**JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

Cover Page

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| **Country:** | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| **Programme Title:** | **Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017/2018** |
| **UNDAF Outcomes:** | **UNDAF Outcome 1:** By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved;**UNDAF Outcome 13:** By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors. |
| **Joint Programme Outcome:**  | **Outcome 1:** Survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in BiH have increased, and more equal access to CRSV-sensitive rights and services in targeted locations in RS, FBiH and BD;**Outcome 2:** Stigma against CRSV survivors reduced and their social reintegration promoted and enhanced |
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**Programme Duration**: 10 months

**Anticipated start/end dates:**

14 June 2017 – 31 March 2018

**Fund Management Option:** pass-through

**Administrative Agent:**

UNDP BiH CO

**Total estimated budget:** USD 412,371.14

Out of which:

1. Funded Budget: USD 412,371.14

2. Unfunded budget: USD 0

**Sources of funded budget:**

1. UK Government USD 412,371.14

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| **UNDP** | **UNFPA** | **IOM** |
| Sezin Sinanoglu,Resident RepresentativeUnited Nations Development Programme (UNDP)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Doina Bologa,Representative in BiH,United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Ms. Radmila Urosevic, Officer in ChargeInternational Organization for Migration (IOM)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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# **Acronyms**

AA : Administrative Agent

BD : Brcko District

BiH : Bosnia and Herzegovina

BIRN : Balkan Investigative Reporting Network

BPK : Bosnian Podrinje Canton (Bosna-Podrinje Kanton)

CA : Convening Agent

CEDAW : Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

CPD : Country Development Programme

CSO : Civil Society Organisation

CRSV : Conflict Related Sexual Violence

EU : European Union

FBIH : Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

FBO : Faith Based Organizations

FLA : Free Legal Aid

GBV : Gender based violence

ICMP : International Commission for Missing Persons

ICTY : International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

IOM : International Organisation for Migration

IT : Information Technology

JP : Joint Programme

JPM : Joint Programme Manager

JPMB : Joint Programme Management Board

JPSC : Joint Programme Steering Committee

MHRR : Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees

MICT : Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals

MoJ : Ministry of Justice

MoU : Memorandum of Understanding

NGO : Non-Governmental Organisation

OSCE : Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

PSVI : Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative

PUNO : Participating UN Organizations

RC : Resident Coordinator

RS : Republika Srpska

SBAA : Standard Basic Administrative Agreement

SRSG : Special Representative of the Secretary General

ToC : Theory of Change

ToT : Training of Trainers

UDHR : Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UK : United Kingdom

UN : United Nations

UNCT : United Nations Country Team

UNCAT : UN Committee Against Torture

UNDAF : United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDG : United Nations Development Group

UNDP : United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA : United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF : United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNSC : United Nations Security Council

UNSCR : United Nations Security Council Resolution

UN WOMEN : United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UPR : Universal Periodic Review

USD : United States Dollar

VWS : Victim/Witness Support

# **Executive Summary**

This Joint Programme (JP) builds upon and constitutes the continuation of the ‘Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina’ Joint UN Programme (2014-17). The purpose of this Programme is to enhance conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) survivors’ access to justice, care, empowerment and reparations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and in line with international standards, thus addressing the unresolved legacy of sexual violence perpetrated during the conflict of the 90s in BiH. The Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) which have come together to implement this Programme are the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – which acts as Convening and Administrative Agent (CA/AA) -, the United Nations Population fund (UNFPA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The planned duration of the Programme is 10 months, with potential extension pending additional funding.

The Joint Programme responds to the recommendations to BiH of the UN Secretary General Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG) and of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences. The Programme also supports the country’s authorities in the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 and the National Strategy for War Crimes, as well as in the achievement of CEDAW and UNCAT commitments.

The expected results of the Joint Programme are that CRSV survivors have increased and more equal access to CRSV-sensitive rights and services in targeted locations in Republika Srpska, in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Brcko District through improvement of legislation and its implementation, as well as – though to a minor extent – sensitization of service providers of the justice sector to the needs and rights of CRSV survivors. The Programme also aims to raise the awareness of the public around the issue of CRSV and reduce the stigmatization of survivors, with the ultimate goal of promoting and easing their reintegration in the society. This result will be achieved through work with community influencers - such as the media and religious leaders – and through capacitation of service providers to increase survivors’ self-esteem.

The Programme directly targets survivors’ associations and their members, government officials, decision-makers, social influencers (media and faith-based organizations) service providers (in the justice, health and psychosocial support sectors – including civil society) and the general public. The ultimate beneficiaries of the programme are CRSV survivors, intended throughout this document as both men and women of all ages who have survived sexual violence[[1]](#footnote-1) during the conflict of the 90s and residing in BiH. The Programme is supported by the Government of the United Kingdom (UK) through the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI).

# **Situation Analysis**

Between 1992 and 1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) was the site of a large-scale conflict, characterized by grave violations of human rights, including mass killings, torture, and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)[[2]](#footnote-2). The issue of CRSV was for long time put aside in the peace process as well as in the transition period and more than twenty-two years after the end of the conflict, many survivors of CRSV still suffer dramatic consequences on their daily lives. As recognized by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences, Mme. Manjoo, during her visit to BiH in 2012, society and governments have not fully recognized the harms suffered by survivors and have provided only partial redress to them and their families[[3]](#footnote-3).

To date, a national reparation strategy, which would ideally entail survivors of rape and other forms of sexual violence receiving restitution, rehabilitation, satisfaction, restoration of dignity and reputation, guarantees of non-repetition and prompt, fair and adequate compensation, remain absent. Survivors are often only eligible for a disability pension, which is a form of social welfare rather than reparation. Only the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Brcko District (BD) recognizes survivors of rape or other sexual violence as civilian victims of war, while Republika Srpska still only recognizes as victims those who are able to prove 60 per cent physical disability and the inability to work; however, in Republika Srpska (RS) the process of registration has been closed since 2006. This inconsistency not only results in unequal access to social assistance, but leads to survivors losing their rights if they move from one entity to the other, discouraging their return to their pre-conflict homes[[4]](#footnote-4).

In addition, most survivors of CRSV in BiH maintain their silence, seeking neither services nor justice either through fear of stigmatization[[5]](#footnote-5) and judgment that they may face (from service providers, community members and their families and friends); prevailing negative attitudes and poor quality of care provided by service providers; fear of re-traumatization; limited knowledge of legal rights, resources and available services, or simply owing to their inability to access services due to lack of transportation, time or money. Furthermore, the societal consequences of war rape have had an equally negative impact on post-conflict reconciliation, including effects on immediate family members who may also suffer stigmatization. Institutionalized assistance, in the form of employment, health or social service support is not currently sensitized to the needs of CRSV survivors and such services are virtually non-existent unless provided by civil society organizations (CSOs), who are attempting to address the problem depending largely on ever-decreasing donor funding and who have no comprehensive nationwide capacity. Thus, the essential needs of this population including improvement of their living standards, provision of education for their children and themselves, and employment - in other words, survivors’ rehabilitation and re-socialization- remain largely unaddressed, thereby hindering their inclusion in society.

**2.1 Unequal access to rights and benefits**

Legislation regulating the rights and benefits of survivors of CRSV currently exist at the Entity, Canton and Brcko District level and are mostly regarded as a form of social welfare, while there is no BiH-level law addressing this issue, despite various unsuccessful attempts to draft a state-level Law on Torture[[6]](#footnote-6) or a comprehensive Programme to address CRSV survivors’ needs[[7]](#footnote-7). As mentioned above, this has resulted in an uneven level of enjoyment of rights and benefits across the country, coupled with a rather low level of implementation of the provisions of the laws in many aspects. In the FBiH, the applicable law is the 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children'[[8]](#footnote-8) which recognizes CRSV survivors as a special category among civilian victims of war and describes both the modalities of acquiring the status, access to rights and the benefits survivors are entitled to. However, the implementation of this Law is uneven across the territory of FBiH due to lack of harmonization with cantonal laws and scarce application of legislative provisions by the responsible authorities. A recent amendment (October 2015) promoted by the FBiH Ministry of Labor has modified the procedure of recognition of the status of civilian victim of war – special category, with which CRSV survivors are identified. A Commission made of experts with diverse backgrounds is expected to evaluate the applications, substituting the previous requirement for a medical certificate. The Commission has started its work and communication with representatives of survivors to clear doubts about the new procedure and address issues flagged by applicants has been facilitated so far by the UN through the previous phases of the Programme. The Ministry of Labor of FBIH has notified the UN that the Commission still requires support in terms of outreach to survivors and technical equipment for the organization of its work. These issues will be addressed through this Joint Programme.

For what concerns Republika Srpska, the rights of civilian victims of war are currently regulated by the ‘Law on Protection of Civilian Victims of War’[[9]](#footnote-9). Restrictions of time for registration and of criteria for assessing the disability of applicants have so far limited the access to rights and benefits of several civilian victims of war and especially of survivors of sexual violence. In 2016, the RS Ministry of Labour and Veterans’ Affairs has initiated the drafting of a new law that would address this gap and ensure additional rights to survivors. The law is currently in its pre-draft version and is expected to be sent to parliamentary procedure in the third quarter of 2017. This process has benefitted from support given by the UN Joint Programme (2014-17) and recommendations from the consultative process carried out from 2015 under IOM leadership have been integrated into the document. In order for the Law to be adopted, RS National Assembly members need to be sensitized to better understand the urgency and need for such law and to avoid any delays. A wide public discussion also needs to take place and the UN has received clear request from the RS Ministry of Labor and Veterans’ Affairs that support in the organization of such debate would be welcomed. In the public discussion, it is fundamental that associations of survivors and civil society organizations are adequately involved and empowered to provide inputs and feedback on the proposals made by the government. Further to that, preparation of the ground for the implementation of the Law, including equipment and training of municipal offices for veterans’ affairs, which will be in charge of receiving the applications, is of utmost importance to ensure a smooth and prompt processing of cases.

In Brcko District, the rights of survivors of sexual violence are regulated by a decision of the Assembly of Brcko District entitled ‘'Decision on Protection of Civilian Victims of War'[[10]](#footnote-10). The restrictions of the Decision had so far limited the number of survivors who registered and acquired the status of civilian victims of war. The Decision, in fact, required survivors to present a final court verdict as evidence for their case. However, recent amendments have brought to the establishment of a commission tasked to evaluate new applications and decide on the status of survivors. Unfortunately, the commission’s work has long been delayed and no application has been processed yet. Associations of survivors have also lobbied the government for a law to be adopted that would substitute the current decision. A law, in fact, would have stronger legal force and would be more difficult to be amended.

**2.2 Availability and sensitivity of services**

CRSV survivors have access to a variety of services based on different grounds, depending on their status (if they have the status of civilian victim of war, or of a survivor of domestic violence, or recognized as indigent, etc.) and the legislation in place in the territory where they live. No comprehensive system of support exists specifically for this category, although other networks of service providers partially include them as well, such as the referral mechanisms for domestic violence established by government authorities and the networks of support to victims and witnesses recently created by a consortium of civil society organizations[[11]](#footnote-11). However, the distribution and efficiency of these structures is very uneven on the territory of BiH and preparation of staff to deal with survivors of CRSV is depending on projects and funding from external donors.

In the last two years, the UN worked on the preparation of training material and guidelines for a number of these service providers: in the health sector, resource packages and training material were prepared together with line ministries at the Entity level for the continued training of health care professionals. A pool of trainers has been created in both entities, including BD, to guarantee continued training of current and new staff and training sessions were held in 13 locations[[12]](#footnote-12). Finally, health care facilities in these three municipalities/district were supported to create internal protocols on how to proceed in cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and CRSV. The psychosocial support and justice sectors are currently undergoing the same process. The economic empowerment/employment sector is still lacking these instruments as in RS legislation does not provide (yet[[13]](#footnote-13)) for this right, whereas in BD and in FBiH legal provisions are disattended. To this end, the UN has worked with relevant authorities to set up priority employment programmes or include CRSV survivors in other existing programmes, based on the experience gathered through the implementation of three pilot economic empowerment schemes in Bratunac, Gorazde and Brcko. The UN also supported training of judges, prosecutors and police officers as well as further enhancement of victim/witness support offices and free legal aid providers through capacity building of staff, renovation of premises, provision of equipment and deployment of mobile teams[[14]](#footnote-14). Furthermore, through previous UNDP interventions, FLA and VWS Networks were supported and their general capacities enhanced. In total, through the previous phases of the UN Joint Programme, more than 350 service providers from the health and justice sectors have increased their knowledge and sensitivity to address CRSV survivors’ needs. Additionally, 280 CRSV survivors and more than 2,600 vulnerable persons received direct support from the Programme - of these, 26 are children of survivors.

In addition to the work done by the UN, other actors have contributed in the last years to the capacity development of service providers. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has been heavily involved in the training of court and prosecutors’ offices’ personnel on the rights of CRSV survivors and best practices in processing these cases. TRIAL International has also considerably contributed to the development of jurisprudence in the area of judicial compensations adjudicated in criminal proceedings. Additionally, the consortium of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) formed by Vive zene, Medica Zenica, ACED and Udruzene zene Banja Luka has trained a wide range of personnel on ways to address the needs and implement the rights of victims and witnesses in war crime cases, including cases involving sexual violence. Personnel trained includes social workers, police officers, courts and prosecutors’ offices personnel, etc. Participants to these trainings were also made acquainted with the functioning of networks established at cantonal (FBIH) and district[[15]](#footnote-15) (RS) level to assist victims and witnesses.

Despite a great number of personnel having undergone some form of training, tools to ensure that this knowledge is institutionalized and passed over to the newly recruited staff only exist in the health care sector and partially in the justice and psychosocial support sectors. Also, sustainability of victim/witness support networks beyond the end of the NGO-led project is not yet ensured.

**2.3 Stigma against CRSV**

A study conducted in 2015 by UNFPA[[16]](#footnote-16) has shown the complexity of stigmatization CRSV survivors are victim to, even today. The study identified three dimensions of stigma: self-stigmatization, stigma at family level and within the community/society. For what concerns self-stigmatization, many survivors reported “a feeling of shame and guilt” for what happened to them, manifested in terms of their “tendency not to speak of the events, to keep [the violence] as a family secret, hiding the pain from the loved ones, ignoring their own needs, avoiding friends and the public”. Some survivors have decided not to speak about what occurred to them to their family members for fear of hurting them or being blamed or rejected. This particularly apply to their children and to partners married after the violence occurred. Some survivors who decided to speak up or whose family members came to know they were subject to sexual violence, experienced condemnation, insults, isolation or further violence by partners and other close relatives. In some cases, lack of partner support brought to separation and divorce. Insults and condemnation have also come from neighbors, friends and community members, sometimes reaching the level of open attacks, public humiliation and blaming. Finally, many survivors have also reported experiencing humiliating and degrading treatment by those same institutions that are supposed to provide them with support and enable their access to justice. This has caused mistrust in those institutions and encouraged survivors to drop off treatment and abandon cases where they were witnessing.

UNFPA has been engaged in tackling stigma against CRSV since 2010. Several initiatives were organized to raise national and global awareness about this issue, amongst which an informative campaign, a video, an exhibition and a publication which together had a very wide visibility worldwide. More recently, through the previous phase of the Joint Programme (2014-17), the participating UN Agencies – IOM, UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women - worked with several partners on combatting stigma and raising awareness about CRSV survivors’ conditions. With the objective of improving news reporting on CRSV cases, UNFPA developed media guidelines and trained professionals on sensitive reporting and ethical standards. UNFPA also collaborated with youth to propose innovative solutions to tackling stigma and with young community leaders to develop theater performances, which were viewed by over 400 persons. Further to that, UN Women and UNDP supported the development of syllabuses for universities and held lectures for over 140 students. Building upon these experiences, a larger plan to address stigma is being developed under the leadership of UNFPA and is expected to guide the work of the UN Agencies in the following period.

# **Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme**

### 3.1 Theory of change

This Theory of Change (ToC) was developed without any limitations in terms of imposed priority areas, timeframes or budget limitations by funding institutions. Hence it should be viewed as an ideal chain of activities with the presumption that all necessary resources have been secured. This ToC is also heavily grounded on the foundations laid through the previous UNJP CRSV 2014-2017, particularly the UNJP Change Model.

The primary guiding principles of the ToC are that supporting CRSV survivors is a process rather than a product, long-term rather than short-term, relying on local, rather than external, inputs and resources, seeking to create opportunities rather than impose solutions.

The activities foreseen within this Joint Programme only partially address the needs of CRSV survivors and gaps that still exist in the public system of support to them. Recognizing these gaps, the participating UN agencies in BiH remain committed to comprehensively helping survivors of CRSV, as outlined in the ToC below, and to that aim are exploring available options for mobilizing additional resources.

**Key hypothesis:** In the war-torn, administratively fragmented and stigma-prone society of BiH, the assumption is that the most promising and long-lasting changes in the quality of lives of women and men survivors of CRSV will be achieved through support directed at the system level of local communities to service delivery system at the local levels, holistically encompassing a wide range of sectors and actors in a survivor-centric response model.

Specifically, by ensuring CRSV-sensitive legislation is in place, by building multi-sectoral support mechanisms, by advocating and working on stigma alleviation and by strengthening the capacities of CRSV survivors both individually and through CSOs…

CRSV survivors will gain access to equal, rights and reparations, CRSV survivors will be provided with an opportunity to meet their diverse individual needs in a fair and effective manner and CRSV survivors will feel empowered all of which will consequently and in the long-run ensure that…

Women and men survivors of CRSV live more wholesome lives in BiH, free from discrimination and with full access to rights and services.

At the country level, this will contribute to improving access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law (UNDAF Outcome 1) and to ensuring that coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors (UNDAF Outcome 13).

A graphic illustration of the theory of change is given below:



### 3.2 Relevance to international and national policies/strategies and frameworks

The JP aims to contribute to advancing CRSV survivors’ access to rights and reparations in BiH in an indiscriminate manner and through a multi-dimensional approach. Ultimately, the Programme aspires at the dignified reintegration of CRSV survivors into society and at the betterment of their lives. This contributes to the implementation of **UN Security Council Resolution 1325 “Women, peace and security” (2000) and supporting resolutions**[[17]](#footnote-17) as well as to the fulfilment of BiH’s obligations foreseen by:

* 1. the **Convention against Torture** and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the recommendations issued to BiH by the UN Committee Against Torture (UNCAT);
	2. the **Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women** (CEDAW) and recommendations by the CEDAW Committee to BiH;
	3. the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (**Istanbul Convention**).

Notably, the Programme also benefits from and contributes to the efforts and mandate of the UN Secretary General **Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict** (SRSG) as well as to the **Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative** (PSVI) launched by the UK Government in 2012.

The Joint Programme will also contribute to the achievement of **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) **3**: Good health and well-being through activities under JP outcome 2, SDG **5**: Gender equality (Outcomes 1 and 2), SDG **10**: Reduced inequalities (Outcomes 1 and 2), and SDG **16**: Peace and justice, strong institutions (Outcome 1).

At the Country level, the JP contributes to the achievement of the objectives set in the **National Strategy** **for** **War Crimes Processing** (adopted in 2008)and in the **Action plan for implementation of UNSCR 1325** in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2014-2017. By addressing elements of transitional justice and the rule of law, the JP is also supporting the country’s advancement in the **acquis communautaire (chapters 23 and 24)** and its process of adhesion to the European Union. The rule of law and respect for human rights, are in fact important benchmarks for all countries pursuing the accession to the EU.

Within the **Country Development Assistance Framework** (UNDAF), the Joint Programme will contribute to the achievement of the following Results:

**Outcome 1:** By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved – through JP outcome 1

**Outcome 13:** By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors – through JP outcome 2

Through JP Output 1.4, the Joint Programme also contributes to **UNDP Global Strategic Plan 2014-17** (Outcomes 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance; and 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services) and **UNDP Country Programme Document** (CPD) Output 1.3: Improved, accessible and gender-sensitive free legal aid services.

The below scheme summarizes the main international and joint country level documents the Programme contributes to, organized by JP outcome.

### 3.3 Stakeholder analysis

Other actors active in this field and thus jointly contributing to the achievement of the above-mentioned goals and commitments undertaken by the state of BiH are the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the international NGOs Trial, Amnesty International and BIRN, several BiH NGOs active in providing services and assisting CRSV survivors and other vulnerable persons, such as Medica Zenica, Vive zene, Udruzene zene Banja Luka, ACED, Snaga zena, Centre for Torture Victims, etc., the NGOs part of UNDP-supported Free Legal Aid network and a number of associations of survivors active in lobbying government authorities for the uphold of their rights. While the focus of the above-mentioned partners is mostly on the judicial issues related to CRSV (e.g. processing of war crimes cases involving CRSV, compensation claims before BiH courts, protection and provision of services to war crimes victims and witnesses), the JP proposes a comprehensive approach, which goes from improvements in legislation, to advocating for changes in the public discourse and to advancements in service delivery in support to survivors. In this effort, the UN is supporting the work of state, entities, Brcko District and cantonal authorities that are responsible for delivering services to CRSV survivors and addressing their needs.

With the aim of explaining each stakeholder’s responsibility and interest in the issue, a full stakeholder analysis, including government and civil society actors as well as international partners, in included below.

| **Stakeholders** | **Role** | **Interest** | **Influence** | **Engagement** **plan** | **Owner** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| State level | BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees  | BiH monitoring body towards various international commissions and bodies, including CRSV-related issues (UPR, UNCAT periodic reports) | High | Medium | Meetings and communication with the UN Resident Coordinator, Member of the Project steering Committee, involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations | UN Resident Coordinator (RC), IOM, UN Joint Programme Manager (JPM)  |
| BiH Gender Equality Agency | Monitoring and assessing the state of gender equality in the country and the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality; Supporting the drafting/amendment of legislation to ensure it complies with international gender equality standards. | High | Medium | Member of the Project steering Committee, involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations | IOM, UN Joint Programme Manager (JPM) |
| BIH Ministry of Justice | Drafting of legislation and other regulations at the state level; collaboration with state judicial bodies and state administrative agencies. | Medium | Medium | Member of the Project steering Committee, involved in UNDP working group on free legal aid (FLA) and in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations | UNDP, IOM, UN JPM |
| Entity level (RS and FBIH) | RS Ministry of economic relations and regional cooperation | Provide expert support to the working bodies of the Government, ministries and other RS administrative bodies and coordination of their work in the process of harmonization of legislation; development of cooperation with the National Assembly in the legislative procedure regarding harmonization of draft and proposal laws with the regulations of the European Union; cooperation with domestic, regional and international organizations and institutions. | High | High | Meetings and communication with the UN Resident Coordinator, included in United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Steering Board | UN Resident Coordinator (RC) |
| FBiH Ministry of Labor and Social PolicyRS Ministry of Labor, War Veterans and Disabled Persons’ Protection | These ministries have primary responsibility over drafting and amending legislation related to civilian victims of war and war victims of torture in their respective territories. They are also responsible for part of the procedure of recognition of the status of civilian victim of war/victim of war torture and implementation of legislation.  | High | High | Members of the Project steering Committee, involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations and in activities relating to psychosocial support to survivors, led by UNFPA. | IOM, UNFPA, UN JPM |
| FBiH Ministry of Health RS Ministry of Health  | Primary responsibility over health care institutions and structures. The RS Ministry is also part of the RS working group in charge of developing the new RS Law on victims of torture. | High | High | Members of the Project steering Committee, involved in activities led by UNFPA and in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations | UNFPA, IOM, UN JPM |
| FBIH Ministry of Justice (MoJ)RS Ministry of Justice | Responsible for drafting and amending relevant legislation at entity level in the justice sector; coordination of free legal aid structures. The RS Ministry is also part of the RS working group in charge of developing the new RS Law on victims of torture. | Medium | High | FBIH MoJ is a member of the Project steering Committee, while for the RS MoJ, the RS Government nominated the Center for Investigation and Search for Missing Persons of RS; both ministries are involved in UNDP working group on FLA and in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations. | UNDP, IOM, UN JPM |
| FBIH Ministry of Internal AffairsRS Ministry of Internal Affairs | Responsibility over policing issues under their jurisdiction. The RS Ministry is also part of the RS working group in charge of developing the new RS Law on victims of torture. | Low | Medium | Members of the Project steering Committee. Potential involvement in UNDP activities under consideration. RS Ministry of Interiors is also involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations | UNDP, IOM, UN JPM |
| FBIH Ministry of FinancesRS Ministry of Finances | Observer status in the reparations process – the Ministry may provide inputs on status of the budget and feasible options for financing potential reparations packages. | Low | High | Involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations. | IOM |
| FBiH Center for Gender Equality RS Center for Gender Equality  | Monitor the status of women and exercise of their rights guaranteed by national and international legislation; monitor and supervises implementation of the BiH Law on Gender Equality at the entity level; advocate and promote equal rights and opportunities for both men and women. | High | Medium | Members of the Project steering Committee, involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations. | UN JPM, IOM |
| RS Center for War Crimes Investigation and Search for Missing Persons  | Research on war crime cases, collection of testimonies, contact with RS associations of survivors. The Center is part of the working group on the new draft law and – if the law is approved – will have a role in the recognition of the status of victim of torture in the RS.  | High | High | Member of the Project steering Committee, involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations.  | IOM, UN JPM, (UN RC) |
| FBIH Commission for granting the status to survivors | The commission is the main body for analyzing applications and deciding on the status of civilian victim of war in the FBIH | High | High | Regular communication and capacity building led by IOM. | IOM |
| RS Assembly | Responsible for adoption of the new RS law on victims of war torture. | Medium | High | Communication and advocacy for the adoption of the RS Law on protection of victims of torture with key members of the Assembly and Committees will be managed by IOM | IOM |
| Brcko District | Brcko District Government and Mayor | Main partner on the issue of CRSV and potential drafting of a new law on civilian victims of war that would substitute the current decision. | High | High | Member of the Project steering Committee and involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations. | UN JPM, IOM |
| Brcko District Assembly  | Important role when it comes to approving amendments to the current decision on civilian victims of war or a new law. The key members are the members of the Human Rights Committee. | Medium | High | Communication and advocacy regarding potential changes in legislation will be led by IOM | IOM |
| Brcko Department for Health and other Services | Overall responsibility over management of civilian victims of war cases and benefits | High | High | Communication and advocacy regarding potential changes in legislation and policies will be led by IOM | IOM |
| Brcko District Commission | Analysis of applications and recognition of the status of civilian victim of war – CRSV cases. | medium | High | Communication and advocacy to improve the efficiency of the commission will be led by IOM | IOM |
| Cantonal / district level | Government of Bosnian-Podrinje Canton (BPK) | Main initiator of legislative and policy changes regarding the issue of CRSV in BPK. | High | High | Communication and advocacy regarding potential changes in legislation will be led by IOM | IOM |
| Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Assembly  | Discussion and approval of legislation. | Medium | High | Communication and advocacy regarding potential changes in legislation will be led by IOM | IOM |
| Government of Tuzla/Bihac Canton | Main initiator of legislative and policy changes regarding the issue of CRSV in Tuzla/Bihac Canton. | High | High | Communication and advocacy regarding potential changes in legislation will be led by IOM | IOM |
| Cantonal Assembly | Discussion and approval of legislation. | High | High | Communication and advocacy regarding potential changes in legislation will be led by IOM | IOM |
| Free legal aid providers | Provision of free legal aid services to vulnerable categories, amongst which CRSV survivors.  | Medium | Medium | Regular communication and involvement in activities managed by UNDP. FLA centers have been beneficiaries of UNDP and are part of the working group on FLA (FLA Sarajevo, Brcko and Zenica representatives). FLA representatives are also part of the civil society advisory group set up by the JP in March 2017. | UNDP |
| Local level | Municipal bodies for veterans’ affairs in RS Entity | Receival of applications for the status of CRSV survivor. | High | High | These bodies will be trained by IOM in collaboration with the RS Ministry of Labor and Veterans’ Protection | IOM |
| Health Centers and Centers for Mental Health [[18]](#footnote-18) | Service providers (psychosocial therapy, medical care, etc.) | Medium | High | Regular communication and involvement in activities managed by UNFPA | UNFPA |
| Interreligious Council, Orthodox and Catholic Churches, Islamic and Jewish Communities in BiH | Important advocates and social influencers, especially in traditional and smaller communities. | Medium | High | Regular communication and involvement in activities managed by UNFPA | UNFPA |
| Media outlets | Important role in reporting on war crimes cases as well as on activities for advocating for legislative changes. BIRN is an outlet that specifically reports on transitional justice and war crimes cases in English language. | Medium | High | Regular communication and involvement in activities managed by UNFPA | UNFPA |
| Informal groups involved in stigma alleviation activities in local communities | Social influencers. | High | Medium | Regular communication and involvement in activities managed by UNFPA | UNFPA |
| Civil society sector | Associations active in organizing self-help groups for CRSV survivors | Service providers and structures in direct and continued contact with survivors. | High | High | Regular communication and involvement in activities managed by UNFPA | UNFPA |
| Medica Zenica, Vive Zene, Udruzene Zene, ACED | NGOs are signing protocols, across the selected locations, in order to formalize Referral support networks and support to victims and witnesses. | High | Medium | Regular coordination meetings and communication will be managed by the JPM; the 4 NGOs are regularly involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations. Medica Zenica and Vive Zene are also part of the civil society advisory group set up by the JP in March 2017.  | UN JPM, IOM |
| TRIAL | Free legal aid and representation, advocacy for judicial reparations, reporting to international mechanisms, training of lawyers. | High | Medium | Regular coordination meetings and communication will be managed by the JPM. | UN JPM |
| Amnesty International | Advocacy on the issue of CRSV in BiH, reporting, shadow reports to HR bodies. | High | Medium | Regular coordination meetings and communication will be managed by the JPM. | UN JPM |
| Associations of survivors | Responding to the urgent needs of survivors, advocating for the rights of survivors in the local communities; acting as intermediaries between survivors and representatives of institutions NGOs, academia, media, collecting documentation and evidence as well as providing contacts of potential witnesses for the prosecution of crimes. | High | High | Regular coordination meetings and communication will be managed by the JPM; the associations are regularly involved in the consultation process led by IOM regarding legislation on reparations as well as in capacity building activities. selected associations are also part of the civil society advisory group set up by the JP in March 2017. | UN JPM, IOM |
| IIOO | OSCE, EU and other international organizations involved in CRSV | EU: donor for projects focusing on assisting victims and witnesses in war crimes cases, support to the judicial sector, etc.OSCE: monitoring and analysis of war crimes cases, especially CRSV cases.ICTY/MICT: processing of war crime cases, documenting of the work done so far in BiH. | Medium | Medium | Regular coordination meetings and communication will be managed by the JPM. Ad hoc communication on specific issues may be managed by UN Agencies as well. | UN JPM, UN Agencies |

### 3.4 Lessons Learned

The Programme benefits from the experiences and lessons learnt of the PUNOs in their respective mandates and fields of operation: the justice sector for UNDP, the area of reparations for IOM and the domain of health and gender based violence for UNFPA. Furthermore, the JP builds upon a previous JP implemented by the three Agencies and UN Women, which started in September 2014 and will end in August 2017. These previous experiences as well as knowledge collected during the implementation of the previous CRSV JP, have shown that CRSV survivors constitute a very diverse group for age, sex, residence and especially needs. Consequently, one of the main lessons learnt is that a comprehensive and multi-sectorial approach is needed to adequately respond to the needs of this population. This is the main reason behind the choice of a joint approach involving different UN Agencies with their wealth of expertise in the country and globally. Furthermore, CRSV as a very sensitive issue, political sensitivity as well as very cautious visibility and communication need to be ensured throughout the negotiation and implementation of the JP. Finally, inclusion of survivors either through their associations or other means is crucial to make sure that activities are well designed, well targeted and having the impact they intended to have. Inclusion of survivors in the process is in itself contributing to their empowerment and sense of self-worth, thus broadening the impact of the JP. To this end, the UN has created an advisory board called ‘Civil Society Organizations Group’, with the objective of providing advice and feedback to the Joint UN Programme on all activities and issues related to CRSV as well as to inform civil society about UN activities on this topic[[19]](#footnote-19).

The Programme also takes into consideration UNCAT recommendation that BiH should ‘develop legal and other measures, to be enforceable throughout the State, including an official programme for the rehabilitation of victims of torture including sexual violence, providing them [CRSV survivors] recognition and the capacity to pursue redress and their right to fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation in accordance with the requirements of the Convention’ (CAT/C/BIH/CO/1/CRP.1 of November 2005). Such recommendations are also echoed by CEDAW committee concluding observations on BiH, where it’s stated that the State party should ‘expedite the adoption of pending draft laws and programmes designed to ensure effective access to justice for all women victims of wartime sexual violence, including adequate reparation’ (CEDAW/C/BIH/CO/4-5 of 26 July 2013). Other recommendations taken into consideration stem from the reports on the visits of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences’, Mme. Rashida Manjoo (2012) and the SRSG, Mme. Zanaib Bangura (2013).

### 3.5 The proposed joint programme

This Joint Programme is a continuation of the support provided by the UK Government, UN Action and Canadian Government to the four UN participating Agencies from September 2014. The guiding principles behind the overall Joint UN Programme is that supporting CRSV survivors is a long-term process seeking to create opportunities rather than impose solutions. With this understanding, the UN Agencies remain committed to comprehensively responding to the needs and upholding survivors’ rights in BiH through the following key programmatic outputs:

* advances on the level of legislation, including its implementation
* more sensitized and accessible services
* alleviation of stigma against CRSV survivors
* individual empowerment of CRSV survivors

With this proposal, under IOM leadership, the UN intends to prepare the grounds for an improved legislative framework enabling registration of CRSV survivors in RS and the consequent enjoyment of rights prescribed by the law. Additionally, the UN will support the preparation of the registration process in RS and the work of the Commissions in BD and the FBIH, to allow registration of new survivors in those two territories. In the long run, this will allow a greater number of CRSV survivors (and survivors of war-torture in the case of RS) gain access to their rights. To enhance access to justice and access to sensitized services, a smaller component of this proposal focuses on completing the policy alignment and capacitation of the BiH Free Legal Aid (FLA) Network, as processes which were initiated in the previous CRSV JP, in order to provide efficient and tailored legal support to CRSV survivors, but also to other highly vulnerable categories such as GBV survivors, children in contact with the law, etc. This component will be implemented by UNDP.

Additionally, the UN will build the capacities of key stakeholders and support local initiatives aimed at tackling the stigmatization of CRSV survivors. This intervention will be led by UNFPA and have two levels: stigma alleviation at the community/society level and at the individual level. Within the first level, the UN will:

1. capacitate clergy members from the main four religions present in BIH to reach out to members of their congregations and promote non-stigmatizing attitudes and views;
2. initiate a dialogue about joint measures to alleviate stigma amongst the representatives of the four main religious communities of the region (BIH, Serbia, Kosovo\*[[20]](#footnote-20))
3. continue supporting local informal groups and stimulate public dialogue on stigma against CRSV in 10 locations.
4. continue the capacitation of media outlets to report on CRSV in line with guidelines on non-discriminatory reporting.

To reduce stigma at the individual level, the UN will:

1. Capacitate public-sector health professionals in 3 locations and psychosocial support experts in 3 locations to provide support tailored to CRSV survivors’ needs, focusing on combatting self-stigmatization at the individual level.
2. Support civil society initiatives of self-help groups for CRSV survivors, with the primary aim of overcoming self-stigmatization and family-level stigmatization.

### 3.6 Target beneficiaries

**CRSV survivors and their families** are the key and most important target group of the Programme, as well as the final direct and indirect beneficiaries of all Programme interventions. CRSV survivors are intended as men, women and persons who identify themselves in any other way, of all ages who have survived acts of sexual violence during the conflict of the nineties in the region of former Yugoslavia and currently reside in BiH or have access to rights based on BiH legislation[[21]](#footnote-21). Through **survivors’ associations,** CRSV survivors will be informed about the rights and requirements for registration contained in existing legislation across the country (FBiH, RS, BD) as well as recent modifications (the two newly established commissions in BD and FBiH) and legislation being developed (RS draft 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture'). It is expected that at least 85 survivors’ association representatives and members will be trained on effective communication, lobbying and advocacy (25 in BD, 30 in RS and 30 in FBiH). Survivors from RS will also be informed about the new draft RS ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’ in preparation for the public debates scheduled for the third quarter of 2017. Survivors will also be actively included in the public debates. Finally, in BD, where the commission for the recognition of the status of civilian victim of war - CRSV survivor has been established, at least 40 additional survivors will also be informed about the new procedures for application. Depending on the need and opportunity, survivors of other forms of war-related torture, civilian victims of war and the associations that represent these categories will also be involved. This is to avoid discrimination when the law addresses all categories at the same time and to try to include men (and women to a lesser extent) survivors of CRSV who may not want to publicly identify themselves as such.

**Government officials and members of parliaments** are one of the key target of activities aiming at preparing the ground for adoption of legislation granting rights and recognition to CRSV survivors. It is expected that 15 members of the RS Assembly and 20 members of BD Assembly will be made acquainted with international standards and models for reparations as well as on the upcoming draft RS 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture' (this last for RS Assembly members only). Government representatives will be further involved through ongoing consultations and advocacy efforts as well as through the work of the Steering Committee.

**Relevant institutions responsible for the collection of applications and registration of CRSV survivors** will also be targeted. In preparation for the implementation of the new RS 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture' the ground will be prepared to ensure a prompt and efficient process of registration or CRSV survivors. To that end, up to 50 officials working at **RS municipal bodies for veterans’ affairs** will be trained and equipped to receive and process applications submitted by survivors as soon and if the Law is passed. For what concerns the **FBiH and BD**, the members of the two **commissions** in charge of evaluating survivors’ applications will also be involved in Programme activities.

Free legal aid, health care and psychosocial support Governmental and non-governmental **service providers** are a key target group of the Programme for what concerns capacity building, sensitization and stigma reduction. About 15 experts from the justice sector will be trained to form a pool of trainers for free legal aid providers; 30 health care service providers will be trained for tailored service delivery to CRSV survivors; and 90 psychosocial service delivery professionals will be capacitated to provide support to CRSV survivors, focusing on stigma alleviation, especially combating self-stigmatization at the individual level.

In BiH, **civil society organizations** are a key partner when it comes to assisting survivors of CRSV and survivors of war related torture and violence in general. CSOs (including associations of survivors) will be involved, consulted and kept updated about the progress of the Programme through the Civil Society Organizations Group. In addition, selected organizations will be given grants for organizing self-help groups for CRSV survivors in 4 locations; at least 4 NGOs and 4 associations of survivors will also be involved in the public debates on the new Law in RS.

**Social influencers** are the main target group of activities aiming at reducing stigma against CRSV and raising public awareness on the issue. The Programme targets a wide variety of social influencers with objective of ultimately reaching the **general public** and different segments of society with messages encouraging the reintegration of survivors. 150 clergy members from the main 4 churches/communities present in BiH and the region (Islamic, Orthodox, Catholic, Jewish) and the Interreligious Council of BiH will be trained on outreach and community awareness raising for alleviating CRSV stigma within their congregations; representatives of these religious communities from the region (BiH, Serbia, Kosovo\*) will also be involved in an exchange of experiences and practices. At least 10 media outlets and 30 media professionals will also be capacitated to report on CRSV in line with guidelines on non-discriminatory reporting. Finally, youth and community leaders will be involved in preparing theatre performances in 10 new locations.

In addition to CRSV survivors, other categories of **vulnerable citizens**, such as survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, and children at risk with the law will also indirectly benefit from a number of activities aimed at improving the sensitivity of service providers and the community at large. Positive indirect repercussions on survivors’ family members are also expected from awareness raising activities, although it is difficult to provide reliable estimates.

Involvement of target beneficiaries to define the needs and gaps to be addressed has been conducted throughout the implementation of the first phases of the Joint Programme through the Joint Steering Committee. The Steering Committee includes representatives from all entities, State and Brcko District interested institutions as well as a representative nominated by civil society[[22]](#footnote-22). They endorse the planned activities and review progress in the implementation of the Programme. The Civil Society Organizations Group is an advisory body that has been established in early 2017. It provides feedback and inputs to the UN on the design and implementation of programme activities and is composed of 14 representatives of NGOs that provide services to survivors and associations of survivors. The Programme also benefits from on-going bilateral communication and consultation with stakeholders and beneficiaries started in the previous phases of the Programme as well as by the individual Un organizations during previous projects.

### 3.7 Target locations

Programme activities from outcome 1 focus on the whole territory of BiH, specifically on FBIH (FBIH level legislation and cantonal legislation in 2 cantons), RS and BD. Outcome 2 activities are implemented at the local level in the following municipalities in FBiH: Odzak, Orasje, Sanski Most and Kljuc; and in the RS: Prijedor, Novi Grad, Trebinje, Gacko, Nevesinje, Bileca. Finally, one activity will involve religious leaders coming from BiH, Serbia and Kosovo\*.

### 3.8 Partnerships, synergies and coordination

To accomplish the expected results, the UN Agencies will partner with relevant government authorities, in particular with those leading in the drafting of legislation affecting CRSV survivors in RS, FBIH, BD and in 2 cantons in FBIH. This includes, but is not limited to the FBiH Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, the RS Ministry of Labor, War Veterans and Disabled Persons’ Protection, BD Mayor and Governments of 2 selected cantons. The UN will also liaise with the MHRR and the Gender mechanisms to ensure coordination amongst the different levels of government as well as mainstreaming of gender across the whole intervention. Furthermore, the UN will partner with line ministries in the justice and health care sector: UNDP will partner with the BiH and entity level Ministries of Justice and with Free Legal Aid providers, while UNFPA main partners will be entities’ health ministries and ministries of labor. Civil society, in particular, associations of survivors, will be important partners when it comes to advocacy for the approval of legislation and amendments and for monitoring the implementation of registration processes. Finally, in activities concerning stigma, partnerships will be established with the civil society sector, religious communities (including the BiH Interreligious Council), and media outlets.

Coordination and synergies with government-led initiatives will be ensured through communication with representatives of relevant institutions within the Joint Programme Steering Committee. For what concerns civil society-led initiatives, a dedicated body has been established in early 2017 for exchanging information and coordinating. This is particularly important when it comes to the project implemented by Vive zene, Medica Zenica, ACED and Udruzene zene, with whom communication is currently maintained by the Joint Programme Manager. Additionally, UNDP keeps coordinating with the OSCE on all victim/witness support activities, which have been jointly implemented in the past. Coordination with the OSCE is also ongoing when it comes to the OSCE study being conducted on violence against women within South East Europe, Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, which includes a module on CRSV. Communication with other stakeholders such as Amnesty International and TRIAL will also be ensured by the Joint Programme Manager in order to explore ad hoc collaboration (for example on the occasion of commemoration of international UN days).

Internal coordination will be ensured through the UNDAF Pillar 1 and 4 results group, in particular with UNHCR, which is actively supporting FLA and economic empowerment of returnees, amongst which some CRSV survivors. When it comes to stigma alleviation, UNFPA is partnering with UNICEF on the development of theater performances with forum theater technique. Finally, UNDP activities build upon and are fully synergized with the Justice and Security Sector interventions in the field of rule of law and transitional justice as well as with UNICEF engagement in the area of children at risk with the law.

### 3.9 Sustainability of results

**IOM:** IOM efforts are based on the fact that the adoption of legislation constitutes the precondition for granting survivors access to benefits and rights based on the status of civilian victim of war/victim of war torture, and leads to recognition of governments’ responsibility to provide redress to survivors. In addition, technical support will enhance governments’ capacities at all levels to continue and improve implementation of legislation.

**UNDP:** Activities in the justice sector follow a similar programming pattern used by UNDP for assisting state structures in improving and maintaining the level of service provision to citizens. To that end, all knowledge products, tools and frameworks will be passed on to the state (through validation processes, capacity development processes and building up of training of trainers (ToT) pools), to ensure continuing operations and full national ownership (and responsibility) even after this program closes.

**UNFPA:** Entire intervention done under the JP was rooted in the premise that it is the state’s responsibility to provide care, support and justice to survivors, thereby demonstrating its commitment to all citizens alike. UNFPA provided technical expertise, advocacy, awareness raising and consensus building for developing frameworks, expanding knowledge, sustaining capacities and transferring skills and expertise that will allow public institutions in the areas of health and psychosocial support to provide coherent, uniform and quality care to survivors of CRSV. Moreover, UNFPA investigated root-causes of survivors’ reluctance to step forward and claim their rights through ground-breaking surveys and analysis, such as the Research on Stigmatization of CRSV survivors, and together with UN Women, the Research on Socio-economic impediments to Reintegration of Survivors into the Society and Research on Masculinities and Community Values Regarding Violence. Results derived from these knowledge products informed our subsequent programming in the areas of health and psychosocial support, and stigma alleviation at the societal, community and individual levels. In terms of institutional solutions applied, UNFPA abstained from pressuring the system into forming any new mechanisms, structures or frameworks, given the already overburdened public sector – instead, UNFPA analyzed, then enhanced the existing structure and service provision modules to ensure coherency of provided care and services, and harmonized their underlying knowledge and skills. That being said, line ministries covering health and psychosocial support, including faith-based organizations and media outlets, will have at their disposal strengthened capacities, defined procedures and approved tools to enable for sustainable service provision, robust advocacy and enhanced outreach to both the general public and CRSV survivors. UNFPA will leave sets of legacy documents and tools that will allow stakeholders to ensure replenishment of capacities once this entire intervention winds down.

The participating UN Agencies are currently developing a fundraising strategy to complete the work planned within the wider theory of change described above. In the meantime, entity and district line ministries have been provided with the tools to continue and upscale the capacity building of service providers under their jurisdiction. Legislation – once approved - will also set the basis and describe the roadmap for further work from relevant government partners to address survivors’ needs. Finally, the Stigma Alleviation Plan currently being developed by UNFPA will constitute a blueprint for all governmental and non-governmental partners that in the years to come will be willing to engage in activities to reduce stigma.

### 3.10 Transversal themes: gender equality, social inclusion, human rights, environment

The Programme interventions are designed to benefit both female and male survivors of CRSV and take into consideration the diverse needs and requirements they may have. In addition, the Programme aims to reduce the stigma that surrounds sexual violence and war-related sexual violence, challenging the traditional gender paradigms that reinforce such beliefs and attitudes towards survivors.

The Joint Programme focuses on one of the most vulnerable and marginalized categories of BiH society, whose voice has for long time been unheard and whose rights were often left on paper. The Programme aims to transform the way survivors are perceived by the general public, by the persons who are mostly in contact with them (family, neighboring communities and service providers) and by survivors themselves, thus positively impacting their inclusion in the society. Indirectly, the programme also targets other vulnerable categories such as survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, civilian victims of war and victims of war-torture, and children at risk with the law, thus having an even larger impact.

Finally, the Programme proposes a comprehensive and survivor-centered approach, grounded in the respect of human rights, first of all the right to live a life free of torture or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 5 Universal Declaration of Human Rights - UDHR), the right to be considered equal before the law and entitled to equal protection without any discrimination (art. 7, UDHR), the right to a dignified life (art.25) and the right of victims of gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law to remedies, including ‘equal and effective access to justice, adequate, effective and prompt reparation for harm suffered, and access to relevant information concerning violations and reparation mechanisms’ (Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law). The Programme rests on and advocates for the application of the principles and standards contained in the ‘Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law’ and in the ‘Guidance Note of the UN Secretary‐General on Reparations for Conflict‐Related Sexual Violence’. Finally, the Programme is designed to address the recommendations made to BiH by the Human Rights Bodies (CEDAW, UNCAT, UPR).

Since the focus of the JP is on soft activities, such as technical support, capacity building, advocacy, etc. the environmental impact of the Programme is very limited. However, wherever possible the UN Agencies will apply environmental standards in procurement, as per each UN Agency’s rules and procedures.

### 3.11 Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The Joint Programme will use numerous measures to achieve cost effectiveness in line with UN participating Agencies’ procedures. In terms of procurement, outsourcing of services will be based on a transparent and competitive process, as well as on the value-for-money principle. Wherever possible, all training and capacity development assistance will be delivered by clustering participants, to ensure economy of scale. The Programme will seek to utilize in-kind contribution from partners in the form of hosting venue, hospitality and transport costs for events and training. For further cost efficiency, the Programme will make use of existing relevant training programmes (e.g. IOM training on standards and good practices on reparations), thus reducing cost for training. Also, the Programme will constantly seek to pair up its effort and activities with other UN and government-led intervention to increase efficiency and achieve better results.

### 3.12 Use of existing country systems

The Programme does not aim to establish any new structure, but rather builds upon existing services such as health care, social welfare and free legal aid services, building their capacities to better serve the needs of CRSV survivors. Wherever feasible, the Programme will use locally existing structures for coordination and monitoring of activities and results. However, due to the complexity of the BiH government structure, the scarce availability of structures and procedures focused on CRSV and the need to protect the identity of survivors, the use of BiH structures may be limited.

# **Description of Results**

### 4.1 Description of outcomes

As per Joint Programme Outcomes, it is expected that this intervention will lead to increased, and more equal access to CRSV-sensitive rights and services in targeted locations in RS, FBiH and BD, through improvements in legislation and its implementation at the entity, canton and BD level and through further capacity building of justice service providers. Furthermore, the intervention is expected to lead to reduced stigmatization of CRSV survivors in BiH society and to their greater reintegration in society through awareness raising activities, collaboration with social influencers such as the media, youth leaders and faith-based organizations (FBOs) and by building the capacities of health and psychosocial support service providers to address survivors’ auto-stigma.

### 4.2 Expected results (outcomes, outputs) and activities

This will be achieved by accomplishment of the following:

**Outcome 1: Survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in BiH have increased, and more equal access to CRSV-sensitive rights and services in targeted locations in RS, FBiH and BD**

**Output 1.1: Preconditions for the adoption of the Law on Protection of Victims of War-time Torture and for reopening the process of registration of survivors in Republika Srpska reached [IOM]**

**1.1.1 Sensitization and advocacy of key RS Assembly Committees and members on international standards and models for reparations as well as on the upcoming draft 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture'**

Two separate training sessions will be organized for the Committee on Veterans’ Protection and the Committee on Equal Opportunities of the RS Assembly on international standards and models for reparations, to sensitize its staff and prepare the ground for the discussion on the draft RS ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’, which will happen in a third joint meeting/workshop gathering both Committees and eventually other members of the RS Assembly. The two committees are the ones in the RS Assembly that are competent for this matter. The aim of the activity is to sensitize the Assembly delegates and seek their support to the approval of the Law, once it’s put into procedure at the RS Assembly.

**1.1.2 Capacity building of associations of survivors in preparation for the public debates on the RS 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture'**

In order to raise the capacities of associations of survivors to have a more effective participation in the public discussion on the ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’ and better articulate their needs, IOM will organize training sessions in two regions of RS (to facilitate participation and logistics). Trainings will include: presentation of the draft ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’ of RS, discussion on the gaps and shortcomings of the draft Law, training on effective communication and advocacy, relations with media, etc.

**1.1.3 Provision of technical support to RS institutions for the organization of public debates on the draft 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture'**

The UN has been requested by the Ministry of labor and Veterans’ Affairs of RS to support the organization of public debates on the draft ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’ in 7 regions of RS. IOM will support this activity in coordination with the Ministry and will ensure participation from civil society, especially from associations of survivors.

**1.1.4 Capacity building of RS institutions and personnel in charge of the implementation of the 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture'**

According to the draft RS ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’, applications for the recognition of the status shall be to the municipal or city administration in charge of protection of war veterans, disabled persons and civilian victims war, (first instance body), by place of residence of the applicant. Building upon IOM previous experience and lessons learnt in administering reparations in Colombia and other countries, IOM intends to ensure that when and if the Law is approved and requests for registration start being presented to municipalities, these first instance bodies have the equipment, the instructions and are trained to adequately and sensitively answer to the requests. The activity includes training of municipal/city administration staff who will be responsible for the administrative procedure, including through provision of international expertise, and purchase of equipment. In total, in RS there are 64 municipalities. Considering that the Law provides for registration not only of CRSV survivors but of other categories as well, the number of applications cannot be estimated at this point. This activity will be closely coordinated and based on inputs provided by the RS Ministry of Labour and Veterans’ Protection.

**Output 1.2: BD Government officials and BD Assembly members have better knowledge of international standards for reparations; communication and advocacy capacities of BD survivors' associations are enhanced and a dialogue on potential improvements to BD Decision is further supported. [IOM]**

**1.2.1 Development of guidelines on the rights and registration modalities prescribed by Brcko District 'Decision on Protection of Civilian Victims of War' and following amendments**

IOM, in previous meetings held in BD with representatives of survivors’ associations have learnt that the level of awareness amongst survivors on their rights and the functioning of the new Commission for the recognition of the status of civilian victim of war in BD is currently very low. For this reason, a short guidebook will be developed together with BD Government to familiarize CRSV survivors with the process and documentation needed for applying for the status of civilian victim of war, as well as to better understand what rights stem from the acquisition of the status. The guidebook will be redacted in local language and disseminated in both electronic and printed version. It will aslo be distributed during meetings with associations (activity 1.2.2).

**1.2.2 Further dissemination of information on the work of the newly established BD Commission to CRSV survivors and survivors' association members**

Using the guidebook developed in activity 2.1.1, IOM will gather survivors to present them the rights and provisions contained in BD ‘Decision on Protection of Civilian Victims of War’ and to better explain the functioning of the newly established Commission. The meetings will also be an occasion to discuss with BD Government authorities potential shortcomings and problems in the work of the Commission or the implementation of the Decision in general, as well as the possibility of converting the existing Decision in a Law.

**1.2.3 Capacity building of associations of survivors active in BD on effective communication and advocacy**

Given that in BD three new associations of survivors have recently been established or are in the process of getting registered, capacity building is needed to ensure that associations’ representatives are able to support their members in the registration process, and are equipped to respond to any challenges may arise with effective communication with the media, advocacy and lobbying. Emphasis on joint actions will be put through potential presentations by representatives of the Board of Associations of Missing Persons of the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP).

**1.2.4 Sensitization and advocacy of key BD Assembly Committees and members on international standards and models for reparations**

The current ‘Decision on Protection of Civilian Victims of War’ still presents some issues, such as the fact that monthly cash allowances will only be awarded starting from the moment the Commission recognizes the status of civilian victim of war to the applicant. IOM will advocate for a revision of this provision, which so far has caused a loss for survivors that applied almost a year ago and didn’t get their case analysed because the Commission was not nominated or operationalised. IOM will target first the Assembly Committee on Human Rights and then the whole Assembly members. This will be the occasion to also discuss the potential conversion of the existing Decision in a Law.

**Output 1.3: In 2 cantons, dialogue on further harmonization of relevant cantonal legislation with FBIH 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children' is facilitated; communication and advocacy capacities of survivors' associations are enhanced and capacities of the FBIH Commission for registering new survivors are increased. [IOM]**

**1.3.1 Support and advocacy with cantonal authorities to enhance the harmonization of relevant cantonal legislation with FBIH 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children' (Gorazde,Tuzla/Bihac)**

In Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, where IOM has already initiated a discussion about potential amendments to existing cantonal legislation and secondary legislation, a follow-up meeting will be organized to track progress and explore the further steps. Some achievements have already been acknowledged: CRSV survivors’ needs have been mapped by the Center for Social Work to see what their needs are and plan further action; in the meantime, the cantonal call for scholarships has now been opened to CRSV survivors and their children, and the child of a survivor has been awarded a scholarship in 2017; criteria for access to free or reduced transportation costs are also being amended to include this category and there’s a plan to amend legislation on free legal aid to make CRSV survivors eligible as well. For what concerns Tuzla Canton, interest has been shown to follow a similar process as in Gorazde. IOM intends to gather all relevant cantonal government and institutions representatives and present the lessons learnt from Bosnian-Podrinje Canton and highlight the gaps existing in Tuzla/Una-Sana Canton legislation. Based on the inputs and willingness of the Government, a plan will be drafted and monitored by IOM to see any progress and achievement in regard to harmonization of their legislation with the Federal Law and its implementation. Coordination with active NGOs and associations of survivors on the ground will also be crucial.

**1.3.2 Capacity building of the FBIH Commission for registration of new CRSV survivors**

IOM has been requested by the FBIH Ministry of Labor, where the FBIH Commission for granting the status of civilian victim of war to survivors sits, support for the development of a database for the Commission. The database will be used by the Commission to record the cases that are being processed.

**1.3.3 Capacity building of associations of survivors active in FBIH on effective communication and advocacy**

As in the case of BD, capacity building of survivors’ associations active in the FBIH will focus on better knowledge of the Commission’s work, as well as on communication, lobbying and advocacy skills.

**Output 1.4: Policy alignment and capacities for more sensitive and tailored free legal aid provision to CRSV survivors enhanced [UNDP]**

**1.4.1 Development of free legal aid (FLA) capacitation training package**

In direct cooperation with relevant ministries of justice at BIH/FBiH/RS/BD levels and FLA providers, and based on a resource package for the justice/security sector institutions developed in the first phase of the project, a training package will be developed for the FLA providers to aggregate knowledge and skills needed for future service provision within FLA services as well as to provide coherent, sensitized support and access to justice to citizens, including survivors of CRSV. Training packages will undergo the usual validation process with decision makers, ensuring full buy-in of the package and its future use. We will engage prominent experts to formulate the document, including thorough consultations and input-gathering sessions with service providers from relevant ministries. Moreover, the training package will envision horizontal links towards service provision within other sectors (such as health - psychosocial support), ensuring that FLA services are one of the primary entry points for survivors in the wider process or accessing their rights.

**1.4.2 Development of FLA capacitation training package – training of trainers (ToT) module**

Not to have a training programme that is expensive to replicate (by having to hire external consultants every time staff is to undergo capacity building), but also to improve ownership over the process by the state structures, a ToT training module will be developed, effectively allowing FLA services and Ministries of Justice to continue replenishment of internal capacities with the passage of time. ToT package will contain all the provisions from the service provision training package, expanded to the areas of adult learning and knowledge and experience transfer.

**1.4.3 Building of ToT pool in cooperation with relevant Ministries of Justice (MoJs)**

As a conclusion of the process and full institutionalization of capacity development support to FLA services and MoJs, we will raise capacities of 15 FLA providers to become fully fledged trainers. Training sessions will last for 4 days, and will cover all provisions from the basic training package, with a special emphasis paid to adult learning techniques. These skills are what makes or breaks training sessions with governmental employees, as they require non-patronizing approach to knowledge transfer. After the training, MoJs and FLA providers will be able to sustain the quality and level of service provision.

**Outcome 2*:* Stigma against CRSV survivors reduced and their social reintegration promoted and enhanced [UNFPA]**

**Output 2.1: Community opinion-makers capacitated to influence the public narrative in regard to CRSV-related stigma and transgenerational trauma [UNFPA]**

**2.1.1 Support to faith-based organizations (FBOs) in implementing stigma alleviation activities in partnership with the BiH Inter-religious Council**

Trainings for clergy on outreach and community awareness raising for alleviating CRSV stigma within their congregations will be conducted using the same basic principles from psychosocial support training package, focusing on messages of support, awareness raising and sensitization of the entire communities towards the issue of stigmatization of survivors. In parallel, participants will receive a basic training on how to refer survivors to psychosocial and health care support institutions already capacitated through the project, thus ensuring that survivors receive care and support from state structures, in line with national legislation and international obligations undertaken by BiH.

**2.1.2 Support to community based interventions to alleviate stigma through public dialogue and awareness raising - youth activists’ theatre**

Stigmatization of survivors is so intense and widespread that the public is almost oblivious to the fact that survivors are living amongst them, and that they require messages of care, support and encouragement. Survivors who were empowered enough to become advocates are seen as outliers with whom the general public has difficulties relating because the current narrative revolves around issues of legality (state responsibility for reparations etc). To that end, current initiatives in were opportunities for the general public to for the first time be actually exposed to stories of CRSV survivors, structured around their lived reality, rather than theoretical administrative hurdles they are experiencing in their efforts to obtain rights. The initiatives did not focus on their ordeals during the war, but after, showing how society systematically shut them down, cut them off from participating in community life in any meaningful way, and how citizens of all backgrounds and identities are equally complicit. These performances and events brought together over 500 citizens in Sarajevo, Maglaj, Sanski Most, Bosanska Krupa, Trebinje and Banja Luka. Expansion is planned for 10 additional locations across the country.

**2.1.3 Regional conference on engagement of FBOs in stigma alleviation and peace-building**

Given how FBOs hold a prominent position in post-transitional ex-Yugoslav societies, their role cannot be overlooked nor ignored. Additionally, ethnic and religious divide is deepening, preventing different congregations from even engaging in dialogue over recent past, and critically, the impacts and legacies of war trauma on society today, especially on the younger generations.

The regional conference will include at least 100 participants coming from religious communities from BiH, Serbia, Kosovo\*. The objective of the conference is sharing experiences in dealing with war-time trauma, intergenerational transfer of trauma and peacebuilding and crucially – the role of FBOs in raising public awareness in overcoming the stigmatization of CRSV survivors.

**2.1.4 Training for media professionals on non-discriminatory reporting on CRSV**

The training will target at least 10 media outlets and 30 media professionals and will last for 4 days. Media professionals will be trained for non-discriminatory reporting on CRSV issues based on 2015/16 media training package. Additionally, spokespersons of public institutions in possession of information relating to cases of CRSV (prosecutors’ offices, centers for social welfare/mental health centers, police officers etc) will be trained on data protection measures and guidelines on media reporting on CRSV, to be able to properly filter and present information to journalists that will reduce the risk of secondary traumatization of survivors, their stigmatization and exclusion by the community.

**Output 2.2: Resources to improve CRSV survivors’ skills and increase their confidence to overcome self-stigmatization developed [UNFPA]**

**2.2.1 Health care professionals trained for stigma-free service provision to CRSV survivors**

Building up on tools and approaches developed and piloted in 2016, an additional complement of 30 health care professionals will be trained to provide comprehensive health-care support to survivors of CRSV in BiH. Given the fact that CRSV survivors are scattered across BiH, further support to capacity development is crucial in ensuring that the level of support and care received by CRSV survivors is uniform and consistent.

**2.2.2 Psychosocial support service training packages developed for FBiH and RS**

Following the approach to health care sector’s capacity improvement to provide services to CRSV survivors (development of resource package, training program, institutional protocols), the psychosocial support sector (centers for social welfare and centers for mental health) is being strengthened in the same manner. A resource package was developed in late 2016/early 2017, mandating the development of an associated training package for service providers. This will enable the line ministries to replicate knowledge and replenish capacities when faced with staff turnover over the coming years.

**2.2.3 Pool of experts for psychosocial support**

As outlined above, in cooperation with the line ministries, and based on the training packages developed and adopted in the previous period, UNFPA will be building capacities of service providers within centers for mental health and centers for social welfare to provide contextualized support to CRSV survivors in BiH. Training program is thorough and provides skills, knowledge and techniques needed for service providers to assist survivors in attaining psychosocial stability, and crucially, assist them in overcoming self-stigmatization. Concurrently, these service professionals will be horizontally linked to trained clergy members within FBOs, ensuring enhanced access to state-sponsored service provision.

**2.2.4 CSO grants**

Based on self-help training programs developed in 2015/2016, building up on community based interventions and psychosocial support training package, support will be provided to CSOs in organizing self-help groups across BiH (primary combating self-stigmatization among CRSV survivors). Self-help groups are an effective way of coping with trauma, personal empowerment and growth, and as such represent one of the most important tools in combating self-stigmatization among the survivors. These grants will be used to build capacities of CSOs to formulate sustainable programming around self-help methodology. Additionally, self-help groups will be linked with health and psychosocial service providers, including FBOs, to facilitate greater access to care services.

**Output 2.3: Smooth coordination, advocacy and communication is ensured within the Joint Programme on CRSV**

**2.3.1 Joint Programme coordination, resource mobilization, knowledge sharing and support to UN corporate and mandate-related issues**

Programme Steering Committee meetings, CSOs Advisory Board meetings, coordination of day-to-day activities, donor reporting, representation of the Joint Programme in activities organized by the single Agencies, communication with partners, coordination with other stakeholders active in the field of CRSV, etc.

**2.3.2 Joint communication and advocacy**

Internal update of advocacy and communication documents, preparation of joint communication materials, organization of joint events, etc.

### 4.3 Results Framework

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDAF Outcome 1:** By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved **UNDAF Outcome 13:** By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors  |

| **JP Outputs** | **PUNO[[23]](#footnote-23)** | **PUNO corporate priority** | **Implementing Partner** | **Indicative activities for each Output** | **Resource allocation and indicative time frame\* (USD)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2017** | **2018** | **Total** |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 1:** Survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in BiH have increased, and more equal, access to CRSV-sensitive rights and services in targeted locations in RS, FBiH and BD  |
| **Output 1.1: Preconditions for the adoption of the Law on Protection of Victims of War-time Torture and for reopening the process of registration of survivors in Republika Srpska reached**  | IOM | *Reparations* | *n/a* | 1.1.1 Sensitization and advocacy of key RS Assembly Committees and members on international standards and models for reparations as well as on the upcoming draft 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture' |  3,663.87  | - |  **3,663.87**  |
| *n/a* | 1.1.2 Capacity building of associations of survivors in preparation for the public debates on the RS 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture' |  4,200.81 | - |  **4,200.81** |
| *n/a* | 1.1.3 Provision of technical support to RS institutions for the organization of public debates on the draft 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture' |   11,054.77  | - |  **11,054.77**  |
| *n/a* | 1.1.4 Capacity building of RS institutions and personnel in charge of the implementation of the 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture' |   38,428.48  | - |  **38,428.48**  |
| **Output 1.2: BD Government officials and BD Assembly members have better knowledge of international standards for reparations; communication and advocacy capacities of BD survivors' associations are enhanced and a dialogue on potential improvements to BD Decision is further supported.** | IOM | *Reparations* | *n/a* | 1.2.1 Development of guidelines on the rights and registration modalities prescribed by Brcko District 'Decision on Protection of Civilian Victims of War' and following amendments |  2,105.67 | - |  **2,105.67** |
| *n/a* | 1.2.2 Further dissemination of information on the work of the newly established BD Commission to CRSV survivors and survivors' association members |  3,891.28  | - |  **3,891.28**  |
| *n/a* | 1.2.3 Capacity building of associations of survivors active in BD on effective communication and advocacy | 1,052.84 | - | **1,052.84** |
| *n/a* | 1.2.4 Sensitization and advocacy of key BD Assembly Committees and members on international standards and models for reparations |  1,552.93  | - |  **1,552.93**  |
| **Output 1.3: In 2 cantons, dialogue on further harmonization of relevant cantonal legislation with FBIH 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children' is facilitated; communication and advocacy capacities of survivors' associations are enhanced and capacities of the FBIH Commission for registering new survivors are increased.** | IOM | *Reparations* | *n/a* | 1.3.1 Support and advocacy with cantonal authorities to enhance the harmonization of relevant cantonal legislation with FBIH 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children' (Gorazde,Tuzla) |  4,237.66  | - |  **4,237.66**  |
| *n/a* | 1.3.2 Capacity building of the FBIH Commission for registration of new CRSV survivors |  10,528.35  | - |  **10,528.35**  |
| *n/a* | 1.3.3 Capacity building of associations of survivors active in FBIH on effective communication and advocacy |  5,264.18 | - |  **5,264.18** |
| **Output 1.4: Policy alignment and capacities for more sensitive and tailored free legal aid provision to CRSV survivors enhanced** | UNDP | *Access to justice* | *n/a* | 1.4.1 Development of free legal aid (FLA) capacitation training package |  12,634.02 | - |  **12,634.02** |
| *n/a* | 1.4.2 Development of FLA capacitation training package – training of trainers (ToT) module |  9,475.52  | - |  **9,475.52**  |
| *n/a* | 1.4.3 Building of ToT pool in cooperation with relevant Ministries of Justice (MoJs) |  8,422.68 | - |  **8,422.68** |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 2:** Stigma against CRSV survivors reduced and their social reintegration promoted and enhanced |
| **Output 2.1: Community opinion-makers capacitated to influence the public narrative in regard to CRSV-related stigma and transgenerational trauma** | UNFPA | *Reduction of stigma against CRSV* | *n/a* | 2.1.1 Support to faith-based organizations (FBOs) in implementing stigma alleviation activities in partnership with the BiH Inter-Religious Council | 30,511.16 |  6,317.01 |  **36,828.17**  |
| *n/a* | 2.1.2 Support to community based interventions to alleviate stigma through public dialogue and awareness raising - youth activists’ theatre |  8,422.68  | - |  **8,422.68**  |
| *n/a* | 2.1.3 Regional conference on engagement of FBOs in stigma alleviation and peace-building |  20,003.87  | - |  **20,003.87**  |
| *n/a* | 2.1.4 Training for media professionals on non-discriminatory reporting on CRSV |  5,264.18  | - |  **5,264.18**  |
| **Output 2.2: Resources to improve CRSV survivors’ skills and increase their confidence to overcome self-stigmatization developed** | UNFPA | *Reduction of stigma against CRSV* | *n/a* | 2.2.1 Health care professionals trained for stigma-free service provision to CRSV survivors |  12,634.02  | - |  **12,634.02**  |
| *n/a* | 2.2.2 Psychosocial support service training packages developed for FBiH and RS |  6,317.01  | - |  **6,317.01**  |
| *n/a* | 2.2.3 Pool of experts for psychosocial support |  9,475.52  | - |  **9,475.52**  |
| *n/a* | 2.2.4 CSO grants |  31,585.05  | - |  **31,585.05**  |
| **Output 2.3: Smooth coordination, advocacy and communication is ensured within the Joint Programme on CRSV** | JPM/ UNDP | *Coordination* | *n/a* | 2.3.1 Joint Programme coordination, resource mobilization, knowledge sharing and support to UN corporate and mandate-related issues | 15,428.83 |  2,602.68 |  **18,031.51**  |
| *n/a* | 2.3.2 Joint communication and advocacy  | 4,211.34 | - |  **4,211.34**  |
| IOM | Staff costs | 28,215.98 | - | **28,215.98** |
| Office costs | 5,053.61 | - | **5,053.61** |
| UNDP | Staff costs - UNDP  | 7,896.26 | - | **7,896.26** |
| Office costs - UNDP  | 947.55 | - | **947.55** |
| Staff costs – JPM administered by UNDP | 18,319.33 |  3,158.51 | **21,477.84** |
| Office costs – JPM administered by UNDP | 4,169.23 |  379.02 | **4,548.25** |
| UNFPA | Staff costs | 27,557.96 | 9,185.99 |  **36,743.94** |
| Office costs | 5,527.38 | 1,842.46 |  **7,369.85** |
| **IOM** | Programme Cost \*\*  | 119,250.41 | - | 119,250.41 |
| Indirect Support Cost\*\* | 8,347.53 | - | 8,347.53 |
| **Total** | **127,597.94** | **-** | **127,597.94** |
| **UNDP** | UNDP  | 39,376.03 | 39,376.03 | - | 39,376.03 |
| 2,756.32 | 2,756.32 | - | 2,756.32 |
| ***42,132.35*** | ***42,132.35*** | ***-*** | ***42,132.35*** |
| JPM administered by UNDP | Programme Cost  | 42,128.72 | 6,140.20 | 48,268.93 |
| Indirect Support Cost  | 2,949.01 | 429.81 | 3,378.83 |
| ***Total*** | ***45,077.73*** | ***6,570.02*** | ***51,647.75*** |
| Total UNDP | Programme Cost | 81,504.76 |  6,140.20  |  87,644.96  |
| Support Cost | 9,416.67 |  842.19  |  10,258.86  |
| **Total**  | **90,921.43** |  **6,982.39**  |  **97,903.82**  |
| **UNFPA** | Programme Cost  | 157,298.82 | 17,345.46 | 174,644.28 |
| Indirect Support Cost | 11,010.92 | 1,214.18 | 12,225.10 |
| **Total** | **168,309.74** | **18,559.64** | **186,869.38** |
| **UNDP AA 1%** | 3,711.34 | 412.37 | **4,123.71** |
| **Total** | **Programme Cost**  | **358,053.99** | **23,485.66** | **381,539.65** |
| **Indirect Support Cost** | **28,775.12** | **2,056.37** |  **30,831.49**  |
| **UNDP AA 1%** | **3,711.34** |  **412.37**  |  **4,123.71**  |
| **Total** | **386,829.11** | **25,542.03** | **412,371.14** |

\* Budget amounts may vary due to fluctuations in the GBP-USD exchange rate.

1. **Management and Coordination Arrangements**

The management and coordination arrangements will follow the guidelines in the Guidance Note on Joint Programmes, August 2014[[24]](#footnote-24) and revised UNCT Guidance Note on Joint UN Programmes, May 2017.

The **One UN Results Groups** (Rule of Law – Pillar 1 and Empowerment of Women – Pillar 4) will support the “DELIVERING AS ONE” to consolidate the coordinated approach and impact of the UN Country Team and will ensure the alignment of the Joint Programme with the UNDAF Outcomes.

**UNDP** will perform the role of the **Administrative Agent and the Convening Agent (AA/CA).** UNDP will be accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting, and on behalf of the Participating UN Organizations, but also in the role of Convening Agent, UNDP will be responsible for consolidating annual and final narrative progress reports based on submissions provided by each Participating UN Organization for further submission to each donor that has contributed to the Programme.

Furthermore, the UNDP as the Administrative Agent and the Convening Agent will:

1. Receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Programme;
2. Administer such funds received, in accordance with the donor agreement and Joint Programme document;
3. Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with decisions from the Joint Programme Management Board, taking into account the budget set out in the /Joint Programme Document.
4. Consolidate financial statements and reports, based on submissions provided by each Participating UN Organization, as set forth in the Joint Programme Document; and submit the consolidated financial statements and reports and the consolidated narrative progress reports to (each) donor that has contributed to the Programme Account, and to the Joint Programme Management Board;
5. Provide final reporting, including notification that the Programme has been operationally completed;
6. enter into an agreement with (each) donor that wishes to provide financial support to the Programme

Oversight and strategic guidance will be provided through Joint Programme Management Board. The **Joint** **Programme Management Board** (JPMB) iscomposed of the Heads of the PUNOs and UN Women or their deputies, and is chaired by the RC. UN Women Head of Agency is also part of the JPMB to ensure continuation of the comprehensive approach of the JP that was foreseen at the beginning of the intervention (2014) and will be maintained pending additional funding. The JPMB is the main decision-making authority of the JP and is responsible for the strategic oversight of the overall JP implementation, for management oversight and inter-agency coordination. The JPMB gives guidance to the JP team and JP Coordinator and is responsible for the resolution of implementation issues. The Board also reviews and endorses the JP Document and annual work plans, approves the disbursement of funds from the Administrative Agent to the PUNOS, reviews implementation progress and endorses annual reports. The members of the JPMB also sit in the JP Steering Committee.

The **Joint** **Programme Steering Committee** (JPSC) has a key advisory and steering role with regard to the Programme. It includes the members of the JPMB, government partners at relevant levels, donor and civil society representatives. Its membership is inclusive to ensure ownership and representation of all relevant stakeholders. The Committee is responsible for providing advice and feedback on the JP design and implementation, it reviews progress in the implementation of the JP and shares information on progress of other ongoing initiatives. It represents the main body of collaboration between the UN and BiH partners. The JPSC also supports the UNCT in resource mobilization efforts. The Chair of the Committee is the RC, while the role of secretariat is held by the JPC.

The **Civil Society Organizations Group** (CSOs Group) is an advisory body whose task is to provide inputs, advice and feedback to the Joint UN Programme on all activities and issues related to conflict-related sexual violence, as well as to mutually exchange information on activities conducted in this field. The CSOs Group will also nominate a representative to the UN Joint Programme Steering Committee. The Group is composed of up to 14 civil society organizations representing the interests of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in BiH and engaged in providing them with support and services. The CSOs Group will function on a rotation basis: half of its members will participate in the work of the Group in the first year (12 months from the first meeting), whereas the remaining half will participate in the second year.

**Each of the participating UN organizations** is substantively and financially accountable for the activities designated to it in this joint programme. The participating agencies will be individually responsible for: ensuring and quality controlling the professional and timely implementation of the activities and delivery of the reports and other outputs identified in this project document; contracting and supervising qualified local and international experts; financial administration, monitoring, reporting and procurement for the activities they are responsible for; and carrying out all the necessary tasks and responsibilities to assist the JPMB and Joint Programme Coordinator.

The **Joint Programme Coordinator** (JPC) is responsible for coordinating the overall implementation of the programme, ensuring implementation of activities as approved in the work plans endorsed by the JPMB and in cooperation with PUNOs, coordinating activities with the Joint Programme Team, monitoring implementation of budgetary disbursement plans prepared by PUNOs, and coordinating closely with the Head of the Convening Agency and PUNOs. The JPC is also responsible for consolidation of PUNOs’ inputs for narrative reporting to the donor; the consolidated narrative reports are then submitted to the CA/AA, which has the ultimate responsibility over them. The JPC also ensures consistency of PUNOs reporting against UNDAF outcomes on behalf of the AA/CA. In addition, the Programme Coordinator will be responsible for directly managing activities which are joint for all four agencies; a dedicated budget will be set aside for these activities and administered by UNDP. The JPC will also act as secretary of the JPMB and of the two advisory bodies of the JP: the JPSC and the CSOs Group. The JPC will work under the overall supervision of the JPMB and he/she will directly report to the Head of the AA/CA and JP Management Board and is accountable to them for the achievement of the outcomes of the Programme. The position will be directly managed by the AA/CA that will be issuing the contract. The performance assessment of the JPC will be conducted by AA/CA in close coordination with all PUNOs. PUNOs are obliged to submit to and clear with the Joint Programme Coordinator upon her/his request information on financial plans and expenditures related to activities defined by the work plans. In no cases, the PUNOs may unilaterally change/revise activities and budgets agreed in the work plans without consultation with the Joint Programme Coordinator and the PUNOs. For any substantial budgets’ and activities’ revisions that go beyond the prescribed minimal threshold as prescribed in the donor agreement, JPMB’s endorsement will also be sought. In terms of the Joint UN Programme’s planning and progress reporting requirements, the Joint Programme Coordinator will provide the JPMB with all information required in line with the provisions agreed in the respective JPMB’s Terms of Reference.

The **Programme Assistant** supports the Joint Programme Coordinator in the coordination of the programme daily activities, reporting and implementation of Joint Programme Management Board decisions.

The **Programme Coordinators/Officers and Assistants** are recruited by the respective agencies and form the Joint Programme Team; they are responsible for the coordinated implementation of component and activities of their respective agencies as per the Joint Programme and in line with their internal administrative/financial rules and human resources structures; are responsible for implementing the decisions of the Programme Management Board at their respective agency level as communicated by the Joint Programme Coordinator; and are responsible for submitting financial and narrative reports to the Joint Programme Coordinator for their respective agency.

The management structure for the programme is reflected in the diagram below:



1. **Fund Management Arrangements**

The programme will use a **pass-through fund management modality** where the UNDP Country Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled to the programme.

Joint Programme Management Board (please see management structure section above) will perform a substantive oversight over programmatic and financial performance.

The Administrative Agent (UNDP Country Office) will be accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting (i.e. receive contributions from donors for the programme, administration of funds in accordance to the Joint Programme document and agreement with the donor, disburse funds to each of participating UN organizations, subject to availability of funds and in accordance with the decision of JPMB, consolidate financial statements and reports based on the submission provided by each participating UN organizations, provide final reporting, etc.)[[25]](#footnote-25).

The JPC will consolidate narrative reports based on inputs provided by the PUNOs and submit them to the AA – UNDP Country Office for submission to each donor in line with donors’ requests and agreed timetables.

Budget Preparation - The Joint Programme Coordinator will prepare an aggregated/consolidated budget, showing the budget components of each participating UN organization.

Accounting - Each UN organization will account for the income received to fund its programme components in accordance with its financial regulations and rules.

**Admin Fees and Indirect Costs**

* Administrative Agent: The AA (UNDP) shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by the donor, for its costs of performing the AA’s functions; should the actual costs of performing the AA function go over the allocated one percent, the AA will be entitled to charge a direct costs charge, subject to the funds availability and agreement of the JPMB.
* Participating UN Organizations: Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will recover indirect costs at the rate of seven percent (7%) against the programmable amount budget of that participating UN organization.

Interest on funds - Interest will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of each UN organization.

Balance of Funds - The disposition of any balance of funds remaining at the end of programme implementation will be in accordance with the agreements between the participating UN organizations and the implementing partners as well as donors where applicable.

Audit - The Administrative Agent and Participating UN Organizations will be audited in accordance with their own Financial Regulations and Rules.

# **Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

**Monitoring**: The below logical framework as well as the relevant indicators within the UNDAF 2017-18 workplans will be the basis for monitoring and reporting. The UN Agencies implementation teams will perform day to day monitoring. Additionally, the JPC will ensure regular overall monitoring of the JP to ensure consistency and cohesion of the JP components, with the objective of reporting to the Management Board, CA/AA, Steering Committee and to the donor. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will include visiting Programme sites, keeping track of progress benchmarks, interpreting progress, processing budget revisions and following up on management actions. Recognizing the need to assess the results through feedback from CRSV survivors, the UN Joint Programme has created an advisory body named ‘Civil Society Organizations Group’ (CSOs Group) which includes representatives of CRSV survivors’ associations and will be regularly consulted for this purpose. Media monitoring will be undertaken for media related activities.

**Annual/Regular reviews:** Since a mini-review has been conducted in early 2017 as part of the previous CRSV Joint Programme, no additional external reviews have been planned. The recommendations of the mini-review have been taken into account in the development of the new phase of the JP and incorporated in the above JPMF. Regular review of progress and achievements will be conducted by the JPC in view of drafting of progress report for the donor.

**Evaluation:** A final evaluation of the Programme is planned at the conclusion of the Programme, pending availability of funds. A final review of results in order to compile the final report to the donor will be performed in March-April 2018.

**Reporting:** JP reporting will follow donors’ requirements and timeline, as stated in the contract. The JPC and CA/AA will be responsible for consolidation of inputs from the Participating UN Agencies. Internal reporting for coordination purposes will be conducted under the leadership and guidance of the JPC. Reporting to the JP Steering Committee will be done within Steering Committee meetings.

**6.1 Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)**

| **UNDAF**  |
| --- |
| **UNDAF Outcomes & outputs** | **Indicators (with baselines, targets & indicative timeframe)** | **Means of verification** | **Collection methods & frequency)** | **Responsi-bilities** | **Risks & assumptions** |
| **UNDAF Outcome 1:** By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved | *No relevant outcome indicators*. | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UNDAF Output 1.3:** Government authorities in BiH are better able to provide access to justice and non-discrimination and protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups. | **Output** **Indicator 1.3.c**New UNDAF: Number of administrative units adopt legislation improving access to rights for CRSV survivors and enhance implementation of existing legislation Baseline (2016):- 0 cantons where legislation is fully harmonized with the FBIH Law on protection of civilian victims of war, social protection and protection of families with children, and fully implemented; - requirements and benefits provided within the ’RS Law on Protection of Civilian Victims of War (RS Official Gazette No. 24/10)’ are not fully in line with international standards; - 1 Decision in BD prescribing status and rights for CRSV survivors (2016)Target (2018): - At least 2 cantons harmonize legislation with the FBiH law relating to CRSV and improve its implementation, - RS and BD improve legislation regulating status and access to rights for CRSV survivors. | Laws published in the official gazettes, Project reports. | Twice /year | IOM | Subject to budgetary and political willingness from the relevant stakeholders in cantons in FBiH and RS and BD governments |
| **UNDAF Outcome 13:** By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors. | **Outcome Indicator** **13.2**. Number of referral mechanisms which provide the comprehensive care and support to survivors of conflict related sexual violence.Baseline (2013): 2 Local referral mechanisms operationalTarget (2019): 10 referral mechanisms operational. | Reports on the Implementation of Strategies: a) FBiH Strategy for Preventing and Combatting Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (2013 – 2017); b) RS Strategy for Combatting Domestic Violence (2014 - 2019); c) BiH Strategy for the Implementation of Istanbul Convention; d) CEDAW 6th and 7th Period Report of the State Party; e) Gender Barometer, f) Report to the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. | Twice /year | UNFPA, UNDP, (UN Women) | --- |
| **UNDAF output 13.1:** Gender mechanisms, selected line ministries and local authorities have enhanced capacities to develop and implement strategies to prevent and respond to VAWG, including through enabling the delivery of multi-sector services for domestic violence and conflict-related sexual violence | **Output indicator 13.1a:** Number of referral mechanisms for survivors of CRSV.Baseline (2016): limited availability (4 referral mechanisms established and other 3 initiated in Brcko, Gorazde and Banja Luka).Target (2018): 10 locations where delivery of multi-sector services for domestic violence and conflict-related sexual violence is enabled  | Council of Ministers, Governments, line ministries, and gender Mechanism reports; UN reports; Report to the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. | Twice /year | UNFPA, UNDP, (UN Women) | **Assumption:** Stability of Council of Ministers and government at all levels and their commitment to reforms including advancing gender equality |
| **Output indicator 13.1b:** Number of initiatives to tackle stigmatization at individual/community and societal levels (stigma study)Baseline (2016): 2Target (2018): 5 | Twice /year | UNFPA |
| **Output indicator 13.1d:** Number of capacitated professionals able to provide services to CRSV survivorsBaseline (2016): 88 Target (2018): 250 | Twice /year | UNFPA, UNDP |

| **JOINT PROGRAMME MONITORING FRAMEWORK** |
| --- |
| **Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)** | **Indicators (with baselines, targets & indicative timeframe)** | **Means of verification** | **Collection methods & frequency)** | **Responsi-bilities** | **Risks & assumptions** |
| **JP Outcome 1:** Survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in BiH have increased, and more equal, access to CRSV-sensitive rights and services in targeted locations in RS, FBiH and BD  | **Indicator 1.a:** CRSV legislative framework and policy dialogue enhanced to better address the needs, rights and access to justice of CRSV survivors in targeted locations- Number of cantons with CRSV relevant legislation harmonized with FBiH Law. Baseline (March 2017): 1 canton harmonized CRSV legislation with FBiH Law.Target (March 2018): 2 additional cantons harmonize legislation with the federal legal framework relating to CRSV.- Number of applicable laws in RS prescribing status and rights for CRSV survivors.Baseline (March 2017): 0 applicable laws in RS prescribing status and rights for CRSV survivors (2017);Target (March 2018): 1 - RS adopts (or starts adoption process of) new law regulating status and rights of the CRSV victims (2018).- Extent to which BD ‘Decision on Protection of Civilian Victims of War’ is implemented.Baseline (March 2017): insufficient (2017)Target (March 2018): enhanced (2018)  | IOM Reports, ministerial reports and articles, UNDP reports  | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM and UNDP  | **Risks:**Lack of additional funding may hamper the comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach of the JP as well as a proper phasing out and handover to BiH authorities across all components.For other assumptions and risks, see below under output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 |
| **Output 1.1:** Preconditions for the adoption of the Law on Protection of Victims of War-time Torture and for reopening the process of registration of survivors in Republika Srpska reached  | **Indicator 1.1.a** # of RS Assembly delegates with increased awareness on reparations models and international standards, with whom a dialogue has been opened on the draft RS ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’Baseline (March 2017): 5Target (March 2018): 15 additional | IOM reports | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  | **Assumptions:**1) RS authorities support the adoption of the RS Law on Protection of Victims of War-time Torture2) Willingness of associations of survivors to participate in JP activities**Risks:** 1) Delays in the process of development and adoption of the new Law on protection of victims of war-related torture in RS may cause delays in implementation of activities and achievement of results2) Politicization of the discourse around the Law may hamper its adoption, compromise its quality and cause dissatisfaction of survivors 4) Scarce governmental financial resources limit the scope and impact of reparations covered by the new law or create challenges to the approval of the law5)  |
| **Indicator 1.1.b** # of survivors’ association representatives informed about the new draft RS ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’ and trained on effective communication, lobbying and advocacy Baseline (March 2017): 10Target (March 2018): 30 additional (with gender breakdown) | IOM and consultant reports | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  |
| **Indicator 1.1.c** # of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associations of survivors that participate in public discussions regarding the draft RS ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’Baseline (March 2017): 0Target (March 2018): 4 NGOs and 4 associations of survivors (with gender breakdown) | IOM reports, Ministry of Labour and Veterans’ Affairs of RS, signature list, media | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  |
| **Indicator 1.1.d** # of municipal staff in charge of the process of registration of survivors according to the draft ‘Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture’ trained and equipped Baseline (March 2017): 0 trained. For what concerns equipment, it will be discussed with the RS Ministry of Labour and Veterans’ AffairsTarget (March 2018): At least 50 people trained and at least 20 municipalities equipped | IOM reports, data from RS Ministry of Labour and Veterans’ Affairs | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  |
| **Output 1.2:** BD Government officials and BD Assembly members have better knowledge of international standards for reparations; communication and advocacy capacities of BD survivors' associations are enhanced and a dialogue on potential improvements to BD Decision is further supported. | **Indicator 1.2.a** # of survivors informed about the provisions of BD ‘Decision on Protection of Civilian Victims of War’ and registration processBaseline (March 2017): 0 (32 briefly introduced to the content of the Decision)Target (March 2018): 40 (with gender breakdown) | IOM reports, BD Government website | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  | **Assumptions:**1) Willingness of BD authorities to engage in the activities 2) Willingness of associations of survivors to participate**Risks:** 1) Delays affect the work of the Commission in Brcko 2) Dissatisfaction of survivors on the way registration and verification are being conducted (their objectivity & transparency). |
| **Indicator 1.2.b** # of survivors’ associations representatives trained on effective communication, lobbying and advocacy effortsBaseline (March 2017): 0Target (March 2018): 25 (with gender breakdown) | IOM and consultant’s reports, signatures’ list | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  |
| **Indicator 1.2.c** # of BD Assembly delegates with increased awareness on reparations models and international standards, with whom a dialogue has been opened on potential improvements of BD legislation on civilian victims of warBaseline (March 2017): 0Target (March 2018): 20  | IOM reports and minutes | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  |
| **Output 1.3:** In 2 cantons, dialogue on further harmonization of relevant cantonal legislation with FBIH 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children' is facilitated; communication and advocacy capacities of survivors' associations are enhanced and capacities of the FBIH Commission for registering new survivors are increased. | **Indicator 1.3.a** # of Cantons where relevant cantonal legislation has been further harmonized with the FBiH 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children' or where there is clear commitment to do so.Baseline (March 2017): Bosnian-Podrinje Canton has already drafted a plan to amend some legislation and thus implement the FBIH Law or harmonize cantonal regulations. The criteria for granting scholarship have already been amended and 1 child of a CRSV survivor has been awarded a scholarship in 2017.Target (March 2018): 2 cantons  | IOM report, Bosnian-Podrinje and, Tuzla/ Una-Sana Cantons’ plans/statements/ amended legislation. | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  | **Assumptions:**1) Willingness of cantonal authorities to engage in the activities 2) Willingness of associations of survivors to participate**Risks:** 1) Delays affect the work of the Commission in the FBIH2) Scarce governmental financial resources or lack of political will limit the scope and impact of legislative interventions at the cantonal level3) Changes in the main contact personnel in partner institutions in Bosnian-Podrinje Canton and in the political coalitions within the Cantonal Assembly of Una-Sana Canton may cause delays in implementation or achievement of results4) Dissatisfaction of survivors on the way registration and verification are being conducted (their objectivity & transparency). |
| **Indicator 1.3.b** Database for FBIH Commission Baseline (March 2017): FBIH Ministry of Labour is in possession of a database of survivors benefitting from cash allowances and other benefits, however, the Commission would require a database of new cases processed.Target (March 2018): 1 database developed  | IOM reports, Ministry of Labour of FBIH. | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  |
| **Indicator 1.3.c** # of survivors’ associations representatives trained on effective communication, lobbying and advocacyBaseline (March 2017): 0Target (March 2018): 30  | IOM and consultant’s reports, signatures’ sheet. | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | IOM  |
| **Output 1.4:** Policy alignment and capacities for more sensitive and tailored free legal aid provision to CRSV survivors enhanced  | **Indicator** 1.4.a # of training packages (for FLA service providers) developed in cooperation with the relevant ministries of justice at all governmental levels Baseline (March 2017): Resource package for FLA.Target (March 2018): Three training packages fully validated and endorsed (2 entities + 1 state level and BD) | UNDP reports, FLA reports, MoJ reports | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNDP | **Assumption:**CRSV survivors have access to FLA through current or improved legislation (e.g. RS draft Law on Protection of Victims of War-Torture)**Risks:**1) Insufficient interest and participation of governmental free legal aid providers in project activities2) Lack of additional funding may jeopardize the finalization of the cycle of capacitation of FLA providers, thus not reaching the community level FLA staff. |
| **Indicator** 1.4.b # number of packages for Training of Trainers (ToT) for FLA capacitation, embedded within respective ministries and government structuresBaseline (March 2017): FLA providers/MoJs have no sustainable mechanism to ensure transfer of knowledge and capacities when faced with staff turnoverTarget (March 2018): Three ToT packages developed by March 2018 (2 entities + 1 state level and BD) | UNDP reports, FLA reports, MoJ reports | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNDP |
| **Indicator** 1.4.c # of service providers and trainers capacitated to replicate the knowledge within FLA services to citizens and survivors, in cooperation with relevant ministriesBaseline (March 2017): MoJs and associated FLA providers face difficulties when trying to replicate knowledge with newly appointed staff, or when faced with changes in operational procedures and service provision principlesTarget (March 2018): 15 ToT experts embedded within MoJs and associated FLA providers, ensuring replicability of knowledge across service provision levels  | UNDP reports, FLA reports, MoJs reports, communication with FLA providers and MoJs | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNDP |
| **Outcome 2:** Stigma against CRSV survivors reduced and their social reintegration promoted and enhanced | **Indicator 2.a** # of Faith-based organizations (FBOs) conducting CRSV-stigma sensitive sermons in BiHBaseline (March 2017): 0Target (March 2018): At least two FBOs  | Interviews with FBOs | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA | **Assumptions:**Communities are receptive of messages conveyed by FBOs and community leaders **Risks:**1) Dissatisfaction of some survivors’ associations for not having direct benefit from the project2) Interventions for CRSV survivors are perceived to preferentially target women over men |
| **Indicator 2.b** # of CRSV-stigma sensitive sermons in BiHBaseline (March 2017): 0Target (March 2018): At least 100 sermons  | Interviews with FBOs | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Indicator 2.c** # of CRSV stigma-specific news reports in local communitiesBaseline (2014/2015): Negligible number of media reports tackling stigmaTarget (March 2018): At least 20 news pieces on CRSV-stigma in BiH  | UNFPA media monitoring on CRSV in 2014/2015 | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Indicator 2.d** # of locations in which CRSV survivors can receive stigma alleviation supportBaseline (March 2017): Negligible number of locations providing stigma alleviation support to survivors (Tuzla and Zenica)Target (March 2018): At least 5 locations where CRSV survivors can receive support for Stigma alleviation  | IOM assessment of capacities of service providers relating to CRSV survivors | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Output 2.1:** Community opinion-makers capacitated to influence the public narrative in regard to CRSV-related stigma and transgenerational trauma | **Indicator 2.1.a** # of clergy members from 4 churches/communities (Islamic, Orthodox, Catholic, Jewish) trained on outreach and community awareness raising for alleviating CRSV stigma within their congregationsBaseline (March 2017): No structured training programmes for members of the clergy on stigmatization of CRSV survivors by their congregationsTarget (March 2018): 150  | Training reports; pre and post training assessments administered by UNFPA and respective FBOs | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA | **Assumption:**Media professionals are interested in participating in capacity building activities **Risks:**Lack of will and interest of faith-based organizations |
| **Indicator 2.1.b** # of locations in BiH where youth leaders are stimulating public dialogue on stigma against CRSVBaseline (March 2017): 3 (Banja Luka, Sanski Most, Sarajevo)Target (March 2018): 10 new theatre performances in 10 new locations  | Press clipping; testimonials after theatre plays | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Indicator 2.1.c** Regional conference on FBOs and CRSV Stigma, bringing together clergy members, decision makers and public stakeholders from from BiH, Serbia, Kosovo\* organized Baseline (March 2017): No concerted joint public stance of FBOs in regards to stigmatization of survivors of CRSVTarget (March 2018): Joint conclusions and recommendations on modes of engagement of FBOs in raising public awareness on stigmatization of CRSV survivors endorsed by FBOs representatives from BiH, Serbia, Kosovo\*  | Press clipping | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Indicator 2.1.d** # of new media outlets and # of media professionals capacitated to report on CRSV in line with guidelines on non-discriminatory reportingBaseline (March 2017): 14 media professionals trainedTarget (March 2018): At least additional 10 media outlets and additional 30 media professionals  | Training reports and attendance sheets | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Output 2.2:** Resources to improve CRSV survivors’ skills and increase their confidence to overcome self-stigmatization developed | **Indicator 2.2.a** # of health-care professionals trained for tailored service delivery to CRSV survivorsBaseline (March 2017): 90Target (March 2018): 30 additional professionals trained  | Training reports;  | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA | **Assumptions:**Willingness of public institutions and CSOs to participate in the activities**Risks:**Low participation rate in capacity building activities |
| **Indicator 2.2.b** Number of training programmes developed, validated and endorsed by line ministries Baseline (March 2017): NoneTarget (March 2018): Two training programmes developed, validated and endorsed by line ministries  | Training programmes and Ministry reports | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Indicator 2.2.c** # of locations in BiH and # of psychosocial service delivery professionals, providing support to CRSV survivors, focusing on stigma alleviation, especially combating self-stigmatization at the individual levelBaseline (March 2017): No locations providing comprehensive psychosocial support through public institutions to survivors of CRSV, focusing on stigma alleviation and overcoming self-stigmatization Target (March 2018): 3 locations in BiH and 90 psychosocial service delivery professionals  | IOM assessment of capacities of service providers relating to CRSV survivors | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Indicator 2.2.d** # of locations in which CSOs are able to provide focused support to self-help groups for CRSV survivorsBaseline (March 2017): Self-help groups methodology is used by various organizations with different effectiveness across BiHTarget (March 2018): At least 4 new locations  | IOM assessment of capacities of service providers relating to CRSV survivors | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | UNFPA |
| **Output 2.3:** Smooth coordination, advocacy and communication is ensured within the Joint Programme on CRSV | **Indicator 2.3.a** # of Steering Committee meetingsBaseline (March 2017): 2Target (March 2018): 1 additional  | Steering Committee meeting minutes | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | JPM | **Assumption:**Steering Committee members continue supporting the Programme and keep being actively engaged.**Risks:**Overlap of events in the occasion of commemoration of international days  |
| **Indicator 2.3.b** # of joint UN eventsBaseline (March 2017): 3/year for 2015 and 2016Target (March 2018): 1 additional  | Multi-partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and UN Action reports | Data and information will be collected before each progress report due to the donor | JPM |

# **Legal Context or Basis of Relationship**

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework in BiH (UNDAF) for the period 2015-2019 represents the basis for the activities of all the UN development agencies in BiH. This Joint Programme will contribute mainly to UNDAF Outcomes 1 and 13:

**UNDAF Outcome 1**:By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved

**UNDAF Outcome 13**: By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors

As far as individual agencies are concerned, their individual cooperation and/or assistance agreements with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are the legal basis for their relationships with the Government, will apply for each of the UN Organizations participating in this Joint Programme. Each agency’s activities under this Joint Programme will be governed by the respective applicable basic and other agreements of the agency.

**Table: Basis of Relationship**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Participating UN organization** | **Agreement** |
| IOM | IOM Office was established in accordance with the "Cooperation Agreement Between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Organization for Migration," signed on 21 June 1995. |
| UNDP | All activities of UNDP in BiH are legally grounded in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the BiH Council of Ministers and UNDP, signed on 07 December 1995 and the current Country programme document for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2015-2019). This Joint Programme Document shall be the instrument referred to as the Programme Document in Article I of the SBAA.This project will be implemented by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures.  |
| UNFPA | All of the UNFPA activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina are based on the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the BiH Council of Ministers and UNDP, signed on 07 December 1995. UNFPA has signed a Country Programme Action Plan with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina 06 July 2010 for the programme period 2010-2014. |

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency[[26]](#footnote-26) agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision will be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Programme document.

# **ANNEXES:**

### Annex I – Workplan





### Annex II - Multi-year budget







### Annex III – Social and Environmental Screening (as per standard UNDP programming requirements)

**Project Information**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Project Information***  |  |
| 1. Project Title
 | Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017/2018 |
| 2. Project Number | n/a |
| 3. Location (Global/Region/Country) | Bosnia and Herzegovina |

**Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability**

|  |
| --- |
| **QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?** |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach***  |
| The Programme proposes a comprehensive and survivor-centered approach, grounded in the respect of human rights, first of all the right to live a life free of torture or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 5 Universal Declaration of Human Rights - UDHR), the right to be considered equal before the law and entitled to equal protection without any discrimination (art. 7, UDHR), the right to a dignified life (art.25) and the right of victims of gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law to remedies, including ‘equal and effective access to justice, adequate, effective and prompt reparation for harm suffered, and access to relevant information concerning violations and reparation mechanisms’ (Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law). By sensitizing main decision makers in Republika Srpska, Brcko District and in two Cantons of the Federation of BiH on main international principles and standards for reparations for victims of torture and CRSV survivors[[27]](#footnote-27), the Programme contributes to the implementation of the recommendations made to BiH by the UN Human Rights Bodies (CEDAW, UNCAT, UPR). Furthermore, by sensitizing service providers in the health, psychosocial and justice sector, the Programme allows survivors of CRSV to benefit from improved quality of basic services, thus contributing to improvement of their lives and concrete delivery of non-material reparations. Finally, by raising public awareness on the issue of CRSV, the Programme ultimately aims to promote a culture of condemnation of torture and any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in BiH. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| The Joint Programme has a very strong focus on women, who were the most affected by CRSV during the war of the 90s. The Programme aims to empower women through different angles: by supporting the adoption of legislation granting them access to rights and services that can improve their health and economic situation and by reducing the stigma they are subject to, through sensitization of service providers, social influencers and the public. Within legislation, one of the key points is economic empowerment programmes that have been included in the draft law which is being prepared in RS thanks to previous UN engagement. However, men’s perspectives will also be taken into consideration – especially when training and consulting with associations representing survivors. To that end, associations of camp inmates and other victims of war will also be included, as men who survived CRSV often register with those associations rather than with those mainly representing CRSV survivors, which most of the time target women only.  |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| Since the focus of the JP is on soft activities, such as technical support, capacity building, advocacy, etc. the environmental impact of the Programme is very limited. However, wherever possible, the UN Agencies will apply environmental standards in procurement, as per each UN Agency’s rules and procedures. |

| **QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?**  | **QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?***Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6* | **QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Risk Description*** | ***Impact and Probability (1-5)*** | ***Significance******(Low, Moderate, High)*** | ***Comments*** | ***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design.*** |
| **Lack of additional funding may hamper the comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach of the JP as well as a proper phasing out and handover to BiH authorities across all components.** | I = 5P = 4 | **High** | Health and Psychosocial Pillars are fully aligned at the level of tools, ministries policies and local mechanisms. Justice and Security is following the same path (tools, ministries’ policies) and needs additional resources to ensure alignment at the service provision levels (local level protocols). Extension of the intervention to include Economic Empowerment depends on availability of additional funding.  | The JP management and Heads of PUNOs have developed a donor mapping and are devising a fundraising strategy to tackle this issue. Concept notes have already been shared with potential donors and options for fundraising events are being explored. Options for mainstreaming CRSV in other UN programmes and projects are also being taken into consideration. |
| **Politicization of the discourse around the Law in RS may hamper its adoption, compromise its quality and cause dissatisfaction of survivors.** | I = 5P = 3 | **High** | This risk is very much dependent on the electoral cycle as well as on other political contingencies that are out of control of the Programme. However, a flexible approach will be used in case activities need to be adjusted to mitigate the risk. | The Programme will encourage a structured participation of associations representing potential beneficiaries of the Law, facilitate awareness-raising and support voicing out of survivors’ interests and needs through public debates and training of associations members on advocacy and communication, to make their requests more visible. Also, the Programme will sensitize Assembly members in order to prepare them for the adoption of the Law, highlighting standards and principles that need to be reflected in the legislation. |
| **Scarce governmental financial resources limit the scope and impact of reparations covered by the new RS law or create challenges to the approval of the law** | I = 5P = 3 | **High** | A financial assessment of the impact of the law has already been conducted by the RS Government.  | The Programme will advocate, together with associations of survivors, to have the most extensive list of rights as possible included in the Law. Many of these services are already accessed by survivors through other statuses, hence, should not have excessive impact on the entity budget. Furthermore, the new law can be seen as a way to restructure the welfare system in line with World Bank and International Monetary Fund recommendations.  |
| **Delays affect the work of the Commission in Brcko District (BD) and Federation of BiH (FBiH)** | I = 5P = 3 | **High** |  | IOM is already meeting BD authorities to address this issue, while the FBiH Ministry of Labor has already, together with IOM, put in place procedures and guidelines for making the application process more functional across the whole FBiH. |
| **Dissatisfaction of survivors on the way registration and verification are being conducted in RS, BD and FBIH (their objectivity & transparency).** | I = 4P = 3 | **High** |  | IOM will continue facilitating the dialogue between RS, BD and FBIH authorities and associations of survivors to mitigate this risk. |

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scarce governmental financial resources or lack of political will limit the scope and impact of legislative interventions at the cantonal level** | I = 5P = 3 | **High** |  | IOM will continue advocating with cantonal authorities for extending the scope of reparations measures on the basis of the FBIH Law on Civilian Victims of War, which is scarcely implemented at the moment. Advocacy will highlight the caft that costs connected with implementation of this law are limited as many survivors already access those services based on other statuses. IOM will also use the positive example of Bosnian-Podrinje Canton to promote good practices and solutions. |
| **Changes in the main contact personnel in partner institutions in Bosnian-Podrinje Canton and in the political coalitions within the Cantonal Assembly of Una-Sana Canton may cause delays in implementation or achievement of results** | I = 4P = 2/3 | **Moderate** |  | IOM will ensure that in case such risk materializes, prompt communication is established with new focal points to ensure a fast restart of activities and continuation of collaboration. |
| **Lack of additional funding may jeopardize the finalization of the cycle of capacitation of FLA providers, thus not reaching the community level FLA staff.** | I = 4P = 3 | **Moderate** |  | The JP management and Heads of PUNOs have developed a donor mapping and are devising a fundraising strategy to tackle this issue. Options for mainstreaming CRSV in other UN programmes and projects are also being taken into consideration.  |
| **Willingness of public institutions (free legal aid, health and psychosocial support service providers) and CSOs to participate in the activities** | I = 5P = 2 | **High** | In the previous phases of the Joint Programme this risk has not manifested. | All capacity building activities are embedded in public structures, thus having a stronger ownership over the whole process and reducing the probability of this happening. |
| **Dissatisfaction of some survivors’ associations for not having direct benefit from the project** | I = 3P = 3 | **Moderate** |  | This risk has already been addressed through the creation of a civil society advisory board, which serves also to explain the objectives and expected results of the Programme to final beneficiaries, especially when activities have only long-term impact on survivors. |
| **Interventions for CRSV survivors are perceived to preferentially target women over men** | I = 3P = 1 | **Low** |  | Associations including men survivors of CRSV will be included in Programme activities all along and attention will be put to balance interests. |
| **Lack of will and interest of faith-based organizations and media** | I = 4P = 3 | **Moderate** |  | Involvement of faith-based organizations and media has been initiated in the previous phases of the Programme and a joint declaration with BiH Interreligious Council is planned to be signed in June 2017 to formalize their engagement. |
| **Limited willingness of associations of survivors to participate** | I = 5P = 1 | **Moderate** | Associations have been heavily involved in the previous Joint Programme on CRSV, thus making their disinterest unlikely. | IOM has adjusted the organization of trainings and meetings to meet associations’ requirements (e.g. limited travel burden), with the objective of ensuring a strong participation. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?**  |
| **Select one**  | **Comments** |
| ***Low Risk*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | **X** | The project is assessed as a medium-risk category, particularly from human rights aspect viewpoint. |
| ***High Risk*** | **☐** |
|  | **QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?** |
| **Check all that apply** | **Comments** |
| ***Principle 1: Human Rights*** | **X** | Possible adverse effect on the human rights of indirect beneficiaries – end users of services delivered through support to targeted groups will be mitigated though identified measures.  |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | **X** | Inclusion of men and women and consideration of their distinct necessities will be ensured through adequate measures through all the Programme duration. |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | **☐** | N/A |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | **☐** | N/A |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | **☐** | N/A |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | **☐** | N/A |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | **☐** | N/A |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | **☐** | N/A |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | **☐** | N/A |

**Final Sign Off**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Signature | Date | Description |
| QA Assessor |  | Edin Telalagic, UNDP Justice and Security Programme Associate |
| QA Approver |  | Slobodan Tadic, UNDP Justice and Security Sector Leader |
| LPAC Chair |  |  |

### Annex IV - Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

**Monitoring plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Monitoring Activity** | **Purpose** | **Frequency** | **Expected Action** | **Partners** **(if joint)** | **Cost** **(if any)** |
| **Track results progress** | Progress data against the results indicators in the Monitoring Framework will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the JP in achieving the agreed outputs. | Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator. | Slower than expected progress will be addressed by JPC and PUNOs. | - | 20% of JP Coordinator and Assistant’s time + % of PUNOs staff time |
| **Monitor and Manage Risk** | Identify potential emerging risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. | Regularly | If new risks are identified, action will be taken by the JPC and PUNOs. If risks escalate, the JPMB and the donor will be informed and appropriate reaction agreed upon. | UK Embassy | Included within JPC and team members time dedicated to monitoring. |
| **Learn** | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners to improve the JP delivery and to be shared with other counterparts in BiH and abroad. | At least annually | Relevant lessons are captured by the JP team and used to inform management decisions. Lessons learnt will also be shared with the UK and other UN entities to advance the overall delivery on CRSV. | UK Embassy, UN Action, UNCT | Included within JPC and team members time dedicated to monitoring. |
| **Annual Quality Assurance** | The quality of the JP will be assessed against UNDP’s quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project. | Annually | Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by JP management and used to inform decisions to improve JP performance. | - | % of JPC and assistant + UNDP support staff time |
| **Review and Make Course Corrections** | Internal review of data and evidence from all JP components to inform decision making. | At least annually | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the JPMB and used to make course corrections. | - |  |
| **JP Report** | Progress reports will inform the donor as well as the JPMB and advisory bodies about the JP progress and achievements against pre-defined targets. | Upon agreement with the donor and at least 2/year |  | - | 20% of JP Coordinator and Assistant’s time + % of PUNOs staff time + 3000USD UNDP finance support |
| **JP Review (JP Management Board)** | The JPMB will hold regular reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. At the end of the JP, the JPMB shall hold an end-of programme review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize JP results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. | As per JPMB ToR | Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the JPMB and appropriate measures to address the issues identified. In the last meeting of the JPMB, recommendations on the way forward shall be made. | - | Costs related to JPMB to be covered by joint coordination funds. |

**Evaluation Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation Title** | **Partners (if joint)** | **Related Strategic Plan Outcome** | **UNDAF/CPD Outcome** | **Planned Completion Date** | **Key Evaluation Stakeholders** | **Cost and Source of Funding** |
| Final Evaluation | - | **Outcome 2.** Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance**Outcome 3. C**ountries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services) | **UNDAF Outcome 1.** By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved**UNDAF Outcome 13.** By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors. | Upon completion of the JP. | State, Entities and Cantonal Governments, association of survivors, grantees, etc. | Resources for the final evaluation yet to be mobilized.  |

1. As per UN Action definition: ‘Conflict-related sexual violence refers to incidents or (for SCR 1960 listing purposes) patterns of sexual violence, that is rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, against women, men, girls or boys. Such incidents or patterns occur in conflict or post-conflict settings or other situations of concern (e.g., political strife). They also have a direct or indirect nexus with the conflict or political strife itself, i.e. a temporal, geographical and/or causal link. In addition to the international character of the suspected crimes (that can, depending on the circumstances, constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of torture or genocide), the link with conflict may be evident in the profile and motivations of the perpetrator(s), the profile of the victim(s), the climate of impunity/weakened State capacity, cross-border dimensions and/or the fact that it violates the terms of a ceasefire agreement.’ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 Aug.1992 – Third Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo, Addendum Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/HRC/23/49/Add.3)

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session23/A-HRC-23-49-Add3_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Amnesty International, “When everyone is silent, reparation for survivors of wartime rape in Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina” (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur63/012/2012/en/>), Amnesty International, “Whose Justice? Bosnia and Herzegovina's Women are still waiting” (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/EUR63/006/2009/en/>),

Amnesty International, “Old crimes same suffering: No justice for survivors of wartime rape in north-east Bosnia and Herzegovina” (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/document/?indexNumber=eur63%2F002%2F2012&language=en>) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. ‘Stigma against Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina’ (UNFPA 2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. “A state law on the rights of civilian victims of torture during the war, in compliance with the Convention against Torture, has yet to be adopted.” (European Commission, Bosnia and Herzegovina 2016 Report). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Ibidem. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Zakon o osnovama socijalne zaštite, zaštite civilnih žrtava rata i zaštite obitelji sa djecom (Official Gazette of the FBiH n.: 36/99, 54/04, 39/06, 14/09) and October 2015 amendments. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Zakon o zaštiti civilnih žrtava rata (RS Official Gazette, n.: 25/93, 1/94, 32/94, 37/07 and 60/07). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Odluka o zaštiti civilnih žrtava rata (Brčko Assembly, 2012 decision and 2015 amendments). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. ‘Ensuring access to justice for witness/victims through strengthening existing and establishing new witness support networks across BiH” (http://www.svjedocipravdapristup.com/index.php/en/o-projektu) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Banja Luka, Brcko, and Gorazde, Novi Grad, Prijedor, Kljuc, Odzak, Orasje, Sanski Most, Bileca, Trebinje, Nevesinje and Gacko. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. The new pre-draft law foresees this right for CRSV survivors, thanks to the UN and RS Gender Center advocacy work. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Capacities of free legal aid (FLA) and victim/witness support (VWS) providers - in terms of renovation of premises, provision of IT equipment, office supplies and training of staff - have been enhanced in more than 7 locations (infrastructural upgrade: Mostar, Sarajevo, Domaljevac [Odzak], Doboj; IT equipment: Banja Luka, Sarajevo, Bihac, Odzak and WSO Trebinje; staff capacity building: 10 VWS officers, 35 FLA officers). Through mobile teams’ interventions a total of 78 CRSV survivors and 1942 other vulnerable persons have been given FLA and cooperation has been established with NGOs and institutions in 4 BiH regions. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Districts in RS are intended as areas corresponding to the jurisdiction of district courts. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. ‘Stigma against Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina’ (UNFPA 2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. UN Resolution 1820 (2008)

 UN Resolution 1888 (2009)

 UN Resolution 1889 (2009)

 UN Resolution 1960 (2010)

 UN Resolution 2106 (2013)

 UN Resolution 2122 (2013) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. In FBiH: Odzak, Orasje, Sanski Most and Kljuc; and in the RS: Prijedor, Novi Grad, Trebinje, Gacko, Nevesinje, Bileca [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. MPTF 2015 and 2016 Narrative Progress Reports for the previous CRSV JP, other donor reports, mini-review conducted in Spring 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. (\*) Reference to Kosovo throughout the document shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. According to the ‘Guidance Note of the UN Secretary‐General on Reparations for Conflict‐Related Sexual Violence’, conflict-related sexual violence is defined as “trafficking, sexual enslavement, forced circumcision, castration, forced nudity or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity. Depending on the circumstances, it could constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, genocide, torture or other gross violations of human rights. […] Victims of conflict-related sexual violence include persons who, individually or collectively, suffered such violence but also family members, such as children or partners, and children born as a result of pregnancy from rape. Persons who depend on the victim of sexual violence and others may also be victims as a consequence of the harm inflicted through the violation. Victims may also include persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. The civil society representative has been nominated in 2017 and is the president of an association regrouping CRSV survivors. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. In cases of joint programmes using pooled fund management modalities, the Managing Agent is responsible/accountable for achieving all shared joint programme outputs. However, those participating UN organizations that have specific direct interest in a given joint programme output, and may be associated with the Managing Agent during the implementation, for example in reviews and agreed technical inputs, will also be indicated in this column. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Guidance-Note-on-Joint-Programmes.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. The Administrative Agent will:

Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant the Administrative Arrangement. The Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest; will administer this Joint Programme Account;

Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Joint Programme Management Board, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA;

Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent;

Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency;

The AA will charge administrative agent fee of one per cent (1%) of the total contributions made to the Joint Programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Executing Agency in case of UNDP in countries with no signed Country Programme Action Plans [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Main reference documents are the ‘Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law’ and the ‘Guidance Note of the UN Secretary‐General on Reparations for Conflict‐Related Sexual Violence’. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)