produce desegregated data to address bottlenecks and barriers for the most vulnerable children and families</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Not in place (2013) <b>Target:</b> Joint Social Report developed at the country wide level on an annual basis</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Social assistance for children and families in need harmonized in the Federation of BiH (yes/no)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> not harmonized (2013) <b>Target:</b> harmonized by 2019</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Coordination mechanisms at the country wide level for social protection systems established</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Not in place (2013) <b>Target:</b> In place by 2019</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of new or revised laws and policies for Persons with Disabilities (PwD), adopted, budgeted and aligned with Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and number of new PwD services and incentives introduced</p>	<p>Social protection budgets / Public expenditure records / State and Entity Gazettes</p> <p>Implementing Partner Progress reports and quality assessment against international normative standards / Reports from Centres for Social Welfare</p> <p>BiH CRPD Reports of the Council for Persons with Disabilities</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Budget resources not re-allocated effectively for social protection / Political crises prevents adoption of laws and policies</p> <p><b>Assumption:</b> Government cross-sectoral cooperation efforts are sustained / Turnover of key staff in Government services is minimized</p>	8,760,610	8,280,610	4,560,610	2,950,610	2,900,610

<sup>56</sup> The vulnerable include: IDPs, returnees, children, adults and children with disabilities, Roma, women, migrants, asylum seekers, and the elderly.

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p><b>Baseline:</b> UNDP Review of legislation on PWD (2013). <b>Target:</b> by 2019 3 new policies/laws and 3 new services.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of policies targeting elderly, youth, Roma and other disadvantaged population <b>Baseline:</b> 1 (2013). <b>Target:</b> 3<sup>57</sup> (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of persons at risk of statelessness who are not registered and assisted with documentation allowing them to access social protection. <b>Baseline:</b> 4,500 persons (2013) <b>Target:</b> 500 persons annually; at least 2,500 by the end of 2019</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of persons still dependent on IDP status for access to social benefits and sustainable solutions; Number of persons unable to find solutions from national authorities; Number of vulnerable IDPs who have been able to regularise their status in the municipality of their choice. <b>Baseline:</b> 84,500 (2013)</p>	<p>Council of Ministers BiH endorsement of new policies</p> <p>Birth and citizenship registers; MHRR and local authorities (e.g. basic registers) reports and records; Qualitative assessments from service providers; Roma Decade progress reports; Reports by the civil society human rights actors and other international organizations: Council of Europe, UN Agencies, OSCE UNHCR and its implement-ting partners Vasa Prava; BHWI database on registration and access to other rights.</p> <p>MHRR database on IDPs Entity databases on IDPs UNHCR and OSCE reports</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Individual undocumented Roma and those at risk of statelessness are not identified and informed about the importance of registration to access services; Limited engagement of local Roma associations to work at all levels in a coordinated manner; Limited human and financial resources.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Cross-sectoral functional coordination mechanisms and legal frameworks in place, budget resources allocated. <b>Risks:</b> Local authorities resist absorption of IDPs into mainstream social</p>					

<sup>57</sup> These may include Social policy framework for elderly, youth policy, Roma, and population with disabilities

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Target:</u> 10,000 – 20,000 (2019)		service provision; local authorities not willing or able to assist IDPs.					
<p><b>Outcome 10.</b> By 2019, child protection systems are strengthened to prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children, including institutionalization (UNICEF)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Guidelines on Response System in cases of Violence against Children</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 7% municipalities (2013) <u>Target:</u> 40% municipalities (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Prevalence of children in institutions, foster care and adoption</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 2, 607 institutionalized, (2012 Transmonee) 712 in foster care (2012, Transmonee) 67 adopted (2012, Transmonee) <u>Target:</u> 40% decrease of number of children in residential care (2019)</p>	<p>MHRR, Municipal Reports, Center for Social Work Reports and UNICEF Reports</p> <p>Transmonee</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Financial crisis / Lack of cross sectoral cooperation / Political crises hampering adoption of legislation</p> <p><b>Assumption:</b> Relevant ministries and institutions are supportive of the child care reform, especially in relation to de-institutionalization</p>	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
<p><b>Outcome 11.</b> By 2019, provision of targeted health and public health planning documents and services<sup>58</sup>, including management of major health risks<sup>59</sup>, and promotion of targeted health seeking behaviours, is enhanced.<sup>60</sup> (UNFPA, IAEA, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, WHO, UNODC)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Public health policy documents and evidence-based recommendations are in place and effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Overarching public health policy frameworks are not developed/enforced in BiH, RS, FBiH and BD BiH (2013) <u>Target:</u> Overarching public health policy frameworks developed in BiH, RS, FBiH and BD BiH (2016)/ Overarching public health policy frameworks operational/enforced by respective authorities in RS, FBiH and BD BiH (2019)</p>	<p>Set of public health policy documents in all administrative jurisdictions of BiH, available from the health authorities in BiH: Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH; Ministry of Health of FBiH; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of RS; Department of Health and Other Services of BD BiH</p>	<p><b>Risk:</b> Ongoing financial and employment crisis undermines health promotion efforts / Health Authorities in BIH experience difficulties in leading and mobilizing coordinated inter-sectoral action on PH priority issues / Public Health (PH) policy development processes and initiatives are lagging behind the</p>	10,520,600	4,125,000	3,625,000	2,575,000	2,575,000

<sup>58</sup> Targeted health and public health services may include young children's health and development, sexual and reproductive health, tuberculosis and HIV treatment and prevention, assessment, management and regulation of cardiovascular risks.

<sup>59</sup> Major behavioural and metabolic health risks for population in BIH include tobacco smoking, physical inactivity, overweight/obesity, raised blood pressure, etc.

<sup>60</sup> Key health seeking behaviors involve: immunization, infant feeding, responsive parenting, safe sexual practices, family planning, healthy diet and lifestyle choices.

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Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Relative reduction (RR) in overall mortality from cardiovascular diseases in BiH / Overall mortality from cardiovascular diseases shows decreasing trends in BiH;</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Cardiovascular and circulatory diseases, deaths per 100,000: 523.41 (Global Burden of Disease Study / GBD / 2010, BiH) (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Cardiovascular and circulatory diseases, deaths per 100,000: &lt;500 (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Percent of children, particularly Roma, fully immunized 18-29 months</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 68% BiH, 4% Roma (2011/2012)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> a 10% points increase for BiH and 20% points increase for Roma (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of families with young children receiving young child wellbeing services including home visits</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2,500 children (2012)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 9, 000 children (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> TB incidence in BiH reduced</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Incidence 49/100,000 (2012)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Incidence 35/100,000 (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> HIV prevalence rate</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> HIV rate in BiH maintained at less than 1% in the general population and less than 5% in any of the key population groups exposed to greater risk (2009/2010)</p>	<p>Annual public health reports produced by-available from the public health institutes of FBIH (<i>Health Statistics Annual FBIH</i>) and RS (<i>Analysis of Health of Population of RS</i>) / Consolidated information on cardiovascular mortality in BiH from the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH / Published international/global studies (e.g. Global Burden of Disease /GBD/ study)</p> <p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Report</p> <p>Official documentation received from the health centers and responsible ministries in FBiH, RS and Brcko district.</p> <p>WHO Global TB report</p> <p>Bio-behavioral studies (PWID, SW, MSM) / Clinical records / Annual report on implementation of the Strategy to respond to HIV and AIDS in BiH 2011-2016</p>	<p>advancements in other health sub-sectors</p> <p><b>Assumption:</b> Political commitment is sustained to coordinate and implement new health services and health promotion programmes across the country / BiH health authorities take a leading and convening role / Key international partners deliver on their health system commitments</p>					

## UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p><b>Target:</b> HIV rate below the level of 0,01%(2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Modern contraceptive prevalence rate increased</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 12% (2012) <b>Target:</b> 15% (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of policies, guidelines, protocols and standards for healthcare workers developed for delivery of quality SRH services, including vulnerable population</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2013) <b>Target:</b> 10 – TBD in 2014 and realised by 2019.</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Report</p> <p>SRH publications of line ministries in BiH</p>						
<b>Focus Area 4. Empowerment of Women</b>								
<p><b>Outcome 12.</b> By 2019, more women take part in decision making in political fora and in the economy (UN Women, IOM, UNDP, ILO)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Policies and institutional mechanisms aimed at promoting participation of women in decision making processes in place</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Gender Equality Law adopted and gender mechanisms in place. (2003) <b>Target:</b> Institutional partnerships established and strategies implemented for the economic and political empowerment of women (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of women in parliaments, executive positions in central and local levels</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Percentage of women in Parliamentary Assembly of BiH 17.54% (2010) <b>Target:</b> 10% percent increase in all elected bodies (2019).</p>	<p>BHAS Thematic Bulletins and Statistical Reports</p> <p>CEDAW 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Period Report of the State Party</p> <p>Gender Barometer</p> <p>Report on the implementation of the BiH Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> BiH authorities commitment is sustained to enhance the role of women in politics and society under Gender Equality Law, the Gender Action Plan and funding mechanism (FIGAP)</p>	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	850,000	850,000

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Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of women employed, maintained in employment or benefiting from income generation activities as a result of UN interventions</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2010-2014 UNDAF Annual Reviews for 2013 and 2014.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> To be established during creation of One Programme Biennial Joint Work Plans (2014 and 2016).</p>	2015-2019 annual UN Country Results Reports						
<p><b>Outcome 13.</b> By 2019, coordinated multi-sectoral platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors. (UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of municipalities with operational referral mechanisms based on the standardized protocols.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 12 Local referral mechanisms operational (2013) <b>Target:</b> 30 referral mechanisms operational (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of referral mechanisms which provide the comprehensive care and support to survivors of conflict related sexual violence.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2 Local referral mechanisms operational (2013) <b>Target:</b> 10 referral mechanisms operational (2019)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Alignment of policies and services with the standards set forth by the Istanbul Convention</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Ratified Istanbul Convention and Developed Strategy for the Implementation of the Istanbul Convention (2013) <b>Target:</b> Strategy for the Implementation of Istanbul Convention implemented</p>	<p>Reports on the Implementation of Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FBiH Strategy for Preventing and Combatting Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (2013 – 2017)</li> <li>- RS Strategy for Combatting Domestic Violence (2009 – 2013)</li> <li>- BiH Strategy for the Implementation of Istanbul Convention</li> </ul> <p>CEDAW 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Period Report of the State Party</p> <p>Gender Barometer</p>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> Approved strategies to address violence against women and girls are funded and implementation mechanisms are operational</p>	1,140,000	1,295,000	945,000	1,045,000	1,045,000

### UNDAF Results Matrix for Bosnia & Herzegovina [2015-2019]

Outcome	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources ('000 USD) <sup>41</sup>				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	resulting in comprehensive legislative changes (2019).  <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage increase in budgets at State and Entity levels for services to prevent and respond to gender based violence  <u>Baseline:</u> Irregular budgetary financing for the service providers <u>Target:</u> At least 35% of the financing for the service providers secured from the Entity and local level budgets.							

## ANNEX B. UNDAF Government Partners in BiH

### BiH Presidency

#### BiH Council of Ministers:

- BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- BiH Ministry of Finance and Treasury
- BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs
- BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees
- BiH Ministry of Security
- BiH Ministry of Justice
- BiH Ministry of Defense
- BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
- BiH Parliament
- BiH Institution of Human Rights Ombudsman
- BiH Agency for Statistics
- BiH Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety
- BiH Gender Equality Agency
- BiH Directorate for Economic Planning
- BiH Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO
- BiH Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption
- BiH Agency for Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary Education
- BiH High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council

#### FBiH Government:

- FBiH Ministry of Justice
- FBiH Ministry of Tourism and Environment
- FBiH Ministry of Education and Science
- FBiH Ministry of Culture and Sports
- FBiH Ministry of Labor and Social Policy
- FBiH Ministry of Displaced Persons and Refugees
- FBiH Ministry of Health
- FBiH Ministry of Development, Entrepreneurship and Crafts
- FBiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
- FBiH Ministry of Interior
- FBiH Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry
- FBiH Ministry of Spatial Planning
- FBiH Ministry of Finance
- FBiH Parliament
- FBiH Institute for Statistics
- FBiH Institute for protection of cultural heritage
- FBiH Environmental Fund
- FBiH Hydrometeorological Institute
- FBiH Public Health Institute
- FBiH Agency for Quality and Accreditation in Health Care
- FBiH Institute for Development Planning
- FBiH Gender Center

#### Brčko District of BiH

- Line departments and public institutions

#### Cantonal Governments:

- Line ministries and public institutions in all 10 Cantons in FBiH

#### Municipalities:

- Targeted municipalities in FBiH and RS in line with the biennial work plans

#### RS Government:

- RS Ministry Economic Relation and Regional Cooperation
- RS Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology
- RS Ministry of Internal Affairs
- RS Ministry of Justice
- RS Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
- RS Ministry of Administration and Local Self-governance
- RS Ministry of Refugees and Displaced Persons
- RS Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports
- RS Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining
- RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
- RS Ministry of Education and Culture
- RS Ministry of Labor, War Veterans and Persons with Disabilities' Protection
- RS Ministry of Finance
- RS Institute for protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage
- RS People's Assembly
- RS Institute for Statistics
- RS Environmental and Energy Efficiency Fund
- RS Hydrometeorological Institutes
- RS Public Health Institute
- RS Center for Education of Judges and Prosecutors
- RS Gender Center

## ANNEX C. Basic Agreements between UN system agencies and BiH

The following cooperation agreements establish the legal basis for the relationship between BiH and each UN system agency contributing to the UNDAF:

- a. With the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a Revised Supplementary Agreement (RSA) Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the IAEA concluded between the BiH Council of Ministers and IAEA on 8 September, 2009.
- b. With the International Labor Organization (ILO), a Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the BiH Council of Ministers and ILO on 6 February, 2013.
- c. With the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Republic of BiH and IOM on 21 June, 1995.
- d. With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) concluded between the Government of the Republic of BiH and UNDP on 7 December, 1995.
- e. With the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), through the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Republic of BiH on 7 December, 1995, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNEP.
- f. With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), an Agreement between UNESCO and the Republic of BiH Concerning the Establishment of a UNESCO in Sarajevo on 30 August, 1995.
- g. With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), through the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Republic of BiH on 7 December, 1995, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA.
- h. With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 18 March, 1994.
- i. With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 13 October, 1993.
- j. With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), through the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Republic of BiH on 7 December, 1995, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNIDO.
- k. With the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Republic of BiH on 7 December, 1995, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNV.
- l. With the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Republic of BiH on 7 December, 1995, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UN Women (pending approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH).
- m. With the World Health Organization (WHO), a Basic Agreement concluded between the Republic of BiH and WHO on 15 June, 1994.

## ANNEX D. MDGs at a glance

This table provides an snapshot of 20 key MDG targets and indicators for Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>61</sup>.

Objective/Target/Indicator		Baseline 2000/ 2001	2007		2009 or latest available data	2012 or latest available data	2015 MDG Targets	Progress towards achievement of 2015 Targets
			Targets as in PRSP	Achieved				
a		b	c	d	e	f	g	h
<b>GOAL 1: To eliminate extreme poverty and hunger</b>								
1.1. Percentage of population living below the absolute poverty line		19.5	16.0	14.0	14.4 (2007)	14.4 (2007)	9.0	unlikely
1.8. Unemployment rate in percent	ILO definition	22.9	22	29.0	24.1 (2009)	28.0 (2012)	22.0	unlikely
	Registered	43.4	30	44.1	42.7	44.5 (2013)	30.0	unlikely
1.12. Unemployment rate within the 15-24 age group percent		34.8	30	58.4	48.7 (2009)	59.1 (2013)	12	unlikely
<b>GOAL 2: To achieve universal primary education</b>								
2.1. Primary school enrolment rate, net percent		97.0	95	98.4 (2005/6)	96	97.6 (2011/12)	100	Potentially
2.4. Secondary school enrolment rate in percent		68.3	75	79.3 (2005/06)	77	91.8 (2011/12)	85	achieved
2.5. Higher education enrolment rate in percent		23.0	25	33.5 (2007)	34 (2008)	38 (2011)	35	achieved
2.6. Children attending pre-school care rate in percent		4.3	12	6.4	9.9	13.1 (2011/12)	25.0	unlikely
<b>GOAL 3: To promote gender equality and empower women</b>								
3.3. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector in percent		39.2	40.0	33.8	34.9	42 (2011)	45	likely
3.4. Percentage of female representatives in the Parliament of BiH at state level		14.3	16	10.5 (2008)	10.5 (2008)	19 (2011)	25	potentially
<b>GOAL 4: To reduce child mortality</b>								
4.1. Under-five mortality rate, per 1,000 live births		9.6	9.3	8.5	8.1 (2009)	7.7 (2011)	7.0	likely
4.2. Infant mortality (under one year of age) per 1000 live births		7.6	7.0	6.6	6.5 (2009)	5.0 (2012)	5.0	achieved
<b>GOAL 5: To improve maternal health</b>								
5.1. Maternal deaths (per 100,000 live births)		5.05	4.0	1 (2007)	2.9 (2009)	3.0 (2010) 6.3 (2011)	2.5	potentially
5.2. Percentage of assisted childbirths in percent		99.6	100	99.5	99.9	99.9 (2011/12)	100.0	achieved
5.3. Contraception prevalence rate		49 (2001)	55	35.7 (2006)	35.7 (2006)	46 (2011/12)	65	unlikely
<b>GOAL 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>								
6.1. Adults with HIV/AIDS, number of new AIDS cases / number of deaths		111/5/3 (2004)	n/a	n/a	164/2/1 (2009)	164/2/1 (2009)	< 50 (annual)	achieved

<sup>61</sup> Source: Millennium Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, October 2013 (draft).

Objective/Target/Indicator		Baseline 2000/ 2001	2007		2009 or latest available data	2012 or latest available data	2015 MDG Targets	Progress towards achievement of 2015 Targets
			Targets as in PRSP	Achieved				
a		b	c	d	e	f	g	h
6.3. Tuberculosis prevalence and mortality rate /100,000	cases	50	30	55	30	66 (2011)	20	Unlikely
	mortality rate	4	0	8	<6	6.8 (2011)	2	
GOAL 7: To ensure environmental sustainability								
7.1. Percentage of forest area ( percent of land area)		b1) 44.6 b2) 55.6 b3) 42.8	52	42.7	53	42.8 (2011)	60	unlikely
7.5. Population with access to the water supply systems in percent		53	58	65 (2008)	65 (2008)	61.7 (2011)	67	potentially
7.6. Percentage of the population having access to the water sewage system		33	36	36 (2008)	36 (2008)	36 (2008)	40	likely
GOAL 8: To develop a global partnership for development								
8.4. Official assistance for development (ODA) – as a percentage of GDP percent		11.1	n/a	2.97	2.6	2.3 (2011)	1.0	likely
8.8 Phone lines per 100 population		22.6	15.0	28.2	27 (2008)	25 (2011)	26.0	achieved
8.10. Internet users per 100 population		1.11	4.0	27.9	34.7 (2008)	60 (2011)	15.0	achieved

## ANNEX E. UNDP Programme Management

1. Reference is made to consultations between the officials of the BiH Council of Ministers and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally implemented/managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the BiH Council of Ministers hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the BiH authorities through their institutions designated as IP(s) under specific programmes/projects. Country office support services by UNDP will not require a separate letter of agreement with the BiH Council of Ministers, which is agreed to in this UNDAF and will remain valid throughout its period.
2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the governments-designated institutions is strengthened to enable them to carry out such activities directly, if desired. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.
3. The UNDP country office will provide, upon agreement with the designated government institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:
  - (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
  - (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;
  - (c) Procurement of goods and services;
  - (d) Direct payments to suppliers
4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3. above will apply to all programmes in BiH unless otherwise designated by the BiH Council of Ministers. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and a designated institution.
5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and BiH dated 7 December 1995 (the "SBAA"), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The BiH authorities shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through their designated institution(s). The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed above.
6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.
7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3. above shall be specified in project financial reports.
8. The UNDP country office shall submit regular progress reports and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.
9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.