

Country Programme Action Plan

Agreed by

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina

And

The United Nations Development Programme

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The Framework

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter BiH) and the UNDP County Office are in mutual agreement on the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the Country Programme.

In furtherance of their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Convention and Summits to which the Government of BiH and UNDP are committed, including *inter alia*, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights (ICESR), the Convention Against Torture (CAT), the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC), the Convention of the Elimination against All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Prohibition on the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Ottawa Convention), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

And building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2001 – 2003/4);

And entering into a new period of cooperation through the present Country Programme (2005 – 2009);

The parties declare that these responsibilities, which are further specified in this Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation, and have agreed the following:

Part I. Basis of Relationship

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter "the Government") and UNDP have entered into a basic agreement to guide and inform UNDP's assistance to the country - the *Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)*. This was signed by both parties on 7th of December 1995. This Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), together with the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) included hereunder, are referred to collectively as *the project documentation* in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA).

Part II. Situation Analysis

Bosnia and Herzegovina faces a number of key development challenges at the beginning of 2005. UNDP BiH will commit itself to addressing those priority areas in which it has particular comparative advantages. Throughout we will seek to ensure that our agenda contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as adapted to the BiH context. The key priority challenges are:

2.1. *Re-engineering the governance structure and strengthening of state institutions*

The current governance structures composed of two entities with far-reaching autonomous powers, the District of Brcko and a weak central government is not a sound administrative structure with which to achieve BiH's development goals and long-term stability. These goals include accession to the European Union, which amongst other challenges requires a significantly strengthened central state. Therefore one of the pivotal

requirements for the long-term consolidation of BiH is the successful establishment of a new system of governance that is based on popular consent and a broad political consensus.

2.2. *Development driven by Government instead of the International Community*

The role of the International Community in the development of the Country is set to change in coming years. The involvement of the Office of the High Representative will diminish and will be supplanted by greater ownership of the development process by national authorities. Given that EU accession is the shared vision of all major political factions, the EC will assume a central position in guiding the long term direction of policymaking, and will emerge as the major donor. However, overall international aid fell from \$750 million per year to approximately \$270 million in 2004. In this context building a nationally owned aid coordination structure is an absolute priority for UNDP.

2.3. *Pro-poor Economic Development:*

BiH continues to grapple with a double economic transition - from central planning to the market and from post-conflict reconciliation to state-building. This context yields a constellation of economic and social challenges: relatively high but static health and educational indicators; growing inequality of incomes; chronic and severe pockets of economic deprivation; sizeable though not extreme levels of generalized poverty; high official, yet much lower functional, unemployment; and, a burgeoning informal sector alongside generally disappointing mainstream growth. These stylized facts paint a picture of a society of contrasts, inequities and growing levels of socio-economic exclusion. These are problems which the transition has thus far accentuated and deepened. UNDP contends that resolution lies in the realization of a genuinely pro-poor development strategy. Indeed, there is little evidence economic policymaking in the past has taken any explicit recognition of the needs of the poor and vulnerable. UNDP therefore welcomes the Government's publication of the BiH Development Strategy (BiH's PRSP). This marks a substantive change in approach, with poverty reduction and rights-based development objectives taking centre stage. UNDP will frame its economic interventions to support this process.

2.4. *The changing nature of the returns process*

Some ten years after the close of hostilities, it is estimated that up to 300,000 citizens still remain displaced. This is a sizeable number and the processes managed by UNHCR necessarily require UNDP's ongoing support. But as the returns process comes to fruition there is a need to look afresh at the future patterns of population migration and location in BiH. This must include consideration of developmental questions which govern the sustainability of returned communities. Indeed, if return and improved cross-community relations are to be consolidated, then multi-sectoral development needs to complement and supersede the past emphasis on construction and resettlement. UNDP will seek to address these matters at the macro level, through high quality and rigorous analysis, and at the micro-level with area-based development interventions.

2.5. *Lack of participation, transparency and accountability*

Over 70% of the population feels they have no effective voice in decision-making.¹ 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. Municipalities are often dependent on decisions made

¹ UNDP BiH Governance Survey, 2003

by high level governments, facing limited budgets and revenues from tax collection. A lack of transparency, corruption and poor access to decision-making processes stand as major hindrances to meeting a range of human rights obligations.

2.6. Lack of data

Whilst a number of initiatives have attempted to provide up-to-date data on households in BiH, the absence of a post-war population census is a very serious deficiency, not merely for the information it would provide directly but for its role calibrating other studies and statistical processes. The most comprehensive dataset currently available remains the Living Standard Measurement Study taken in 2002, although further socioeconomic surveys including a Labour Force Survey are in preparation². National social and economic research institutes are still weak and lack credibility. Efforts are therefore being made to enhance national capacity for strategic planning, especially given the Country's path towards Europe. UNDP will continue to work with sister organizations and international donors to support development of statistical capacities and to explore the possibilities for a new national census to take place during the 2010 round.

2.7. Ensuring human security as a precondition for socioeconomic development

Currently over 4% of the country's territory is inaccessible due to the presence of by land mines. This presents not only a severe blight on the lives of those living in mined areas, but also serves to retard BiH's wider economic revitalization, and this is felt across a number of key sectors – agriculture and tourism being the most prominent. It is estimated that it will take over thirty years at current rates to rid the country of the mine threat. This timescale is depressing and UNDP will do all that it can to accelerate de-mining efforts and to reflect this, the MDGs in BiH were reshaped to target a very significant reduction by 2015. Equally, it has also to be recognized the destruction of the 30,000 tons of surplus military ordnance will, at current rates, take over 130 years to complete. At the heart of these challenges are resource questions, de-mining and disposal of ordnance presents neither a technical nor operational problem. UNDP will actively seek additional inputs to complete the process more quickly.

2.8. Environment

BiH faces serious environmental problems, and in spite of acceding to a suite of international accords, remedial action has been limited. Ensuring compliance with these commitments is a key priority for UNDP. Climate quality, biodiversity, waste management and renewable energy are particular areas of concern. UNDP will be pursuing a more active role in this field and will be seeking to develop new partnerships to address the main problems, particularly within municipalities. Our involvement will begin however at the strategic level through the establishment of structures to apply the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to BiH.

Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

3.1. Key results

- 3.1.1. 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 which reached \$18 million by 2003. The previous CCF (2001-2003/4) concentrated on two programme areas: (a) sustainable development, and (b) human security. The key results to date can thus be summarized as follows:

² LSMS in 2001 was supported by UNDP, World Bank and DFID

- 3.1.2. *Sustainable Human Development, Governance: Institutional and Capacity building:* The Government capacity to prioritize, manage and coordinate development resources (domestic/external) has been strengthened with improved flows of information between the Entity and the state governments. 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 (PAR). 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). This has contributed to the increase of right-based awareness in municipalities and the state-level government.
- 3.1.3. *Sustainable Human Development, Governance: Policy Support:* Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and some 75% of indicators from the National Human Development Report (NHDR) have been integrated in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) that has recently been endorsed by the Government. An improved Early Warning System (EWS) composite index has been developed and is now quoted on a quarterly basis – and this is a world first. 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. This has resulted in increased partnership between UN agencies, civil society organizations and the entity and state level governments.
- 3.1.4. *Comprehensive return and recovery process:* Effective socio-economic return was fostered by support to some 2,000 families, and the formulation and management of the Srebrenica Regional Recovery Programme (SRRP) Support.
- 3.1.5. *Improved human security:* Better donor coordination in the mine action sector including; the establishment a unified mine action centre now almost completely staffed by nationals; a law to regulate roles; and a 10-year strategy. UNDP has also improved coordination in small arms reduction since May 2003 and has produced a first sector assessment.
- 3.1.6. Aside from the above noted achievements that are aligned with the CCF priorities, UNDP has made important breakthroughs in the ICT sector, environment and youth policy through: (i) pioneering all BiH forums that has led to a comprehensive study of ICT and development, the design of a national ICT strategy and review of e-legislation. (ii) Support by United Nations Volunteers (UNV), to build the capacity of youth to organize and advocate their needs resulted in the signing memorandums of understanding between youth groups and 12 municipalities.

3.2. Lessons learned

- 3.2.1. *Increased need to engage civil society.* Civil society and citizens, ranging from opinion leaders (the media and think tanks) to local NGOs, are becoming key partners in UNDP programming and implementation, especially in rights-based approaches to local governance development.
- 3.2.2. *Political support:* Securing the political support of all stakeholders is key to the success of any initiative.
- 3.2.3. *Increased need for inter-portfolio collaboration:* UNDP's portfolio to date has consisted of projects that did not form a coherent programme. This has been addressed by the current CPAP by introducing eight thematic and two cross-cutting programmes.

- 3.2.4. *Importance of micro-macro linkages:* A number of initiatives succeeded in the early establishment of linkages between the policy and implementation level. This has helped policy changes to be informed by local experiences and given weight to the impact of such experiences.
- 3.2.5. *Localized MDGs – Need a radical shift from “slogan” to actual implementation, especially, on poverty reduction through job creation at local level.* Awareness raising and campaign for MDGs are not enough.
- 3.2.6. *Value added of the rights-based approach (RBA):* The RBA has not only helped align development interventions with human rights goals and principles, but also provided crucial value added in managerial terms by drawing attention to increased focus on vulnerable groups and increased accountability and participation.

Part IV. Proposed Programme

4. UNDP recognizes the leading role of the European Commission (EC) in working with the national authorities in setting the pace of the accession process. However, UNDP sees its role in assisting this by focusing on capacity-building, supporting participatory perspectives and policy provision from the local level. In addition, UNDP can also further support the process by bringing in lessons learned and good practices of non-EU countries collectively around EU priorities.
- 4.1. The current Country Programme (CP 2005 – 2009) benefited from a discussion with national counterparts at country level during preparation of the CCA-UNDAF. Building on the UNDAF outcomes on Good Governance and Human Security, it consists of four strategic outcomes:
- **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.**
 - **Strengthened capacity of state to manage local socio-economic development and to engage key national partners**
 - **Increased government and independent research institutions capacity to analyze strategize and advocate sustainable development and equitable growth.**
 - **Strengthened capacity of government to plan and implement mine clearance and collection and destruction of small arms.**
- 4.2. Under this CPAP, these strategic multi-sectoral CP outcomes are translated into a results and action framework in line with the requirements of the UNDP multi-year funding framework (MYFF). In addition, the CPAP reflects an increased orientation of governance interventions towards MDG 1 (poverty reduction). It is designed as an integrated rights-based programme, recognizing that poverty can only be addressed by a non-discriminatory and inclusive governance framework.
- 4.2.1. **Strengthened Capacity of municipalities and CSOs to manage and participate in long-term sustainable socio-economic development within a framework of human rights and the rule of law**

4.2.1.1. Decentralization and local governance (MYFF service line 2.6)

UNDP assistance will focus on strengthening municipal governance through an integrated set of support processes. Within a framework for duty-bearers and rights holders, this will bring government, civil society and the private sector closer together in taking responsibility for their local development. This will be done through: (i) the establishment of dialogue between different levels of government; (ii) formulation and implementation of municipal rights-based development plans; (iii) training of municipal civil servants; (iv) strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) for advocacy and (v) improved use of ICT to streamline business processes. There will especially be a close link between local governance and local economic development (see 4.2.1.2.) While UNDP will not be able to cover all the municipalities, it is anticipated that its number will be gradually expanded through funding partnerships.

4.2.1.2. Local poverty initiatives, including microfinance (MYFF service line 1.3)

UNDP's entry points into poverty reduction will be threefold: first through a focus on especially poor regions and municipalities through Area-based Development (ABD) activities; second, through interventions specifically targeting disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and finally through a focus on income and employment generating sectors in those areas. All three approaches will be closely linked to local governance in order to ensure national ownership and sustainability.

Building upon the ABD's field presence in the Srebrenica region, UNDP will mobilize municipal governments and local entrepreneurs with a special focus on financial management as well as two pilot business incubation centers. The ABD local economic development programme will be expanded to the municipalities of Foca and Gorazde.

UNDP's assistance to the return process will be further strengthened with local economic development components. A large scale return survey will help targeting of the "next generation" of return project with a focus on sustainability and reintegration.

Local income generation activities will be supported through the development of tourism opportunities where relevant needs and poverty reduction potentials are identified by human rights based assessment.

4.2.2. Strengthened capacity of state to manage local socio-economic development and to engage key national partners

4.2.2.1. Public administration reform and aid coordination (MYFF service line 2.7)

Under the umbrella of Public Administration Reform (PAR) as defined by the EC functional review, this programme will focus on three areas: (i) PAR with a particular emphasis on human resource management, (ii) aid coordination and management of resources through the entry point of Public Finance Management and (iii) e-governance. This will include reinforcing 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 governmental 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 policymaking in BiH.

Building on the experiences of the establishment of the Federation Civil Service Agency (CSA) the PAR component under this programme will deal with: supporting the overall

process of PAR and in particular, the development of an all-BiH strategic approach to civil service training and reform., PAR efforts at Federation level will be continued through support of the FBiH CSA.

Following UNDP's substantive involvement in aid coordination in recent years, UNDP will support the government's efforts in this direction by strengthening its capacities in capital investment budgeting and public finance management in general.

ii) This will be complemented by the 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. E-governance ties in with UNDP's broader support to the implementation of the Information Society Strategy, including the establishment of an e-legislation database.

4.2.2.2. Justice and Human Rights (MYFF service line 2.4.)

Under this programme, UNDP will first continue to promote access to justice especially for vulnerable people through capacity building training for the Minor Offence Courts. Based on a comprehensive situation analysis of access to justice at policy and practice level, UNDP will further develop activities aiming at increased access to justice as well as the awareness of citizens of legal remedies. Secondly, UNDP will seek to support the Government in its efforts to ensure transitional justice through judicial (support to War Crime Chamber) and non-judicial paths (truth and reconciliation mechanisms).

4.2.2.3. Gender Mainstreaming (MYFF service line 1.6.)

UNDP will continue to strengthen national capacity and institution building on mainstreaming gender into socioeconomic policies. In particular, it entails the continued support to the establishment of the fully functional State-level Gender Agency as well as the implementation of the Gender Equality Law. UNDP also considers the gender programme as a key strategic mechanism for fostering civil society and government partnership.

4.3. Increased government and independent research institutions capacity to analyse, strategise and advocate sustainable development and equitable growth.

4.3.1.1. MDG country reporting and poverty monitoring (MYFF service line 1.1.)

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 support the consolidation of national policy approaches particularly as the country embarks on the preparation for the future EU accession process. This programme also aims to allow progressive policy advisors, in particular, to contribute to debates on pragmatic policy alternatives with the Economic Policy and Planning Unit (EPPU) under the Council of Ministers. UNDP will not only support EPPU in monitoring and implementing the PRSP, but will also facilitate rights-based policy dialogues through the creation of an independent think tank to increase the quality of debates and analysis around MDGs and their monitoring. The programme approach includes four activities: (i) support for academic round-tables and nationally-driven learned publications ; (ii) establishment of the think tank comprised of progressive policy advisors; (iii) institutionalization of existing initiatives such as the EWS, the NHDRs, and MDGs monitoring by both civil society and/or Government institutions; (iv) creation of an advocacy component and provide seed funding for national census preparations.

4.2.4. Strengthened capacity of government to plan and implement mine clearance and collection and destruction of small arms.

4.2.4.1. Small arms reduction, disarmament and demobilization (MYFF service line 4.3.)

A new programme is underway to build institutional capacity to deal with the threat of small arms in BiH among the civilian population and may involve assisting with a handover of responsibilities from the NATO's Stabilization Force to national partners. This programme will include ammunition destruction and demobilization as a new component.

4.2.4.2. Mine action (MYFF service line 4.4)

A new five year programme framework for mine action is being developed to cover the period from 2005 to 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.

In addition to the four above strategic CP objectives, UNDP, being recognized as a key player in the area of environment, will concentrate on the following:

4.2.5.1. Frameworks and strategies for sustainable environment (service line 3.1.)

Through capacity development of national counterparts, UNDP will support the BiH government to implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and access to the financial resources within the Green Environmental Facility (GEF).

Part V. Partnership Strategy

5.1.1. UNDP CP Outcome: 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.

MYFF service line 2.6: Decentralization and local governance

MYFF service line 1.3: Local poverty initiatives, including microfinance

Partners and their roles

- Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (administrative and managerial support to returnee process);
- Municipal authorities (coordination and organization of activities to promote local socio-economic development and investment promotion, and cooperation with the private sector);
- EU and donors (co-funding of programmes);
- UNHCR (coordination of programmes to support sustainable return);
- UNICEF (coordination with municipal level programmes for socially excluded children);
- UNOHCHR (technical assistance to the Rights Based Municipal Assessment
- International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) (training of NGOs/CSOs, awareness raising and advocacy);
- YVC Fenix and 10 other Youth NGOs (implement youth activities in selected municipalities);
- OneWorld SEE (development of database on volunteer needs in region for regional exchanges, and linkage with UNV BiH Web page);
- NGO VSO (training of SEE focal point officials);

- CARE International and CSOs in Albania, BiH, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro (exchange visits of NGO/CSO volunteers);
- Multilateral Academy (MLA) and DED Germany (training for NGOs/CSOs);
- Local NGOs, including Vsa Prava (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);
- UNICEF and UNFPA (coordination of support to NGOs and civil society).

5.1.2. UNDP CP Outcome: Strengthened capacity of state to manage local socio-economic development and to engage key national partners

MYFF service line 2.7: Public administration reform and aid coordination

MYFF service line 2.4: Justice and human rights

MYFF service line 1.6: Gender mainstreaming

Partners and their roles

- Public Administration Reform Inter-Governmental Task Force (PAR IGTF) (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);
- OHR, EC and World Bank (overall political support and policy guidance on PAR);
- Council of Ministers, Entity PMs and Ministers of Communication, OHR (political support and coordination of ICT reform and establishment of Agency for Information Society);
- Three NGO Task Forces on Government, Education and Industry (coordination of ICT strategy development);
- Court of BiH, War Crimes Chamber Registry (training of legal professionals involved in processing of war crimes cases);
- FBiH and RS Judicial Training Institutes (training for officials working in minor offence courts);
- Higher Judicial and Prosecutorial Counsel, and civil society organizations, UNOHCHR and Council of Europe (technical assistance for trainings of officials working in minor offence courts);
- UNICEF (advocacy and technical assistance to ensure that children's rights issues are priorities within the reform process). 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; training of government officials and civil servants on CRC and CEDAW);
- 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).

5.1.3. UN CP Outcome: Increased government and independent research institutions capacity to analyse, strategise and advocate sustainable development and equitable growth.

MYFF service line 1.1: MDG country reporting and poverty monitoring

Partners and their roles

- Local research institutes and CSOs (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 and OHR (political support and technical support for census and gathering statistics);
- The Government of Japan, the Soros Foundation and the University of Sarajevo for the establishment of an institutionalized policy advisory think tank.
- 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).

5.2. UNDAF Outcome – Human Security: 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.

5.2.1. UNDP CP Outcome: Strengthened capacity of government to plan and implement mine clearance and collection and destruction of small arms.

MYFF service line 4.3: Small arms reduction, disarmament and demobilization

MYFF service line 4.4: Mine action

MYFF service line 3.1: Frameworks and strategies for sustainable environment

Partners and their roles

- Ministry of Civil Affairs (coordination and policy);
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (coordination of fundraising);
- Demining Commission (coordination and policy);
- BHMAC (coordination of policy development, implementation and trainings);
- Ministries of Education (integration of MRE into school curriculum);
- NGOs (awareness raising, risk education, demining, assistance to mine victims);
- OHR (political support);
- SFOR (SALW and mine action coordination with entity armed forces).
- Demining Commission (mine action coordination);
- BHMAC (mine action coordination);
- International Trust Fund (management of mine clearance);
- Private companies and NGOs (for clearing of mines);
- Ministries of Defence (political will);
- SFOR (coordination, collection and transport of SALW);
- SALW Coordination Board at state level (policy coordination on SALW);
- Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology - RS and Ministry of Urban Planning and Environment - FBiH (sustainable environmental management).

Part VI. Programme Management

- 6.1. At present the programme will be directly executed by UNDP in a strong strategic partnership with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina i.e. the Council of Ministries. Government Ministries or its designated departments, NGOs UN agencies including UNDP will implement the programme activities. The AWP's describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner on the use of resources.
- 6.2. In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, programme resources frameworks the CPAP and the AWP's. To the extent possible, UNDP and partners will use the minimum documentation necessary, namely the agreed CPAP and AWP's to implement programmed initiatives. However, when necessary, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWP's. UNDP will sign-off project documents with partners to satisfy local requirements. In line with the new joint programme guidelines, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence.
- 6.3. The UN's integrated IT management system ATLAS, contributes to timely, efficient delivery of activities and more effective financial monitoring will be used in the management of projects and the UNDP programme.
- 6.4. Under this programme, audits will be organized as an integral part of sound financial and administrative management and of the UNDP accountability framework. Audit observations/findings will be used together with monitoring, evaluation and other reports to continuously improve the quality of the activities and of management.
- 6.5. Results of capacity assessments for implementing partners will be used to inform decisions on resource transfers.
- 6.6. Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the RRF and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 7.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and the monitoring and evaluation plan. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary tools and conducting reviews, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation, with a view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. Reporting will be on a basis in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP

8.1 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDG reporting. Through annual reviews and quarterly progress reporting, joint responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.

8.2 At the Government's request, UNDP will provide the following support services for activities in the CPAP:

- i) Identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel; procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures;
- ii) Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours;
- iii) Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services;
- iv) Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

Part IX. Commitments of the Government

9.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of December 7, 1995. In line with this agreement, the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, such facilities and services as are accorded to officials and consultants of the various funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants.

9.2 As a contribution to the programme, Government cost sharing arrangements will be pursued.

9.3 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme reviews, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners' groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

Part X. Other Provisions


10.1 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of BiH and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting.

10.2 Nothing in this CPAP shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNDP accorded by the contents and substance of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities to which the Government is a signatory.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on 03 June 2005 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Signature: _____



Name: H.E. Mr. Adnan Terzić

Title: Chairman, Council of Ministers

For the United Nations Development Programme
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Signature: _____



Name: Mr. Jens Toyberg-Frandzen

Title: Resident Representative

Annex: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

| Expected UNDAF outcome #1: Strengthened accountability and responsiveness of government to a proactive citizens | | Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$) | | | | | | |
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| Expected Outcomes | Annualized Output targets and Indicators | Implementing Partners | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total |
| <p>1. Decentralization and local governance (MYFF S.L. 2.6); Local poverty initiatives, including microfinance (S.L. 1.3.)</p> <p>1.1. Strengthened capacity of municipalities and CSOs to manage & participate in long-term sustainable socio-economic development within a framework of HR & RoL Baseline: Initial data provided by EWS, RMAP, actual baseline to be set when mayors adopt development plans. Capacity built; beginnings of local CSO advocacy; emergence of SMEEs. Target: 30% of BiH munic. capable of efficiently and transparently managing integrated socio-econ devel. Indicators: increase in merit-based appointments; number of impl. proposals, user satisfaction, no of CSOs; growth of econ. enterprises, income and women's employment & businesses; youth participation & support of CSO volunteers from neighboring countries.</p> | <p>1.1.1. NHDR 2005 including policy recommendations for municipal governance launched & used for upstream policy development implement.</p> <p>1.1.2. RMAP: Capacity of local PA & CSO partners strengthened in terms of right-based assessment and strategy (25 munic.)</p> | <p>UNDP - moderation, facilitation, training, lobbying, providing resources; MHHR, State and Entity Govts., municipal authorities, CSOs - with full development and implementation participation; trainees;</p> | Regular Resources | | | | | |
| | <p>1.1.3. MIMIS: Capacity of local PA strengthened by introduction of integrated information management system (50 munic.)</p> <p>1.1.4. Strengthened role of youth & capacity of CSO in municipal governance & local economic develop.</p> | | Other Resources | | | | | |
| | | | 0 | | | | | |
| | | | TRAC1 | | | | | |
| | | | TRAC2&3 | | | | | |
| | | | DGTF | 800,000 (RMAP) | 60,600 (RMAP) | 100,000 | 350,000 (RMAP) | 50,000 |
| | | | TRAC1 | | 100,000 | | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| | | | Other | | 1,118,750 | | 1,118,750 | 1,118,750 |
| | | | TRAC | 680,000 | | | 65,000 | |
| | | | UNV | 177,000 | | | 90,000 | |
| | | | Other | 155,000 | | | 56,000 | |

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| <p>1.2. Developed capacity of municipalities to generate employment using pro-poor approach. Base Line: Target municipalities impoverished and largely depopulated, return unsustainable, tourism non-existent, with no strategy for the sector. Indicator: Increase in income generated by the disadvantaged in the target municipalities.</p> | <p>1.1.5. Extended role of youth in upstream policy development. 1.2.1. Local economic development enhanced in SRPP municipalities</p> | <p>Integrated Youth Programme: Model Council of Min. set up, 6 sessions held, 18 interns/volunteers placed in Ministries; <u>Indicator:</u> Youth Action framework designed.</p> <p>SRPP: 1. Improved basic services delivery, reconstructed community infrastructures, increased capacity of local entrepreneurs to create employment and empowerment of citizens in a participatory decision-making process at municipal level in Srebrenica, Bratunac and Milici; <u>Indicator:</u> A minimum of 12 projects for the improvement of public services implemented by December 2005; 50 persons per local community participated in needs prioritization meetings. 90 families living in reconstructed houses by Dec. 2005. 2. Improved management skills of the local entrepreneurs with a special focus on financial management <u>Indicator:</u> A minimum of 2,500 persons day training in business and language skills conducted by December 2005; 2. Increased milk production by at least 20% and supply of consistent quality milk to chilling centres through the establishment of organized farmer clusters. <u>Indicator:</u> Increase of 20% of milk production in the region by December 2005; 3. Increased net households income from dairy production by an average of 20% for 110 rural households from increased quantities of milk marketed through the milk chilling centres to processing plants. <u>Indicator:</u> Net household income increase of 20% for 110 households by December 2005; 4. Net household income increase of 20% for an additional 110 families by December 2006. Increased capacity for employment through support of craft-entrepreneurs. <u>Indicator:</u> 8 grants to craft-entrepreneurs disbursed by January 2004; 5. Increased net households income by an average of 30% for 200 vulnerable families. <u>Indicator:</u> Net households income increase by an average of 30% for 200 vulnerable families by Dec. 2005.</p> <p>Eco Tourism* Community based tourism development pilots replicated in SUTRA/MP municipalities. <u>Indicator:</u> Income generation activities started in targeted municipalities.</p> <p>SUTRA: 1. Return and reintegration projects developed and effectively implemented at municipal level by Local Action Group (LAG through PPP concept); <u>Indicators:</u> MHRP developed SOPs/guidelines for the design and implementation of return and reintegration projects in prioritised municipalities in line with EU standards by March. 2005; LAGs established in all priority munic. by March 2005; at least 215 houses rehabilitated in up to 12 priority munic. by project end; 75 % of primary beneficiaries return to rehabilitated dwellings upon completion of rehabilitation works by project end; at least 100 employment opportunities created in priority munic. by project end. 2. Assist municipalities and Local Action Groups in identifying, implementing, monitoring and reporting on sustainability measures in partnership with business sector and local CSOs. LAGs assesses the economic potentials of the areas and carry out tenders for the sustainability measures. <u>Indicator:</u> Twelve economic assessments on the capacities and the directions of development in municipalities. At least 100 sustainability measures created in priority municipalities by project end.</p> | <p>Cabinet of Prime Min.; Youth Branches of Political Parties and LAB. Srebrenica Bus. Centre; MoA; Partner for the provision of services to business Partner for the identification of grant recipients - Business Humanitarian Forum MoA; Business Cluster Mapping</p> <p>Main implementing partners are municp. of Stolac, Blagaj, Podrelezi, Nevesinje, Iajce, Sipovo, Jezero. Gov of Japan is a planning and imp. partner. OHR, EC & USAID incl. in consult round table</p> <p>EC and MHRR</p> | <p>TRAC 1 Other</p> <p>TRAC 1 Other EC</p> | <p>0 1,580,000</p> <p>0 5,100,000</p> <p>0 2,000,000</p> <p>50,000 4,200,000</p> |
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| <p>2. Public administration reform and aid coordination (MYFF S.L. 2.7); Justice and human rights (S.L. 2.4.); Gender Mainstreaming (S.L. 1.6.)</p> | <p>2.1. Strengthen capacity of state to manage local soc.-economic development and to engage national partners. <u>Strengthened capacity of government for efficiency with transparency and accountability.</u> Base Line: Civil service training agreement exists; legislation applies to part of country, merit - based HRM system, only in FBH, implementation lagging behind. Indicator: Agreement to establish civil service training system improved quality of service, proportion of merit-based appointments; e-gov used as entry to reform & good gov</p> | <p>2.1.1. PAR process strengthened through HRM policy and training designed and applied at State and Entity level, making the FBH CSA fully operational and ICT strategy.</p> | <p>Support to FBH CSA: Technical support to the Head and Cantonal CSA offices continued; Personal training needs of the CSA staff identified and covered; Support to CSA to conduct a review of appointments provided; Assistance in capturing and importing data on CSs into personnel database provided; Assessment of training needs of CSs at all 3 levels done; <u>Indicator:</u> CSA effectively and timely completed planned activities. PAR: Provide support to the PAR process as key player in the sector specifically through: building capacity of the BiH government at all levels for policy/strategy making, designing and agreeing joint HRM practices with the national counterparts and design of the strategic approach to training of civil servants. <u>Indicator:</u> HRM Units established in all institutions, working according to the agreed modern EC standards; CSTC: Support to CSTC WG continued; <u>Indicator:</u> WG coming up with training standards, models of training and list of reliable local training providers; Training to local training providers in the modern HRM provided; <u>Indicator:</u> local training providers ready to provide good-quality training in modern HRM to civil servants. Establishment of Agency for Information Society: Establish State Agency responsible for all activities related to both development of e-Government systems and implementation of ICT Strategy Action Plan, to implement the National ICT Strategy (Policy, Strategy and the Action Plan for development of IS in BiH) National ICT Strategy (Policy, Strategy and the Action Plan for development of Information Society in BiH): National ICT Strategy implemented; <u>Indicator:</u> Action Plan for Strategy implementation operational. e-Legislation: Electronic commerce and e-Signature laws prepared and passed by the BH Parliament. Legislation Database Project (LDBP): Develop the structure and coding of laws on all levels; Develop the database of laws for State laws; Develop database of laws for entities gazettes and Brčko District; training of staff in TCs completed.</p> | <p>UNDP – technical and advisory assistance, training. FBH Govt. Head and Cantonal CSAs – full development and implementation participation; trainees; UNDP – technical and advisory assistance, training. State and Entity Govts, sectoral ministries, PAR Coordinator – full development and impl. participation; trainees. UNDP – advisory, facilitation, moderation, training CSTC WG; local training providers – full development and impl. participation; trainees UNDP – advisory, training, technical support</p> <p>A4IS - State Government and in particularly Ministry of Communication and Transport. State Govt & Cabinet of Prime-minister & Ministry of Commun. & Transport</p> <p>Council of Ministers, Ministry of Communication and Transport of BiH, Centers for education of judges and prosecutors.</p> | <p>TRAC 1 Other</p> <p>TRAC 1 Other</p> <p>TRAC 1 Other</p> | <p>125,000 0</p> <p>0 120,000</p> <p>60,000 0</p> <p>170,000</p> <p>210,000</p> | <p>228,000 500,000</p> <p>178,000 220,000</p> <p>50,000 100,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>415,000 264,000</p> | <p>50,000 350,000</p> |
| <p>2.1.2. A comprehensive database for BiH legislation accessible from one point and thought integrated Web portal.</p> | <p>2.1.2. A comprehensive database for BiH legislation accessible from one point and thought integrated Web portal.</p> | <p>2.1.2. A comprehensive database for BiH legislation accessible from one point and thought integrated Web portal.</p> | <p>2.1.2. A comprehensive database for BiH legislation accessible from one point and thought integrated Web portal.</p> | <p>2.1.2. A comprehensive database for BiH legislation accessible from one point and thought integrated Web portal.</p> | <p>2.1.2. A comprehensive database for BiH legislation accessible from one point and thought integrated Web portal.</p> | <p>2.1.2. A comprehensive database for BiH legislation accessible from one point and thought integrated Web portal.</p> | | |

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| <p>2.2. Strengthened capacity of state and entity ministries for management and coordination of investment resources and public investment priority setting, planning, monitoring, and evaluation</p> <p>Govt needs to better articulate needs and priorities. Target: civil servants able to articulate needs and priorities agreed by all. Indicator: increasing trust of IC in national capacity; enhanced information flow between different levels; regular public investment plans (only in 2005)</p> | <p>2.2.1. Capacity of government in designing and implementing public investment budget strengthened.</p> | <p>Aid Coordination/PFM: Strategic technical and policy inputs to streamline the Aid Coordination process from the donor side provided. Change of programme focus towards PFM achieved through design of the new programme supported / funded by a multi-donor alliance, ensuring incorporation of pro-poor dimension into sectoral policies. Data base redesigned to be directly linked to the budget system (data base), ensuring aid to become yet another resource for PIP financing. Indicator: Civil servants in MoF's being systematically trained by local training providers.</p> | <p>State and Entity Govts, MoFs, MTEF team, WB, EC, DFID – full development and implementation participation</p> | <p>TRAC1 Other</p> | <p>0 700,000</p> | <p>50,000 600,000</p> | <p>100,000 500,000</p> | <p>100,000 500,000</p> |
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| <p>2.3. Strengthened justice system with a view to reconciliation (transitional justice). Mechanisms of transitional justice essential precondition for reconciliation advocated.</p> <p>Base Line: First national mechanism in the region for trialing of war crimes cases. Weak advocacy for transitional justice and lack of consensus and vision.</p> <p>Indicator: Successful trialing of war crimes cases in BiH by the newly established war crimes chamber ongoing. Raise of confidence in transitional justice mechanisms.</p> | <p>2.3.1. Trialing of war crimes cases in BiH conducted by the legal professionals working in the WCC system.</p> | <p>WCC: Capacity of War Crimes Chambers in BiH built. Indicator: Capacity of court officials in BiH developed, judges, prosecutors, investigators and defense lawyers trained to undertake trialing of war crime cases in BiH. Law faculties updated about the legislation related to war crimes and witness protection issues. Public awareness raised about the WCC. Furniture/Equipment provided to the main and 4 small courtrooms</p> <p>TJ: Feasibility assessed and options identified for a transitional justice strategy in BiH; indicator: Constituency built for reconciliation and transitional justice.</p> | <p>Closely coordinated with OHR. Implemented together with Court of BiH and BiH Prosecutors office and state Ministry of Justice.</p> | <p>TRAC Other</p> | <p>0 250,000</p> |
| <p>2.4. Increased access to justice for the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Base Line: Reform of Minor Offense Court (MOC) system ongoing; Law in draft stage and no capacity among judges. System of legal remedies to complex; No Legal aid law at state level.</p> <p>Indicator: MOC system takes on new responsibilities in line with the reform; A2J advocated and system improved.</p> | <p>2.4.1. Better access to justice ensured for the population at large specially focusing on vulnerable groups.</p> | <p>A2J: Access to Justice programme conceptualized especially focusing on disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>MOC: Build capacity of legal professionals working in the Minor Offense Court structure in BiH based on the new MO legislation. Indicator: The professionals trained in the new MOC legislation 350 MOC judges, international standards and legal obligations and mediation.</p> | <p>Implemented together with entities Judicial & Prosecutorial Training Centers & Associations of MOC judges in RS & FBiH.</p> | <p>TRAC Other</p> | <p>0 250,000 50,000</p> |
| <p>2.5. Strengthened capacity of state to mainstream gender at policy level.</p> <p>Base Line: State ministries lack sufficient capacity to incorporate gender into policy processes.</p> <p>Indicator: Criteria set for budget allocations, donor support; development of strategic national frameworks for Gender.</p> | <p>2.5.1. Implementation of gender laws fully institutionalized and knowledge sharing expanded towards SCG.</p> | <p>Gender: 1. Strengthened institutionalization of gender in BiH; Indicator: Functional and operational State level Gender Agency by the end of 2005; Increased capacity of the Entity-level Gender Centers to pursue the implementation of Law on Gender Equality by mid 2005; 2. Gender analysis carried out at regional level, capacity built and Regional Network developed in the course of 2005 and up to the end of 2007; Indicator: regional meetings and conference held. 3. Collaboration between State level GA and GC and CSOs institutionalized by 2006; indicator: MOU signed. 4. Methodologies developed and monitoring mechanisms fully in place for the implementation of the gender law – end of 2006; Indicators: booklets and manuals prepared. 5. Gender trainers trained: fm 2005 through 2007; indicators: Series of training-for-trainers carried out.</p> | <p>Basic working structure established in 2004 fully operational by mid 2005; Management Team (representatives from the Min. of H Rand Refugees, CoM, Entity-level Gender Centers and UNDP Gender Project) and Steering Board (representatives from the Mo HRR, Directorate for Euro. Integra., Gender Agency/ GA, Gender Centers/GC, CSO representative, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOHCHR, UNIFEM and ILO)</p> | <p>TRAC Other</p> | <p>0 250,000 48,000 920,000</p> |

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| <p>3. MDG country reporting and poverty monitoring (MYFF S.L. 1.1)</p> | <p>3.1. Increased govt capacity to strategise, analyse, advocate sustainable development and equitable growth. UNDP supports national HDR Reports, EWS, MDGs, CSOs. Baseline: National institutions produce data, analysis & reports; CSOs advocate issues, focus on national priorities Indicator: increasing independent national capacity for socio-economic analysis</p> | <p>3.1.1. Academic and Research Network established with the fully functioning independent national Think Tank as a partner to Govt's EPPU</p> | <p>MDG monitoring strengthened through partnership between EPPU and UNDP; Indicator: 1st MDG update report launched in January 2005; regular MDG updates on annual basis launched by EPPU and UNDP – 2006- 2009. NHDR: Policy recommendations with regard to local governance as per NHDRs mainstreamed at policy level; 1 thematic NHDRs published (see s.l. 2.6.) IN 2005, 2006 NHDR process initiated, theme identified and ToR completed. Indicator: 4 thematic NHDRs published on annual basis. Independent Think Tank: established in mid 2005, fully operational early 2006; Hand over of UNDP's EWS, NHDRs to the Think Tank in 2007; fully self sustaining TT by 2008 EWS quarterly reports produced, quality and methodology improved; Indicator: 2 special reports issued on Transitional Justice and Macro Economics in 2005. EWS qt. & annual prepared. Census: Consensus among International Community on holding census facilitated. Indicator: Feasibility study initiated. Labour Force Survey: LFS papered and conducted in 2005 with Statistical Institutes. Indicator: Date base established. PPP: Significant number of private sector partners mobilized for global compact network and capacity built accordingly.</p> | | <p>TRAC Other TRAC Other Other</p> | <p>56,000 130,000 300,000 60,000 98,000 100,000 100,000 680,000 50,000</p> | <p>0 0 100,000</p> | <p>0</p> |
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| <p>4. Small arms reduction, disarmament and demobilization (MYFF S.L. 4.3); Mine action (S.L. 4.4); Frameworks and strategies for sustainable environment (S.L. 3.1)</p> | <p>4.1. Strengthened capacity of government for planning and implementing mine clearance and collection and destruction of small arms (SA) Base Line: At least half a million small arms in the hands of population, unstable government stocks. Indicator: 4 mil. square meters cleared of mines; military stocks identified; surplus small arms in military possession destroyed</p> | <p>4.1.1. Government capacity established to undertake SALW destruction and destruction of surplus SALW and ammunition stock ongoing;</p> <p>4.1.2. Land that is of significance for economic development cleared from mines</p> | <p>Small Arms: 2005: 1. SALW Coordination Board established and operationalised. Indicator: government undertaking initiatives on SALW matters. 2. SALW destruction activities commenced; ammunition destruction commenced. Indicator: 70% of SALW stock destroyed, initial allocations from ammunition surplus stock destroyed. 3. Population sensitized to danger of SALW possession and need for surrender. Indicator: awareness raising campaign implemented and SALW return rates sustained; 4. Government provided policy support to assume increased leadership on SALW matters. Indicator: National Strategy for SALW control developed; 2006: 5. Surplus SALW stock destroyed; surplus ammunition destruction process underway. Indicator: SALW surplus stock destroyed and annual destruction targets being met for the elimination of all surplus ammunition by 2012. 6. Government provided institutional development assistance to improve work on SALW issues. Indicator: Increased number of policies and law relating to SALW control. Mine Action: 2005: 1. Consensus among government reached on upper management reform needs and reform process completed. Indicator: Demining Law revised; 2. Tenders Office established. BHMACE supported through T.A. and funding of its ops. Indicator: BHMACE ops. proceeding in an unimpeded manner; 2005-2008: 3. Assistance provided in operation of Joint Demining Unit (JDU). Indicator: JDU operational capacity enhanced through material assistance agreed with UNDP (through appropriate channels) on an annual basis. 4. BHMACE supported, on a reducing basis, through TA and funding of its ops. Indicator: Mine action proceeding in an unimpeded manner under BHMACE control. 5. Areas of significance for socio-economic development cleared from mines. Indicator: Up to 1 million m2 of mine contaminated land cleared annually with funds sourced through UNDP.</p> | <p>Min. of Sec. (policy issues & weapons collection-UNDP provides resources, guida. & management); SALW Coordination Board (policy and legislation, project implementation-UNDP provides resources, leadership, guidance); State and entity Ministries of Defence (SALW & Ammunition destruction matters-UNDP provides leadership, manag.); MoFA (measures to impl. & uphold internat. obligations on SALW-UNDP provides expertise, guidance); OSCE (coordination on policy and initiatives-UNDP provides coordination & guidance); OHR (SALW legislation-UNDP provides advice & guidance); EUFOR (SALW and Ammunition destr. arms shipments, arms monitor.-UNDP provides leadership, management); MA; MoCA, Demining Commission, BHMACE (institutional devel-UNDP provid resources & expertise); MoD, EUFOR (formation of joint demining unit); BoD (funding for mine action-UNDP co-chairs BoD with Govt)</p> | <p>TRAK Other</p> | <p>42,000 150,000</p> | <p>1,100,000</p> | <p>2,200,000 3,000,000 1,400,000</p> |
| <p>4.2. Strengthened national capacity in sustainable environmental management. Base Line: Lack of coherent management and policies in the environment sector in BiH. Indicator: Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC developed and Kyoto Protocol ratified; Environmental State Agency established. National GEF structure improved and operational.</p> | <p>4.1.1. National capacity developed in impl. MEAs, especially in meeting BiH obligations to UNFCCC;</p> <p>4.1.2. National capacity developed in fields of EE, sustainable energy services, bio diversity conservation and sustainable land management</p> | <p>Implementation of UNFCCC: Capacity developed in implementing UNFCCC and mechanisms related to Kyoto Protocol from 2004 to 2007. Indicator: INC Self-assessment for INC completed/proposal submitted to GEF. INC developed and Kyoto Protocol ratified in BiH</p> <p>Energy Efficiency Housing Pilot project implemented: Capacity developed in EEH and assessment made of potential renewable energy sources in BiH (2005 and 2006). Indicator: no. of municipal officials trained and buildings reconstructed. Project proposal on Renewable Energy developed and submitted to GEF or other donor.</p> <p>GEF projects developed and implemented: National capacity developed on bio-diversity and land degradation from 2005 to 2007. Indicator: GEF PDF A & medium size project for Livansko polje and GEF PDF A & medium size project for Land degradation developed and submitted to GEF.</p> | <p>Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Ministry of Physical Plan., Civil Engineering & Ecology (RS), Institute of for Urbanism of the RS. -Municipalities and private companies in FBiH and RS. MoFTER, MoPCEE (RS), relevant Ministries at entity level and cantonal level, and relevant municipalities and NGOs -MoFTER, MoPPE of FBiH, Govt of Canton 10, FBiH and relevant municipalities and NGOs; Relevant Ministries and Educational system in BiH; Canton of Sarajevo, UNV</p> | <p>TRAK Other</p> | <p>50,000</p> | <p>200,000 100,000</p> | <p>15,000 1,230,000</p> | |