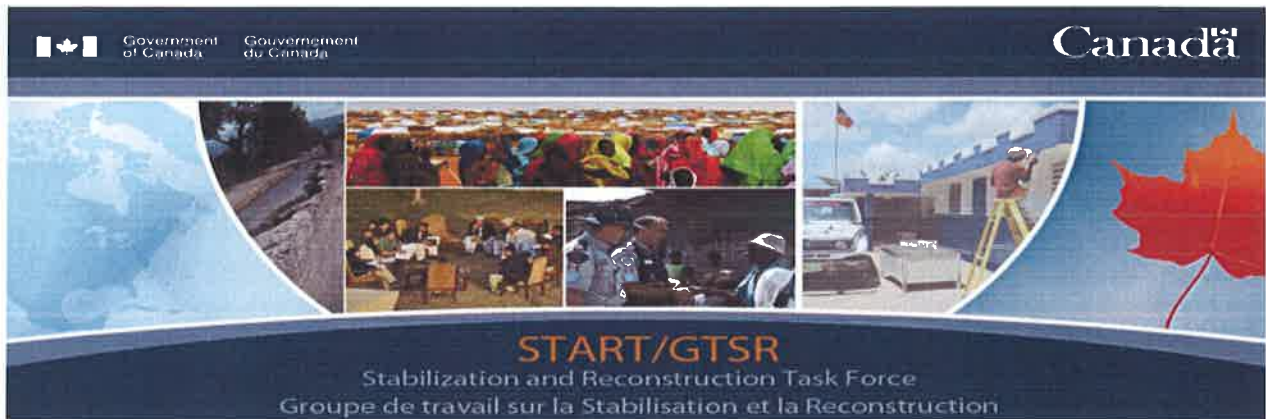




Foreign Affairs, Trade and
Development Canada

Affaires étrangères, Commerce
et Développement Canada

Canada



**GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY FUND (GPSF)
FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL**

***Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of
Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and
Herzegovina
Joint Project***

August 2015 – March 2016

AGREED BY:

For Participating UN Organization: **IOM**

Signature: _____

Name: Mr. Gianluca Rocco
Title: IOM Chief of Mission
Place: Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Date: 11/12/2015

For Participating UN Organization: **UNDP**

Signature: _____

Name: Ms. Sezin Sinanoglu
Title: UNDP Resident Representative
Place: Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Date: 11/12/15

For Participating UN Organization: **UNFPA**

Signature: _____

Name: Ms. Doina Bologna
Title: UNFPA Representative
Place: Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Date: 11/12/2015

For Participating UN Organization: **UN WOMEN**

Signature: _____

Name: Ms. Anne-Marie Esper-Larsen
Title: UN Women Representative
Place: Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Date: 11 Dec. 2015

1. Project Description

Using the 2013 visit of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict as a platform, the UN Country team in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) developed a Joint Project to comprehensively address the unresolved legacy of conflict related sexual violence (CRSV) from the 1992-1995 conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project is designed to benefit both female and male survivors in the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and directly supports transitional justice with a survivor-centred approach. This will enhance the status of, and provide redress to, survivors by ensuring the further development and expansion of equal access to reparations, rehabilitation, and equal access to services in the health and economic sectors, access to justice, and efforts to combat stigmatisation against survivors of CRSV. This project aims to identify and address gaps

in existing care, support, and justice systems, and create an effective and comprehensive approach for dealing with survivors of CRSV, in cooperation with BiH governments and civil society. It represents the combined efforts of IOM, UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, and demonstrates the resolve of the entire UNCT to tackle this issue.

The Project started in September 2014 with initial funding from the United Kingdom (UK) government and will continue for a further two years with support from multiple donors. The first phase was dedicated to intensive research and data collection, which served to establish a strong baseline as put forward by governmental counterparts, and contributed to an evidence-based design of this phase. This proposal is a continuation of this effort and will fund part of year two activities.

1.1 Situation analysis

Between 1992 and 1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina was the site of a large-scale conflict, characterized by grave violations of human rights, including mass killings, rape, and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). The issue of CRSV was for long time put aside in the peace process as well as in the transition period. Twenty years after the end of the conflict, many survivors of conflict-related sexual violence have not been redressed and still suffer dramatic consequences on their daily lives.

In the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences' report on her visit to BiH, Mme. Manjoo highlighted the lack of widespread societal recognition of the harms suffered by women during the war, the stigma and attitudes of society towards survivors of sexual violence, and the denial of their existence. The report further emphasised the need for services, such as free legal advice to help survivors navigate the complex legal framework and apply for welfare or other benefits, and access to affordable and appropriate health and mental care services, including sexual and reproductive health services. Considering the country's overall economic situation and how unemployment and poverty impact all people but women victims of violence in particular, Mme. Manjoo stressed that transitional justice actions should ensure the public acknowledgment of women survivors, their access to compensations, including non-material damages, and their empowerment. Furthermore, there is a need for the government to recognize survivors of CRSV as a specific category of war victims, and to provide equal access to suitable reparations across the entire territory.

In the draft Programme of Assistance for Victims of Wartime Rape, Sexual Abuse and Torture, and Their Families in BiH (2013-16) developed by the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees with technical assistance by UNFPA the following challenges preventing rehabilitation, redress and reintegration of CRSV survivors were identified:

- i) Small number of prosecuted cases involving CRSV, delays in the proceedings and fear of repercussions on survivors and family members, causing reluctance to openly discuss these crimes and high potential for re-traumatization of survivors and witnesses;
- ii) Lack of an harmonized legislation on the status and rights of CRSV survivors across the country, leading to inequality in access to social benefits and compensations;
- iii) Insufficient accessibility, adequacy and quality of the direct support to survivors in the realm of social protection, health care and psychosocial support due to the complex and decentralized legal framework in the country;
- iv) Lack of adequate legal counselling and free legal aid, as well as support to survivors and witnesses, leading to a decreased willingness to come forward and seek justice, as well as, as already stated above, risk of protracting the trauma;
- v) Widespread social stigma in BiH society, contributing to further isolation of survivors and their families and to public and political disengagement on this issue;
- vi) Lack of targeted programmes for economic reintegration of the survivors and their families, who are often at the margins of poverty and struggling to find employment;
- vii) Lack of state developed reparations programme that would enable equal access to reparations to all, in line with international standards.

As a result, survivors and their families are often isolated from society and struggling to maintain an adequate income, while at the same time receiving insufficient support from the authorities. Limited knowledge of legal rights, resources and available services, as well as restricted physical mobility contribute to make it difficult for survivors to access their rights, seek justice and demand support and rehabilitation. The overall stigma and the attitudes of society towards survivors of rape, domestic violence and gender-based violence serve as another form of victimization, thus explaining why most survivors of CRSV in BiH prefer to maintain their silence, seeking neither services nor justice. Institutional and civil society actors lack skills and means to address the issue. Local courts have minimal capacity to deal with CRSV cases and the legal processes lack adequate CRSV-specific support mechanisms, in particular psycho-social support before, during and after the trial. Institutionalised assistance, in the form of health or social service support to CRSV survivors, is virtually non-existent, and the CSOs attempting to address the problem are dependent on donor funding and do not possess comprehensive nation-wide capacity.

These inequalities and gaps in providing support affect not only CRSV survivors, but also victims of gender based and domestic violence, as emphasized by Mme. Manjoo in her report. This is particularly relevant because of the transmission of CRSV trauma and violence patterns into domestic violence cases.

1.2 Target beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are governments' institutions and civil society organizations, including victims' associations which will acquire knowledge and tools to address the needs of CRSV survivors and provide them with quality and sensitized services. The project will also work with the media to improve reporting on CRSV cases and with universities students.

Final beneficiaries of the project are both female and male victims of CRSV, including their families, throughout BiH. The trauma is in fact not only limited to survivors, but also transmitted to their family, given the repercussions of social stigma and economic vulnerability on children and dependants. Targeted interventions will be carried out to address men victims' needs, since they are among the most stigmatized by the society. Most of the activities will also indirectly benefit victims of gender-based and domestic violence who seek support and care from the same service providers.

1.3 Link between the proposed project, GPSF priorities as well as Canadian Foreign Policy objectives

The proposed project is fully in line with Canadian Foreign Policy and GPSF priorities. Indeed, this project promotes human rights, the rule of law, the empowerment of women (including protection frameworks), and is thus in line with the Foreign Affairs Ministry objective 4 "Promote democracy and respect for human rights and contribute to effective global governance", "Canada's commitment to gender equality and the advancement of women's rights internationally" and the Global Peace and Security Fund priorities such as strengthening the rule of law and promoting reconciliation.

In addition, this joint UN project is a response to the needs of survivors as evidenced in the reports of Mme. Bangura, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Mme. Manjoo, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences. Mme. Bangura recognised the critical need to provide assistance and services to CRSV survivors and their families further declaring BiH a UN focal country, placing it squarely in the world's spotlight, and highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach to tackling CRSV. The project, therefore, directly contributes to the efforts and commitments made by the Canadian Government towards combatting sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and the implementation of UNSC Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. In BiH, 20 years after the conflict, the needs of women and men survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have not been adequately addressed, thus affecting one of the most vulnerable and poor layers of the population and their children. The project aims at contributing to the improvement of their living conditions by enhancing their access to justice, care, empowerment and reparations and to combatting stigma attached to this crime.

1.4 Alignment with governments' strategies and synergies

This initiative responds to the needs identified in the 2014-17 Action Plan for Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1235 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the BiH War Crimes Strategy. Furthermore, the project directly contributes to the latest recommendations made by CEDAW Committee to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013 on enhancing the situation of women in post-conflict situations. Coordination with institutional and civil society-led initiatives will be ensured through the Joint Project Management Committee. In addition, the project implementation will be coordinated with other initiatives and projects focusing on CRSV, such as the UK Initiative to prevent Sexual Violence in Conflict, the OSCE project in support to the BiH judiciary and the EU-funded project implemented by four local NGOs aiming at enhancing support to CRSV victims and witnesses.

2. Project Plan

The UN Joint Project overall objective and outputs are as follows:

OUTCOME: ACCESS TO JUSTICE, CARE, EMPOWERMENT AND REPARATIONS FOR THE SURVIVORS OF CRSV, AND THEIR FAMILIES, ENHANCED IN LINE WITH UN AND EUROPEAN STANDARDS.

OUTPUT 1. CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES ARE MORE EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIVE, COMPREHENSIVE AND ACCESSIBLE TO CRSV SURVIVORS IN 3 TARGET LOCATIONS.

OUTPUT 2. PROCESS LEADING TO EQUAL ACCESS TO REPARATIONS IS FACILITATED.

OUTPUT 3. OUTREACH AND ADVOCACY PROGRAMMES TO COMBAT STIGMATIZATION AND ENSURE EQUALITY OF CITIZENS ARE DEVELOPED IN CO-OPERATION WITH ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS.

To achieve its goals, the project will employ the following strategies:

- Enhancing access to justice and witness protection before, during and after trials through support to free legal aid (FLA) providers and victim/witness support (VWS) centres, strengthening their capacities to deal with survivors and enhancing support mechanisms;
- Improving access to quality health care and social protection services through standardization of service provision, medical transferrals and development of professional guidelines;
- Economically empowering CRSV survivors and their families through targeted economic schemes and broadening the scope of the CRSV support network to include employment bureaux and private sector service support mechanism;
- Increasing CSOs' capacities to deliver targeted services and advocate for survivors' rights;
- Lessening discrimination and stigma against CRSV survivors through advocacy campaigning.
- Support the development of legal, institutional and technical framework for reparations by engaging relevant stakeholders, building their capacity and facilitate meetings to arrive at a reparations model for CRSV survivors in BiH.

Activities		Q1	Q2
OUTPUT 1.	Activity 1.1 Carry out an assessment of legislation and capacities of local institutions and CSOs to provide comprehensive support to CRSV survivors	X	X
	Activity 1.2 Strengthen and broaden the scope of cross-sectorial referral mechanisms by including employment bureaux as a service for CRSV survivors	X	X
	Activity 1.3 Strengthen health sector response to GBV/CRSV	X	X
	Activity 1.4 Increase the CRSV awareness and capacity of witness support services (VWS) and legal aid providers (FLA)	X	X
	Activity 1.5 Ensure that the rights and dignified treatment of survivors in court cases are safeguarded through CSOs services	X	X
	Activity 1.6 Improve professional capacities and CRSV-awareness of first responders (police/investigators), judges, prosecutors, media and CSOs	X	X
	Activity 1.7 Strengthen grass-root CSOs capacities to support CRSV survivors	X	X
	Activity 1.8 Organize targeted schemes for the economic empowerment of CRSV survivors	X	X
OUTPUT 2.	Activity 2.1 Develop a training programme on service provision and reparations efforts for survivors of sexual violence, and conduct trainings for relevant stakeholders	X	X
	Activity 2.2 Facilitate and support various aspects of reparations processes, including the right to reparations, with a particular focus on CRSV, through consultative roundtables and workshops.	X	X
OUTPUT 3.	Activity 3.1 Develop and implement an advocacy plan to address social stigma against CRSV survivors	X	X
	Activity 3.2 Develop standards for CRSV media reporting, including reporting on court cases, and establish targeted capacity development training of media representatives to address the stigmatization of CRSV survivors	X	X
	Activity 3.3 Facilitate activities related to inter-agency / inter-governmental co-ordination, resource mobilization, and support to UN corporate and mandate-related issues	X	X

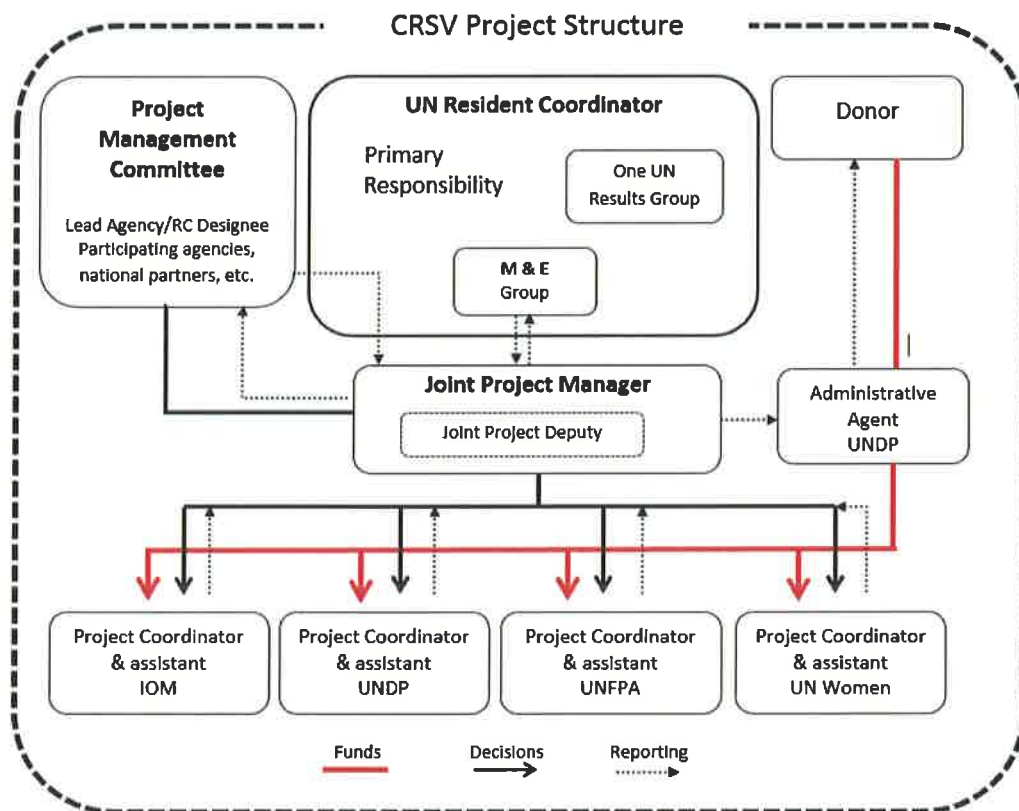
2.1 Partners and consultations with stakeholders

The UN will partner with: the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, the Republika Srpska Prime Minister's Office, the Federation of BiH Prime Minister's Office, Brcko District Mayor, line ministries at the state and entity levels, the gender mechanisms, CSOs including survivor groups, governments' representatives, employment agencies, private employers, health and social care centres etc. Partners will be represented and consulted through the Project Management Committee.

After initial communication during the first phase, government representatives at all levels were involved in the finalization of activities for the follow-up phase, as set out in this document. A joint meeting with technical staff nominated by respective governments at the Entity and State level was organized to ensure buy-in and support to the project activities. Moreover, continuous cooperation with other stakeholders such as the OSCE, the EU, the UK and civil society are on-going.

2.2 Project management structure

The management structure for the project is reflected in the below diagram.



The **UN Resident Coordinator** holds the Primary Responsibility of the Project as the main coordinator of the UN Country Team to deliver as one UN and is the principal negotiator with the State and Entities of BiH under the UNDAF.

The **One UN Results Group** (Empowerment of Women – Pillar 4) supports the “DELIVERING AS ONE” to consolidate the coordinated approach and impact of the UN Country Team, ensures the alignment of the Joint Project with the UNDAF Outcomes.

The **Project Management Committee (PCM)** includes participating agencies (IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women), the Resident Coordinator/a Resident Coordinator’s Office designee, national partners at relevant levels, donor and civil society representatives. Its membership is inclusive to ensure ownership and smooth implementation of the project. It is responsible for the strategic oversight of the project implementation: the PMC reviews progress of the project, approves work plans and provides strategic guidance for the following implementation period and reports to the Joint Project Manager for implementation of agreed decisions. The chair of the PMC is the Resident Coordinator or a person delegated by the RC.

The **Administrative Agent** (UNDP) receives, manages and disburses donor funds to the participating agencies as per the pass-through funding mechanism. It consolidates financial and narrative reports received from the Joint Project Manager, is responsible for liaising with donors, submitting financial and narrative reports, and ensuring compliance with donor rules at all levels. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with each participating agency.

The **Joint Project Manager** coordinates the participating agencies’ activities, which are directly implemented by the Project Officers through their respective agencies; ensures the implementation of the Project Management Committee decisions at the agency level; monitors project implementation and reports to the Project Management Committee on the progress of the project; is responsible for financial reporting to the donor and should be granted access to all financial information for insight; on behalf of UNDP, consolidates narrative reports and submits them to the Administrative Agent; is a non-voting member of the Project Management Committee and is responsible for its coordination; is accountable to the UN Resident Coordinator and the One UN Results Group (Empowerment of Women – Pillar 4) for the achievement of the outcomes of the project; and is jointly selected by the agencies and the Resident Coordinator’s Office.

The **Joint Project Deputy** supports the Joint Project Manager in the coordination of the project daily activities, reporting and implementation of Project Management Committee decisions.

The **Project Coordinators and Assistants** are recruited by the respective agencies, one per agency; are responsible for the coordinated implementation of component and activities of their respective agencies as per the Joint Project and in line with their internal administrative/financial rules and human resources structures; are responsible for implementing the decisions of the Project Management Committee at their respective agency level as communicated by the Joint Project Manager; and are responsible for submitting financial and narrative reports to the Joint Project Manager for their respective agency.

2.3 Risk assessment

Key Risks	Mitigation Measures
Lack of governments’ engagement and support due to the complex institutional structure of the country and diverging political agendas; potential politicizing of the issue due to pre-election campaign.	Government representatives at all levels were coopted and integrated in the program development during the inception phase. Additionally, a joint meeting with technical staff nominated by respective governments at the Entity and State level has been organized to ensure buy-in and support to the project activities. Finally, relevant representatives will be included in the project management committee, which will guide and oversee

	the implementation of the project.
Lack of civil society and other relevant stakeholder participation may discourage or negatively impact the success of the project	On-going consultations with CSOs will be ensured to make sure their concerns and rights are fulfilled and their contribution in joint activities is adequately valued.
Political tensions might slow down the process of adopting and implementing the reparation model	IOM will facilitate the process, providing the stakeholders with the requisite expertise, trainings and tools to ensure that this constitutes a government-led process. The project management committee will guide and oversee the entire process. IOM will assume the role of mediator between the various stakeholders, and ensure that dialogue is maintained throughout implementation, with and between all stakeholders, and that any issues arising are identified and dealt with in a swift manner.

2.4 Communications and visibility

The Joint Project communications will be guided by the Joint Project Communication Strategy and Plan (already developed), upon agreement of the Project Management Committee; a joint logo is in phase of development. Visibility of donors and partners will be ensured in accordance with donors' guidelines and requirements.

In addition, a strong, tailored advocacy plan will be developed on evidence-based inputs and baselines and in cooperation with stakeholders, ensuring the consistency of messages, uniform policy approach and strategic partnerships with decision makers at all government levels in BiH.

2.5 Sustainability

The UN Joint Programme is built around already existing legal frameworks, institutions, services and programmes and aims at enhancing the capacities of already existing institutional and civil society service providers to address the needs and uphold the rights of CRSV survivors. This, alongside the involvement of governments' representatives, is essential to ensure their ownership over the results.

The efforts of this initiative will not build duplicate structures and waste resources, but will rather expand and strengthen existing capacities and ensure synergies with already existing programmes. In particular, the project relies on the free legal aid (FLA) and victim/witnesses support (VWS) Networks, which are fully financed by relevant Ministries of Justice, centres for medical and mental health, social welfare centres and employment agencies, which are all part of the BiH institutional framework at the different administrative levels, as well as existing inter-sectorial referral schemes for gender based violence.

Additional guidelines, standards, analyses and other materials produced by this intervention, will be designed in cooperation with responsible line ministries ensuring their ownership of the developed products and long lasting sustainability.

Finally, proposed review of reparation services will include all relevant authorities, civil society and survivors. Where the State bears full responsibility for reparations, the reparations package will be based on realistic capacities and resources of the governments.

3. Budget

Please find the detailed **budget** and **cash flow attached** to this document.

4. Performance Measurement

Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in line with the UN Evaluation Group Norms and Standards.

Monitoring: The project logical framework and proposals submitted to donors will be the basis for monitoring and reporting. Day to day monitoring will be performed by the UN implementation team and regular community monitoring visits will be carried out to assess the implementation of the project. The monitoring, evaluation and reporting will include following up on management actions, keeping track of progress benchmarks, visiting project sites to contact beneficiaries and contractors, interpreting progress and technical reports, and processing budget revisions.

Moreover, substantive programmatic and financial monitoring will be overseen by the Project Management Committee (please see management structure section above). The Administrative Agent (UNDP) will be accountable for overall financial monitoring of the project.

Reporting: Reporting will be conducted in accordance with the donors' requirements. Each project component will contribute to joint workplans and progress reports. These will form the basis for reports. Reports to the Project Management Committee will provide critical information and lessons learnt regarding the effectiveness of the implementation strategy and the delivery of outputs. This will include both technical and financial review and will provide the opportunity to review progress, achievements as well as challenges which will feed into the detailed work plan of the next year. Key results and findings will be shared with donors and interested institutions to ensure transparency and to seek feedback.

Evaluation: Baseline data will rely on knowledge gathered during the first phase of the project, as well as UN knowledge and expertise. Moreover, knowledge from a previous UNDP-UNFPA joint project on gender-based violence will certainly contribute to the baseline.

In addition to internal M&E, one external independent final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the 3 year project which is planned for the end of 2017. Furthermore, real-time evaluations may be considered as appropriate. The evaluation team will make field visits as well as conduct comprehensive stakeholder interviews to assess the extent to which progress has been made towards project objectives and outcomes. Donor and stakeholder involvement in this process will be encouraged. The evaluation reports shall include lessons-learned and recommendations for the remaining of the project or future programmes. Copies of the evaluation reports will be distributed to the donors and the national partners.

5. Gender Equality Impact

This project will take the needs and perspectives of both men and women into account and design tailored activities for them. A masculinity study is part of the joint project and will give new insights in how gender and perceptions related to masculinity and femininity and their role in the society can affect and influence violence patterns. Research on CRSV Stigmatization and socio-economic impediments will provide insights on different challenges male and female survivors of CRSV are

facing and will feed into targeted response for institutional capacity building for service provision and policy advocacy for both CRSV survivors.

Yes	No	Gender Equality:
x	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does your organization have a gender equality strategy? For example, does your organization have policies that incorporate the specific interests of women/men and/or girls/boys into your programming?
x	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does your project have a specific gender equality objective/component?
x	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have women, men and/or girls and boy participated and/or been consulted in the planning/implementation of the project?
x	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does your project address and/or strengthen the human rights of women/men and girls/boys?
x	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does your project address issues related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)?
x	<input type="checkbox"/>	Could your project give women or women's groups management, control and/or access to new resources and benefits?

Please provide explanation/justification where the " NO" box is checked:

6. Environmental Impact

The project team will ensure that during the implementation of the project environment-friendly policies and practices are applied and any activity having negative impact on the environment is avoided.

7. Organization

This project will benefit from the previous experience and expertise of four UN agencies and organizations, which will operate within their respective mandates to ensure a comprehensive approach to the issue of CRSV. In technical terms, the UN Country Team in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been implementing projects under the novel One UN Approach that synergizes competencies, mandates and capacities of individual UN Agencies to ensure holistic, coherent and comprehensive delivery to the local communities. Development and implementation of large scale joint projects has been one of the key features of interventions by UNCT BiH since 2008.

Among those, in the specific area of GBV/CRSV the UNCT has had extremely positive experience and positive results in two major projects. UNFPA/UNDP UNTF funded Project on Prevention and Combating SGBV in BiH, resulting in the referral mechanisms for GBV and relevant data to inform policy development and legislative changes. Moreover, a joint UNDP/UNFPA/UN Women/IOM recent project on CRSV, funded by the Government of UK showed that the agencies have an advantage of acting in synergy, complementarily, and covering multiple sectors simultaneously. Furthermore, UN agencies have direct access to and partnership with the governmental institutions, which ensures that there are no parallel systems, but rather actions with strong elements of sustainability in place.

IOM has longstanding experience and expertise in providing technical support to Governments and stakeholders to design and deliver appropriate reparations measures to victims of conflict or serious human rights violations. In the former Yugoslavia, IOM has already provided extensive technical assistance for the development of a reparations policy through the document, 'Reparations for Wartime Victims in the Former Yugoslavia: In search of the Way Forward' (2013).

UNDP has a long-standing experience in economic development and in the justice sector, where is currently involved in victims/witnesses support, rule of law, transitional justice and enhancing capacities of Victim Witness Support mechanism addressing war crimes. Resting on the pillars of UNDP's Justice and Security Sector, this project therefore aims to enhance judicial efficiency, access to and delivery of justice through comprehensive, coordinated and targeted interventions engaging actors at all levels to promote and enhance the respect for human rights, and equal and impartial access to justice for all.

UNFPA globally has a mandate and expertise to support sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and men, including aspects of prevention and combating GBV/CRSV. UNFPA specializes in building institutional capacities, policy frameworks and mechanisms that facilitate easier access of CRSV survivors to psychosocial and reproductive health services. In BiH UNFPA supported GBV/CRSV interventions at policy/strategy/legislation and service provision levels, including support to domestic violence strategies and legislation, the draft BiH Programme/Strategy for CRSV, support to establishment of GBV and CRSV referral mechanism models, data collection on GBV and CRSV, including first BiH Survey on Prevalence of Violence against Women and civil society strengthening. UNFPA is also supporting strengthening of the BiH reporting on sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) in the context of CEDAW and UPR and stronger implementation of CEDAW and UPR recommendations on SRHR in BiH.

UN Women has been supporting local processes towards integrated institutional cross sectorial protocols and referral mechanisms with public institutions and CSOs for the support of the survivors that testify in courts. The successful methodology has now been replicated in 4 cantons of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Banja Luka region since 2011. The same models are currently being replicated in Kosovo. UN Women has a significant track record of initiatives tackling gender-based violence, of which joint UN campaigns, legislative support and a nationally representative survey on violence against women in cooperation with the BiH Agency of Statistics. Globally, UN Women has been in charge of the development and implementation of global standards for services and reparations for CRSV survivors. Moreover, UN Women has expertise in economic empowerment of vulnerable women and close cooperation with the civil society.



Annex 1 - List of Implementing Partners

AoS	Contact persons			Contact details		
	Title	Name	Place	Address	Email	Phone
Savez Logoraša u BiH	President	Jasmin Mešković	Sarajevo	Ul. Obala Kulina bana 24/III	info@logorasibih.ba	033 210 301; 033 222 243
Savez udruženja logoraša Kantona Sarajevo - Sekcija žena logorašica (SULKS)	President	Alisa Muratčauš	Sarajevo	Saraći 77	sulks3@bih.net.ba	033 232 925
Udruženje "Žena žrtva rata "	President	Bakira Hasečić	Sarajevo	Hamdije Čemerlića do br. 7	uredzenazrtva_rata@bih.net.ba	033 658 879
Udruženje "Žena žrtva rata u RS"	President	Božica Živković Railović	Gradiška		zeneztrvertars@activist.com	
Hrvatska udruga logoraša domovinskog rata- ogranak Vareš	President	Zlatko Prikic	Vares	Put mira bb	udrugalogorasavares@bih.net.ba	032 843 787
Udruženje prijedorčanki "Izvor"	President	Mlada Hodžić	Prijedor	Muharema Suljanovića br. 23	izvorpd@gmail.com	052 215 635
Regionalno udruženje logoraša Višegrad	President	Dragiša Andrić	Višegrad		udurzenjelogorasa.vgd@gmail.com	065 417 626
Udruženje "Naš glas"	President	Mirsada Terzić	Tuzla		udruzenjenasglas@gmail.com	035-257-010
Udruženje "Sehara"	President	Fadila Radmilović	Gorazde		udruzenjesehara@gmail.com	062-538-588
GERC Sumejja" Potoci/Mostar	President	Saja Čorić	Mostar		sumejja@bih.net.ba	061-194-688
Hrvatska udruga logoraša u BiH	President	Anđelko Kvesić	Busovača		huldrsbk@gmail.com	030 732 904

Any payments to implementing partners by Participating UN Organizations will be made only to implementing partners listed above. If a Participating UN Organization wishes to work with an implementing partner that is not listed above, that Participating UN Organization will inform the Administrative Agent 30 days before signing any agreement with the proposed new implementing partner. The Administrative Agent will then inform the donors in writing, no later than 30 days before any funds are transferred to the proposed new implementing partner. The list of implementing partners above will be updated as necessary without a formal amendment to the Joint Programme Document.

