



Annual session 2004

June 2004, Geneva

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Country programming and related matters

Country Programme Document for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2005-2009)

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Introduction

1. The Country Programme Document (CPD) for the period 2005 to 2009 for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) builds on the previous Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) covering the period 2001-2003/4¹. The process of preparing the CPD included intensive consultations with key partners in government, the UN system, and the international community during November 2003. The areas outlined below for UNDP engagement fall within the UN Development Assistance Framework.

I. Situation analysis

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is undergoing a complicated and sensitive process of State-building made-up of four major delicate transitions, namely: the consolidation of peace; from international tutelage to full sovereignty and independence; from a central economy to a free-market one; and, all importantly accession to Europe and the Euro-Atlantic structures.

3. BiH has made important strides since the signing of Dayton across all spheres of national activity. The country's macro-economic stability has been maintained, inflation is less than 1%, the currency is stable and the growth rate is an estimated 5% in 2003. Domestic reserves have risen more than 15-fold since 1997 while foreign direct investment increased by 70% in 2002 to \$241 million. Agreement has been reached on a single economic space, unified customs, and value-added tax. Remittances account for some 15% of GDP and significantly bolster the economy and prevent wider levels of poverty. According to UNDP Early Warning System reports, a majority of the population across all ethnic groups now see their future linked to the state of BiH. A recent defense reform programme has established a State-level Ministry for Defense along with a unified chain of command for the country's previous separate three armies. This is crucial to NATO PfP² membership.

4. Like other transition countries BiH faces a growing economy but also widespread poverty and social hardship. Unemployment estimates range from 16% to 44% depending on methodologies but could worsen as privatization accelerates. Popular perceptions on the economy and government are pessimistic and fuel anxiety. Official per capita GDP is about half of that in 1992. Some 20% of the population is estimated to live below the poverty line of whom the worst hit are pensioners, middle-aged unemployed, returnees, youth and Roma. The grey economy is extensive. These challenges are exacerbated by the fact

that international aid is expected to fall from a high of \$750 million/year to approximately \$270 million in 2004.

5. Despite its many levels, over 70% of the population feel they have no voice in decision-making.³ The country's government structure is cumbersome and consumes over 50% of GDP. Fragmented structures, limited resources, lack of experience and *ad hoc* approaches to supporting national capacities undermine the capacity of government in both policy formulation and implementation. Perceived lack of transparency, corruption and poor access by citizens to decision-making are other major weaknesses.

6. The Municipality is the unit of Government closest to citizens, playing a crucial role in responding to the needs of the population and service delivery. Municipalities are, however, often dependent on decisions made by government units above, facing limited budgets and revenues from tax collection.

7. While a number of initiatives have attempted to provide updated data on households in BiH, the only comprehensive data stems from the Census held before the war in 1991 and, to a lesser extent, the Living Standard Measurement Study⁴. High quality national research institutes are still scarce and efforts are being made to enhance national capacity for strategic planning, especially given the country's path towards Europe.

8. At present, over 4% of the country's territory is contaminated by mines. It is estimated that it will take over thirty years at going rates to rid the country of the mine threat. On the other hand, the destruction of the 30,000 tons of surplus ordnance in military possession will, at going rates, take over 130 years to complete.

9. The country has serious environmental problems such as poor waste and rubbish collection, inadequate water/waste treatment plants and various pollution hazards. In urban zones, 70% of household are connected to the sewage systems, which are often inefficient and have no facilities for treatment of wastewaters.

10. There are two pivotal challenges to the long-term consolidation of BiH; first the successful establishment of a new Governance structure that is based on wide discussion and agreement by all citizens; and secondly, the longer term challenge of full membership of the European Union.

11. In the meantime, the country will have to juggle the quest for jobs and equitable growth, with the departure of the Office of the High Representative which has played a

¹ Country Cooperation Framework 2001-2003 was extended to 2004

² Partnership for Peace

³ UNDP BiH Governance Survey, 2003

⁴ LSMS in 2001 was supported by UNDP, World Bank and DFID

key role in decision-making and unblocking gridlock. It will also have to undertake the reforms necessary to initiate accession discussions in 2004 following the EU's November 2003 feasibility study.

II. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learnt

12. UNDP has established itself in BiH as a trusted partner to the BiH Government with a solid reputation for quality following significant re-engineering in 2001, with a portfolio worth \$18 million by 2003. The previous Country Cooperation Framework (2001-2003/4) concentrated on two programme areas, namely: (a) the agenda for sustainable development, and (b) human security. The key results to date can thus be summarized as follows:

13. *The agenda for Sustainable Human Development, (i) Governance: Institutional and Capacity building:* The Government capacity to priorities, manage and coordinate development resources (domestic/external) has been strengthened with improved flows of information between the entity and the state government. UNDP was designated as the lead agency by OHR for Public Administration reform in the Federation and holds the support function for Civil Service training within the Inter-Governmental Task Force for Public Administration Reform.

14. *(ii) Governance: Policy Support:* Millennium Development Goals and some 75% of indicators from the National Human Development Report have been integrated in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that has recently been endorsed by the Government. Formulation of a methodology for rights-based analysis of local development that was produced in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has risen right-based awareness in the country. A constantly improved Early Warning System composite index has been finalised as a global precedent. A UN Gender Group spearheaded by UNDP has jointly created, with BiH government, the first major Gender project in post-Dayton BiH aiming to implement the Gender Law in BiH.

15. *Recovery Programmes:* Effective socio-economic return was fostered by support to some 2,000 families, and the formulation and management of the Srebrenica Regional Recovery programme Support.

16. *Human Security:* Improved Donor coordination in the Mine Action sector including consolidating a unified mine action centre now almost completely staffed by nationals, a law to regulate roles, and a 10-year strategy - the only sector to benefit from such unified and strategic arrangements. UNDP has also improved coordination in the small arms sector since May 2003 and has produced a first sector assessment.

17. Aside from the above noted achievements that are aligned with the CCF priorities, UNDP has made important breakthroughs in ICT sector, environment and youth policy through: (i) pioneering all BiH fora that has led to a comprehensive study of ICT and development, the design of a national ICT strategy and review of e-legislation. (ii) supporting by United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to build the capacity of youth to organize and advocate their needs resulted in memorandums of understanding between youth groups and 12 municipalities.

18. Some of the lessons learned, which are being addressed in the next programme, include: (i) a number of partners share that UNDP should play an important role particularly at the local/municipal level, as this constitutes one of its major comparative advantages; (ii) there is a need to engage civil society since political divisions will not change until and unless civil society demands it; (iii) securing the political support of all stakeholders is key to the success of an initiative; (iv) UNDP's portfolio consists of projects that do not yet form a coherent programme, which at the same time reflects UNDP's flexibility and agility to adapt to what is a fast-moving and volatile environment; (v) UNDP was also slow to shift focus from humanitarian/reconstruction efforts to more development-oriented priorities.

III. Proposed Programme

19. UNDP with its BiH national counterparts share the vision for Bosnia and Herzegovina by 2009; a fully self-governing country with a capable national democratic government structure agreed to by all BiH nationals, responsive to the needs of citizens, sustainable equitable economic growth and pro-actively negotiating its European membership. In solid partnership with the BiH governments, UNDP will thus seek the attainment of that vision by focusing the thrust of its programme on building national capacities for the effective management of socio-economic development within a rights-based perspective, particularly at local level.

20. The current programme benefited from the discussion at country level during preparation of the CCA-UNDAF and links to outcomes related to Good Governance and Human Security.

21. UNDP recognises the leading role of the European Commission in working with the national authorities in setting the pace of EU accession. However, UNDP can assist the process of accession by focusing on capacity-building/participatory perspectives and policy provision, especially at local level. In addition, UNDP can also further support the process by bringing in the voices, experiences and resources of non-EU countries collectively around EU priorities.

22. A study by UNDP to safeguard synergies between Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Millennium Development Goals and EU accession process revealed that all three share the same key concerns and goals: Governance/Public Administration reform in particular, Poverty reduction and provision of basic social sectors, the Economy and the Environment. UNDP will thus play a leading role with its counterparts in spearheading full complementarities between the three approaches.

23. Building on UNDP's activities/lessons learned, comparative advantages and partnerships to date, it has designed an integrated rights –based programme around four major interconnected programme areas. These areas all also involve linking the central, local levels and civil society with the development of programmes that span the three sectors.

24. *Local Governance for Socio-Economic Development.* UNDP will develop an integrated Municipal approach that brings duty-bearers and rights holders, government, civil society and the private sector closer together in taking responsibility for their local development, through: (i) the establishment of local fora for dialogue between the three partners; (ii) formulation and implementation of Municipal rights-based development plans; (iii) training of municipal Civil Servants; (iv) local economic development; (v) strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) for constituent advocacy and (vi) improved use of ICT to streamline business processes. As UNDP will not be able to cover all the municipalities in the country, there are plans with donor funding from Norway and others to cover around one third of the municipalities. Other municipalities can be added as funds are mobilised.

25. *National Capacity to Manage Local Development.* This programme cluster would reinforce the capacity of the state and Entities to foster, manage, coordinate and support municipal development initiatives by concentrating in areas most likely to improve overall Government performance and sensitivities to the realities of contemporary decision-making, particularly at local level. This programme will also enable UNDP to advocate for rights-based approaches at the highest levels of policy making in BiH.

26. UNDP will therefore continue to build on current activities and further consolidate three programme interventions. Two of these will focus on improved capacity in public administration, namely: (i) supporting the overall process of Public Administration Reform and in particular development of an all-BiH strategic approach to civil service training and reform of the Federation through the establishment of its Civil Service Agency; (ii) introduction of comprehensive e-Governance practices to facilitate

horizontal and vertical inter-action within government (including local level), while making it more accessible, transparent and cost effective as well as supporting the implementation of the Information Society Strategy; (iii) developing and/or contributing to the formulation of strategic national frameworks for special areas, namely: return, gender, youth and the environment- activities will focus on climate change and the energy sector as GEF implementing agency.

27. *National Capacity for Strategic Planning:*

The main objective of this programme area is to increase independent national capacity for socio-economic analysis to inform policy making, strategic choices, and the vision of Bosnia in 2015 and beyond. This will facilitate reducing the current overwhelming reliance on international organisations and experts in the medium run, and will assist the consolidation of national policy approaches particularly as the country embarks on the road to Europe. Another key aim is to provide a platform to widen the array of voices and to allow younger academics and intellectuals, in particular, to contribute to debates on policy alternatives.

28. In concrete terms, bolstering these capacities will also directly assist the government's new Economic Policy and Planning Unit not least in monitoring and implementing the PRSP, and will improve the quality of debate and analysis around MDGs and their monitoring. A programme approach will be developed for this area composed of four activities: (i) support for academic round tables and intellectual publication by national experts; (ii) establishment in close cooperation with Soros Foundation, a new think tank comprised of young intellectuals trained abroad; (iii) institutionalise existing initiatives such as the Early Warning System (EWS), the NHDRs, and MDGs monitoring by both civil society and/or Government institutions; (iv) create an advocacy component and provide seed funding for discussions on holding a census.

29. *Human Security:* UNDP's 2005-2009 Human Security programme will have two major pillars, one focusing on mine action and the other on small arms. A new five-year programme framework for mine action is being developed to cover the period 2005-2010. The aim of this programme is to provide a comprehensive medium-term mechanism for coordinated assistance by donors to support national capacities in this sector as well as a shift towards more economic priorities. A new programme is also underway to build institutional capacity to deal with the threat of small arms in BiH amongst the civilian population and may involve assisting with a handover of responsibilities from the NATO's Stabilization Force to national partners.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

30. Once BiH accession to the EU is close, UNDP will naturally phase out of the country. Until that day, it is UNDP's intention to provide the best policy and operational advice to government, civil society and other partners to further the vision outlined earlier in this document.

31. UNDP plans to strengthen its own capacity in BiH by building up in-house expertise in two areas that respond to country needs in the foreseeable future, economic policy and local governance. In 2004, UNDP has undergone a reengineering exercise to create a new organisational structure to assure a more integrated programme and UNDP delivery structure by the start of the Country Programme in January 2005. National staff will continue to form the UNDP's middle management with international experts recruited as required for specialised areas.

32. UNDP in BiH has benefited from an internal and integrated business plan spanning the period 2001-2004. A similar exercise will be undertaken for the period of this Country Programme. A management review is planned for 2006 to address the programme activities and expenditures, UNDP's Country Office structure and profile, and other dimensions.

33. Results monitoring will involve using the Strategic Results Framework, Outcome evaluations and project evaluations along with the new CCA-UNDAF monitoring arrangements. Wider monitoring of development trend will be monitored through a combination of EWS, NHDR, and MDG reports.

Results & Resources Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2005 – 2009)

Area of Cooperation: Good Governance				
UNDAF Outcome: Strengthened accountability and responsiveness of government to a pro-active citizens				
Programme Component	Country Programme Outcome /baselines/targets/indicators	Country Programme Output / Indicators	Role of partners	Indicative Resources
1. Local Governance for Socio-Economic Developed	<p>Strengthened capacity of municipalities and CSOs to manage and participate in long-term sustainable socio-economic development within a framework of human rights and rule of law</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> initial data provided by EWS, NHDR on Local Governance; RMAP, actual baseline to be set when mayors adopt development plans. Some capacity built; beginnings of local CSO advocacy; emergence of small and medium economic enterprises.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30% of BiH municipalities capable of efficiently and transparently managing integrated socio-economic development that is gender-sensitive, environmentally sound, provides equal access to services, and supports sustainable economic enterprises.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> increase in merit-based appointments; number of implemented proposals; increase in user satisfaction; number of CSOs; growth of economic enterprises; growth in income; growth in women's employment and businesses; youth participation in decision making</p>	<p>Methodology developed for integrated local development, web-based, adaptable to specific needs and rights-based assessments integrated into development plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-development fund (training, e-governance), accessed by % of municipalities - Development fund co-financed by municipalities, donors, accessed by % of enterprises - Grants to strengthen CSO capacity accessed by 300 CSOs - Small grants to promote sustainable development accessed by % of CSOs and other stakeholders, incl Municipal officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MOFTER) -Municipal authorities -EC and other bilateral donors, SIDA, DFID, -CSOs and BiH NGO Council -UN agencies 	<p>Regular resources: \$ 750,000</p> <p>Other resources: \$ 20,300,000</p>
2. National capacity to Manage Local Development	<p>Strengthened capacity of state to manage local socio-economic development and to engage key national partners</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> State ministries lack sufficient capacity to manage local development</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Key ministries, PM's office respond to local development needs and priorities</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> criteria set for budget allocations, donor support; public investment plans funded, e-governance practices introduced; development of strategic national frameworks in Return, Gender, Youth, Environment</p>	<p>Intergovernmental teams built for priority-setting, management of municipal demands with budget allocations made</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive government database on municipalities - Streamlined processes, info, knowledge management -Information Society Strategy implemented - Agency for Information Society established -State Gender Agency established and functional; -Youth National Plan of Action defined and endorsed by Government -GEF Climate Change initial communication established and other GEF projects formulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Public Admin Reform Inter-Governmental Task Force -OHR, EC and WB -MOFTER - Council of Ministers, Entity PMs and Ministers of Communications 	<p>Regular resources: \$500,000</p> <p>Other resources: \$ 3,000,000</p>
2.1. Efficiency and accountability in the civil service	<p>Strengthened capacity of government for efficiency with transparency and accountability</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> civil service training agreement exists; legislation applies to part of country</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> national system responsible for quality control, standards, criteria, outsourcing; implementation of public administration reform and good governance</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> agreement to establish civil service training system improved quality of service, proportion of merit-based appointments;</p>	<p>National civil service training system designed and fully operational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Civil Service Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Service Agencies (State and Entity levels) and relevant Ministries 	<p>Regular resources: \$250,000</p> <p>Other resources: \$3,000,000</p>

	e-governance used as entry to reform and good governance			
2.2. Aid coordination and management (only in 2005)	<p><i>Strengthened capacity of state and entity ministries for management and coordination of development resources and public investment priority-setting, planning, monitoring, and evaluation</i></p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Government needs to better articulate needs and priorities</p> <p><u>Target:</u> civil servants able to articulate needs and priorities agreed by all parties</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> increasing trust of international community in national capacity; enhanced information flow between different levels; regular public investment plans</p>	<p>Database established and training conducted</p> <p>- Agency for Information Society established</p>	<p>-MOFTER</p> <p>- Entity Ministries: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Coordination</p> <p>-Government of the Brcko District</p>	<p><i>Other resources:</i></p> <p><i>\$1,000,000 non-core</i></p>
3. National Capacity for Strategic Planning	<p>Increased government and independent capacity to strategise, analyse, advocate sustainable development and equitable growth</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> UNDP supports national HDR Reports, EWS, MDGs. CSOs focus on service delivery, lack capacity for advocacy</p> <p><u>Target:</u> National institutions produce data, analysis & reports; CSOs advocate issues, focus on national priorities</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> increasing independent national capacity for socio-economic analysis</p>	<p>Academic and Research Network established with the fully functioning independent national Think Tank as a partner to Govt's EPPU</p> <p>- Annual National HDR</p> <p>- Quarterly EWS</p> <p>- Annual MDG Report-</p> <p>- CSO tax law adopted</p> <p>- CSO training on advocacy, planning, fundraising conducted</p> <p>- National Census prepared</p>	<p>-MOFTER</p> <p>-Council of Ministers' Economic Policy and Planning Unit (EPPU)</p> <p>-CSOs</p> <p>-National academia</p> <p>-BiH Agency of Statistics</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$500,000</p> <p>Other resources: \$ 1,000,000</p>
Area of Cooperation: Human Security				
UNDAF Outcome: Improved government and local community management of mine action, mine risk education and mine victim assistance and small arms and light at national and local levels				
4. Capacity development of national institutions and CSOs to advance human security	<p>Strong capacity of government for planning and implementing mine clearance and collection and destruction of small arms (SA)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 4% of the country contaminated by mines; at least half a million small arms in population, unstable government stocks.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 4 million sq. m. cleared by 2009; small arms demil, ammunition destroyed.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> progress in mine clearance; of small arms, military stocks identified, progress in destruction</p>	<p>Mine action and SA coordination structure capacity fully functional</p> <p>- Small arms assessment done</p> <p>- Awareness raising campaign</p> <p>- Capacity for ammunition destruction and recycling identified</p>	<p>-Ministry of Civil Affairs</p> <p>-Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>-Demining Commission</p> <p>-BHMAC</p> <p>- CSOs</p> <p>-OHR</p> <p>-SFOR</p>	<p>Other resources: \$14,500,000</p>

UNDAF Results Matrix (2005-2008)

AREA OF COOPERATION 1: GOOD GOVERNANCE

National priorities:

Adapted MDGs for BiH - governance:

1. Create an awareness of urgent need of administrative change through reduction in public expenditure, and promotion of new responsibilities for the administration;
2. Invest in creation of local professional human resources to introduce principles and mechanisms of good governance at all levels.
3. Ensure partnership with the private sector and civil society in designing and implementing changes
4. Establish clear local ownership, accountability and leadership in the reform process towards good governance at all levels in BiH;
5. Promote common vision of good governance in BiH through communication with citizens and private sector;
6. Promote code and culture of good governance, and ensure broad consensus on change, consolidate the successes achieved, and ensure their prompt dissemination;
7. Introduce management indicators for good governance at all levels;
8. Identify and promote "Best Practices" of good governance at all levels, particularly those relating to effective partnerships;
9. Encourage and support the introduction of quality standards under the applicative ISO standards series in administrative organizations at all levels.
10. Introduce e-governance;

Adapted MDGs for BiH – health policy and data:

1. Define and adopt a strategic health care policy and a commitment to reform
2. Integrate the private sector into the health care system by amending relevant legislation
3. Define the basic amount and content of health care rights guaranteed to each insurance beneficiary
4. Establish a self-sustaining funding system for health care;
5. Upgrade the existing health information system;

Adapted MDGs for BiH – education policy and data:

1. Seek to harmonize quality of education, its efficiency and funding allocations
2. Allow permanent, supplementation and additional and retraining, as required
3. Adapt legislation on education to contemporary needs and practice

Adapted MDGs for BiH - gender

1. Poverty: Increase access to loans through community lending arrangements and training, and increase women's participation in labour market
2. Education: Reform of education system from the perspective of gender equality and the empowerment of women, including gender mainstreaming in education
3. Employment: Provision of pre-school services to enable women to work; adaptation of education system to labour market demands, particularly of women; support for Gender Centres, promotion of women to senior management positions;
4. Political life: Promotion of gender mainstreaming in political life to retain appropriate balance, along lines of Gender Centres
5. Gender statistics: All statistics should be disaggregated by gender, particularly regarding employment and unemployment
6. Women's movement in BiH: This should be support, especially through network organizations such as the Bosnians Women's Initiative.

PRSP for 2004-2006:

1. Achieve political agreement regarding reform programmes;
2. Establish institutional frameworks for dialogues and coordination of activities within governments and parliaments;
3. Strengthen dialogue between authorities and civil society.

State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010:

1. Respect children's right to express opinion, and participation in decision-making process that affects children (general goal);
2. Work on the transformation of school in the open system, organise educational, cultural and recreational activities so that students spend their free time in co-operation with parents and the local community;
3. Establishment of the Council of Students and the Council of Parents;
4. Additional training from the sphere of civil society, democracy, human rights and freedoms, etc.;
5. Inclusion of students in social and non-governmental organisations such as sports clubs and associations, cultural and art associations, and teaching the importance and social function of the media;
6. Encouraging young people with special needs to be involved in the institutions of high education and to take part in all forms of decision-making.

Gender Equality Law:

1. Bodies of the state and local self-governance, managerial bodies of companies, political parties and other non-profit organizations shall ensure and promote balanced representation of men and women on the process of management and decision-making;

To ensure equal representation of genders, percentage of women in government bodies shall not be lower than 50%, including the judiciary and the executive, as well as all other public offices, including participation in bodies representing the state internationally.

UNDAF Outcome 1: Strengthened accountability and responsiveness of government to a pro-active citizens			
Country Programme Outcomes (UN)	Country Programme Outputs (UNDP)	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1.1. Strengthened Capacity of municipalities and CSOs to manage and participate in long-term sustainable socio-economic development within a framework of human rights and rule of law (UNDP)	Methodology developed for integrated local development, web-based, adaptable to specific needs and rights-based assessments integrated into development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (<i>administrative and managerial support to returnee process</i>); ➤ Municipal authorities (<i>coordination and organization of activities to promote local socio-economic development and investment promotion, and cooperation with the private sector</i>); ➤ EU and donors (<i>co-funding of programmes</i>); ➤ UNHCR (<i>coordination of programmes to support sustainable return</i>); ➤ UNICEF (<i>coordination with municipal level programmes for socially excluded children</i>); ➤ UNOHCHR (<i>technical assistance to the Rights Based Municipal Assessment</i>); ➤ International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) (<i>training of NGOs/CSOs, awareness raising and advocacy</i>); ➤ YVC Fenix and 10 other Youth NGOs (<i>implement youth activities in selected municipalities</i>); ➤ OneWorld SEE (<i>development of database on volunteer needs in region for regional exchanges, and linkage with UNV BiH Web page</i>); ➤ NGO VSO (<i>training of SEE focal point officials</i>); ➤ CARE International and CSOs in Albania, BiH, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro (<i>exchange visits of NGO/CSO volunteers</i>); ➤ Multilateral Academy (MLA) and DED Germany (<i>training for NGOs/CSOs</i>); ➤ Local NGOs, including Vsa Prava (<i>implementation of the legal aid programme, including provision of information, advice and representation in individual cases of discrimination, and claims of civil, social and economic rights</i>); ➤ UNICEF and UNFPA (<i>coordination of support to NGOs and civil society</i>).Programme). 	UNDP: \$ 20,000,000
1.2. Municipal government, civil society, schools and media enable increased number of children and young people to participate in their communities and in the monitoring of the BiH State Plan of Action for Children. (UNICEF)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local NGOs (<i>awareness raising and skills development of children, young people and children, as well as media</i>); ➤ Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (<i>training of government officials and civil servants on CRC and CEDAW</i>); ➤ Ministries of Education and local NGO Step by Step (<i>coordination and implementation of training of school personnel on child-centred life skills based education to promote child participation in schools</i>); ➤ Local NGO Interviews (<i>training of journalists and TV media on ethical reporting</i>); ➤ Five public broadcasters in Tuzla, Mostar, Gorazde, Prijedor, Banja Luka and Sarajevo (<i>development and production of TV programmes with involvement and participation of children</i>); ➤ Save Children UK, UNDP and UNOHCHR (<i>technical assistance and coordination of support to NGOs and civil society</i>). 	
1.3. Strengthened capacity of state to manage local socio-economic development and to engage key national partners (UNDP)	Intergovernmental teams built for priority-setting, management of municipal demands with budget allocations made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public Administration Reform Inter-Governmental Task Force (PAR IGTF) (<i>coordination and leadership for capacity development in policy making, strategy development, PAR programme formulation and implementation, training, as well as lead for establishment of Civil Service Agency and development of Civil Service Staff College</i>); ➤ OHR, EC and World Bank (<i>overall political support and policy guidance on PAR</i>); ➤ Council of Ministers, Entity PMs and Ministers of Communication, OHR (<i>political support and coordination of ICT reform and establishment of Agency for Information Society</i>); ➤ Three NGO Task Forces on Government, Education and Industry (<i>coordination of ICT strategy development</i>); ➤ FBiH and RS Judicial Training Institutes (<i>training for officials working in minor offence courts</i>); ➤ Independent Judicial Commission/Higher Judicial and Prosecutorial Counsel, and civil society organizations, UNOHCHR and Council of Europe (<i>technical assistance for trainings of officials working in minor offence courts</i>); ➤ UNICEF (<i>advocacy and technical assistance to ensure that children's rights issues are priorities within the reform process</i>). Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (<i>for coordination and monitoring of</i> 	UNDP: \$ 6,000,000

		<p><i>implementation of State Plan of Action for Children, Gender Equality Law and National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings; policy to address violence against women and children; training of government officials and civil servants on CRC and CEDAW);</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Civil Affairs (for coordination of education, health and social protection reforms); ➤ OSCE (coordination of Education Reform); ➤ Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (PRSP implementation monitoring); ➤ State Gender Equality Agency and RS and FBiH Gender Centres (implementation and monitoring of the Gender Equality Law); ➤ Ministries of Social Welfare (lead and coordination for development of standards/guidelines on child protection issues); ➤ UNFPA (technical assistance and advocacy on reproductive health statistics and data). 	
<p>1.4. Policy makers and Ombuds Offices at state, entity and municipal provide leadership in coordinating implementation and monitoring of national policies that affect children's and women's rights. (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (for coordination and monitoring of implementation of State Plan of Action for Children, Gender Equality Law and National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings; policy to address violence against women and children; preparation of Treaty Body Reporting, including reports to the CRC and CEDAW committees; training of government officials and civil servants on CRC and CEDAW; coordination and management of statistics on IDPs, refugees and returnees); ➤ Ministry of Civil Affairs (for coordination of education, health and social protection reforms); ➤ OSCE (coordination of Education Reform); ➤ UN Gender Group ➤ UNDP as an executing agency for the Gender Equality Law ➤ Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (PRSP implementation monitoring); ➤ State Gender Equality Agency and RS and FBiH Gender Centres (implementation and monitoring of the Gender Equality Law); ➤ Ministries of Social Welfare (lead and coordination for development of standards/guidelines on child protection issues); ➤ Ministries of Health (development of standards for youth-friendly health care services standards and facilities). ➤ Council of Children (development of methodologies and monitoring of child rights indicators); ➤ Ombuds Offices (research on situation of child rights in BiH); ➤ Save the Children UK and Save the Children Norway (research on child rights and coordination on policies affecting child rights); ➤ UNOHCHR (technical assistance in Treaty Body Reporting and development of human rights indicators, human rights situation analysis); ➤ UNFPA (technical assistance and advocacy on reproductive health statistics and data). 	<p>UNDP: \$ 1,500,000</p>
<p>1.5. Increased government and independent research institutions capacity to analyse, strategise and advocate sustainable development and equitable growth. (UNDP)</p>	<p>Academic and Research Network established with the fully functioning independent national Think Tank as a partner to Govt's EPPU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local research institutes and NGOs (carry out research and prepare publication, including Early Warning System, National Human Development Report, MDG Reviews); ➤ State, BiH and RS Statistical Institutes (conduct census); ➤ World Bank, IMF, donors, OHR (political support and technical support for census and gathering statistics); ➤ Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations and the newly established Evaluation, Policy and Planning Unit responsible for PRSP monitoring (PRSP monitoring, including monitoring impact of PRSP policies on children's rights); ➤ Development Coordination Units within the BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations and Ministries of Finance (development aid information and coordination); 	

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

- UN Agencies will coordinate closely through inter-agency Task Forces and working groups, including Rule of Law, working group on human trafficking, UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, UN Gender Group, Juvenile Justice Working Group, Education Reform working groups; and establishment of UNCT additional working groups as necessary;
- Establishment of inter-agency focal points on specific issues to facilitate closer working level coordination and cooperation;

Joint programming will involve joint strategic planning and agreement on areas of focus/interventions to ensure complementarity of outputs and activities and achievement of common Country Programme Outcomes. Individual agencies projects and activities will be implemented separately but in parallel, with periodic coordination meetings and information sharing.

AREA OF COOPERATION 2: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Achievement of five out of eight MDGs is related to the right to education and health. These include goals to 1) achieve universal primary education; 2) reduce child mortality; 3) improve maternal health; 4) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and 5) to promote gender equality and empower women, key target under which is related to the eliminate gender disparity in education.

National BiH priorities include:**Adapted MDGs for BiH – health:**

1. Affirm and strengthen public health through promotion and preventive activities;
2. Strengthen the Primary health Care (PHC) network through the implementation of Family Medicine Teams and Community Rehabilitation Centres
3. Establish the necessary network of health care organizations.

Adapted MDGs for BiH - education

1. Full enrolment in both primary and secondary schools by 2015.
2. Provision of high quality, equitable and multi-cultural education for all;
3. **Restructure and develop culturally sensitive and responsive schools.**
4. **Establish more flexible education of teachers, to play a multi-purpose role, coupled with continuous personal and professional training and development**

Adapted MDGs for BiH - gender

1. **Education: Reform of education system from the perspective of gender equality and the empowerment of women, including gender mainstreaming in education**
2. Domestic violence: Poverty reduction and education required, together with improved mechanisms for monitoring domestic violence;
3. Women's movement in BiH: This should be support, especially through network organizations such as the Bosnians Women's Initiative.

PRSP for 2004-2006:

1. Through rationally distributed economic development, secure equality in the provision of minimum social rights on the territory of the whole country by 2007 (goal);
2. Establish a sustainable system of social welfare;
3. Adopt framework laws on primary, secondary and higher education;
4. Attain 100% enrolment in primary education;
5. Improve secondary and higher education;
6. Reduce regional differences in funding, access and quality of health care;
7. Strengthen primary health care by development of family medicine concept;
8. Introduce standardized clinical procedures at secondary and tertiary levels.

State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010:

1. Ensure free, mandatory quality primary education for all girls and boys;
2. Include at least 20% of children in pre-school education;
3. Modernize the educational system through curricula, teacher training and management;
4. Reduce infant and child mortality;
5. Improve maternal and child health;
6. Increase awareness of good health practices;
7. Increase awareness and monitoring of HIV/AIDS among the general population;
8. Reduce the number of children involved in illegal labour activities;
9. Increase awareness and reduce child trafficking;
10. Incorporate measures of child-friendly family policy into BiH social welfare system.

Gender Equality Law:

1. Ensure equal rights to education for both sexes;
2. Eliminate all forms of stereotypes that contribute to gender inequality within curriculum;
3. Ensure equal right to health care for both sexes;
4. Take special measures to promote reproductive health of women.

National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings:

1. Create projects for prevention and awareness of trafficking;
Ensure security and human rights of trafficked women.

UNDAF Outcome 2: Improved access to quality basic education, health and child protection services.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
<p>2.1. Service providers ensure that basic education and health services and social protection are inclusive, non-discriminatory and child-friendly, reaching the most vulnerable. (UNICEF, UNFPA)</p>	<p>TO BE INCLUDED AFTER INDIVIDUAL UN AGENCIES' COUNTRY PROGRAMMES ARE FINALISED.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministries of Education (<i>development of monitoring and referral system for children out of school</i>); ➤ OSCE (<i>coordination in relation to implementation of education reform and access of Roma children to school</i>); ➤ Ministries of Social Welfare and Centres for Social Work (<i>training of social workers</i>); ➤ Local municipal governments and local CSOs in selected municipalities (<i>establishment of municipal management boards, development of municipal actions plans, tender and management of CSOs projects on identified child protection priorities</i>); ➤ International Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI) (<i>facilitation of development of action plans and training of local authorities and CSOs on tender, project development and management</i>); ➤ Local NGOs, including Medica Zenica (<i>multi-disciplinary training of professionals at local levels on gender-based violence, treatment of victims of violence, referral cooperation among professionals in monitoring and outreach work for socially excluded children and young people</i>); ➤ Ministries of Health (<i>distribution of vaccines and immunization, training of health professionals on youth friendly standards, and training of mobile health teams for establishment of parent support groups in IDP camps and Roma communities, support to outreach services for socially excluded children and young people</i>); ➤ Local NGOs, including International Forum of Solidarity and Margina (<i>training for outreach workers and peer educators to work with hard to reach young people, including IDUs, MSMs and sex workers</i>); ➤ ICRC (<i>training of peer educators</i>); ➤ Finnish Government and DFID (<i>monitoring of pilot projects on social protection provision in selected municipalities</i>); ➤ World Bank (<i>coordination in relation to implementation of social protection sector reform and health care reform</i>); ➤ UNDP (<i>coordination of municipal and area-based development programmes</i>); ➤ UNHCR (<i>coordination on issues of access to basic and child protection services for IDPs, refugees and returnees</i>). 	<p>UNICEF: \$?? UNFPA: \$??</p>
<p>2.2. Community representatives and caregivers in selected areas take responsibility for addressing abuse and discrimination in access to basic education, health and child protection services. (UNICEF)</p>	<p>TO BE INCLUDED AFTER INDIVIDUAL UN AGENCIES' COUNTRY PROGRAMMES ARE FINALISED.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local NGOs (<i>advocacy, trainings for community representatives, care givers, parents and young people; development and implementation of awareness raising and prevention campaigns</i>); 	<p>UNICEF: \$???</p>

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

- UNICEF and UNFA will cooperate closely through joint work planning, periodic coordination meetings to exchange information and review progress towards achievement of the joint Country Programme Outcome;
- Programme activities will be implemented by the individual agencies in parallel, through close coordination and division of areas of focus and interventions which will ensure that activities are complementary and do not overlap.

AREA OF COOPERATION 3: HUMAN SECURITY

The UN Millennium Declaration commitment to peace, security and disarmament specifically refers to the prohibition of anti-personnel mines and commitment to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons.

National BiH priorities include:

National Mine Action Strategy:

1. National priorities for reducing the risk posed by landmines are set in the National Mine Action Strategy that is currently under revision. These priorities relates to the Ottawa convention and the CCW

PRSP for 2004-2006:

1. Create, enhance and maintain demining capacity consistent with the needs of the Demining Strategy to 2010;
2. Improve every aspect of the demining process;
3. By 2007, complete the review of the Demining Strategy until 2010;
4. Continue working on the Mine Reduction Education (MRE), as a permanent priority task;
5. To mark the areas categorized as second priority by 2010.

State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010:

1. Continue activities with respect to mine awareness (de-mining of all mined areas, ongoing education of all people, especially children on mine awareness and awareness of other lethal unexploded ordnance).

National Environmental Action Plan:

Mine clearance

UNDAF outcome 3: Improved government and local community management of mine action, mine risk education (MRE) and mine victim assistance (MVA), and small arms and light weapons (SALW) at national and local levels.

Country Programme Outcomes (UN)	Country Programme Outputs (UNDP)	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
3.1. Strengthened capacity of government to plan and implement mine clearance and collection and destruction of small arms. (UNDP)	Mine action and SA coordination structure capacity fully functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Civil Affairs (<i>coordination and policy</i>); ➤ Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<i>coordination of fundraising</i>); ➤ Demining Commission (<i>coordination and policy</i>); ➤ BHMIC (<i>coordination of policy development, implementation and trainings</i>); ➤ Ministries of Education (<i>integration of MRE into school curriculum</i>); ➤ NGOs (<i>awareness raising, risk education, demining, assistance to mine victims</i>); ➤ OHR (<i>political support</i>); ➤ SFOR (<i>SALW and mine action coordination with entity armed forces</i>). 	UNDP: \$ 12,000,000
3.2. Policy makers take responsibility for integration of mine risk education (MRE) and mine victim assistance (MVA), within the mine action policy development and implementation. (UNICEF)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Demining Commission (<i>mine action coordination</i>); ➤ BHMIC (<i>mine action coordination</i>); ➤ International Trust Fund (<i>management of mine clearance</i>); ➤ Private companies and NGOs (<i>for clearing of mines</i>); ➤ Ministries of Defence (<i>political will</i>); ➤ SFOR (<i>coordination, collection and transport of SALW</i>); ➤ SALW Coordination Board at state level (<i>policy coordination on SALW</i>). 	

<p>3.2. Communities in most affected areas are enabled to assess, develop and implement responses to risks associated with mine action, including mine risk education and mine victim assistance, and small arms and light weapons. (UNICEF)</p>			
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP and UNICEF are cooperating closely through and in supporting BHMAL. UNDP's focus is providing operational support for management of mine action and demining, while UNICEF is providing assistance to BHMAL to coordinate and to develop a policy framework and programmes for MRE and MVA. The UNICEF project officer and the UNDP programme manager are both based at the BHMAL where they collaborate on a daily basis. Together they support the BHMAL in developing the mine action strategy that provides the framework against which each agency programme is designed. • SALW programmes will be coordinated through the SALW coordination mechanisms, including SALW Coordination Board at the state level. 			

