

United Nations  Ujedinjene nacije

*United Nations Development
Assistance Framework for
Bosnia and Herzegovina
2005 - 2008.*

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
2005 - 2008**

*Sarajevo
September 2004*



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	3
MAP OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	5
BIH FACTS AND FIGURES	6
UN COUNTRY TEAM IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	7
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
1. INTRODUCTION	11
2. UNDAF RESULTS	14
2.1. CURRENT BIH CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES.....	14
2.2. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS), THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER (PRSP) AND THE ROAD TO EUROPE	17
2.3. UNDAF OUTCOMES	17
2.3.1. GOVERNANCE.....	18
2.3.2. SOCIAL PROTECTION, EDUCATION AND HEALTH.....	20
2.3.3. HUMAN SECURITY.....	21
3. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	23
4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	24
4.1. IMPLEMENTATION	24
4.2. COORDINATION	24
5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	25
5.1. MONITORING.....	25
5.2. EVALUATION	25
6. ANNEXES	26
6.1. UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX (2005-2008).....	26
6.2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS	38



ABBREVIATIONS

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BHCD	Bosnia and Herzegovina Commission for De-mining
BHMAC	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre
BHWI	Bosnia and Herzegovina Women's Initiative
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction Development and Stabilisation in the Balkans
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCS	Common Country Study
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
CID	Clinic for Infectious Diseases
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPC	Commission for Real Property Claims of Refugees and DPs
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DALY	Disability-Adjusted Life Years'
DEM	Deutsche Mark
DGO	United Nations Development Group Office
DPA	Dayton Peace Agreement
DU	depleted uranium
DZ	Dom zdravlja
EC	European Commission
EMAC	Entity-level Mine Action Centre
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFAP	General Framework Agreement for Peace
HR	Croatia
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	internally displaced persons
IDU	injecting drug use
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFS	International Forum Solidarity
IJC	International Judicial Commission
IPH	Institutes of Public Health
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	infant mortality rate
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPTF	International Police Task Force
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KM	Convertible Mark



LAB	Local Advisory Board
LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Survey
MAB	Municipal Advisory Board
MCH	Maternal and child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHR	Office of the High Representative
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PHARE EU	European Union Assistance Programme for Central Europe
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIC	Peace Implementation Council
PIP	Projekt izgradnje povjerenja (Youth Confidence Building Project)
PLIP	Property Legislation Implementation Plan
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RS	Republika Srpska
SEE	South-eastern Europe
SFOR	Stabilization Force (NATO)
S&M	Serbia and Montenegro
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STOP	Special Trafficking Operation Programme
TA	Temporary Admission
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICTY	United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
UNMAC	United Nations Mine Action Centre
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia Herzegovina
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USD	United States Dollar
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VAT	Value Added Tax
ILO	International Labour Organization
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



MAP OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA





BIH FACTS AND FIGURES

Basic data (2002 unless otherwise stated)

Population (estimate)	3.8 million		
Population density	74,2 inhabitants/km ²		
Population profile by sex (%, 2000)	female 50,4	male 49.6	
Child population (under 18) (LSMS 2001)	867.632 (22,8%)		
Life expectancy (years)	average 73	76 for women	71 for men
GDP per capita	US\$ 1.263		
Vital statistics (rates per thousand)	birth rate 9,9	mortality 8,0	natural growth 1,9
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18		
Underweight (% mod&severe, 2000)	4		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births, 2001)	5		
Mortality of children under 5 per 1,000 (2001)	10,3		
One year olds immunized against DPT3 (%)	80		
One year olds immunized against measles (%)	89		
Child work (%, 5-14 year olds, 2000)	11		
Primary school attendance (%, 2000 UNICEF MICS)	male 94	female 95	
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%, 2000 UNICEF MICS)	99		
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%, 2001)	< 0,1		
Share in labour market (%, 2000)	female 34	male 66	
Percentage of de-mined fields, (2002)	6,12		
Total debt/GDP (%, 2001)	54,4		
% of population connected to water supply system	53		
BiH Refugees in SEE, end-2003 (UNHCR)	103.500		
BiH refugees outside SEE ¹ , end 2003 (UNHCR)	40.000		
Displaced Persons (DPs) in BiH, end-2003 (UNHCR)	327.000		
Total Returnees (1995-2003) (UNHCR)	985.000		
Refugees in BiH, mainly from S&M and HR (UNHCR)	22.600		

¹ BiH refugees in host countries outside the region, mainly in European Union member states, and still in need of durable solution



UN COUNTRY TEAM IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

RC	Mr. Jens Toyberg-Frandzen, Resident Coordinator
FAO	Mr. Riccardo Biancalani, Chief Technical Advisor
ICAO	Mr. Richard Allison, Project Coordinator
ILO	Ms. Lejla Tanovic, National Correspondent
IMF	Mr. John Norregaard, Resident Representative
IOM	Ms. Regina Boucault, Chief of Mission
UNDP	Mr. Jens Toyberg-Frandzen, Resident Representative
UNESCO	Mr. Sinisa Sesum, National Project Officer
UNFPA	Ms. Zeljka Mudrovic, Assistant Representative
UNHCR	Mr. Udo Janz, Representative
UNICEF	Ms. Helena Eversole, Representative
UNICTY	Mr. Jan Van Hecke, Head of Mission
UNOHCHR	Ms. Madeleine Rees, Head of Office
UNV	Mr. Nicola Tiezzi, Programme Officer
WHO	Mr. Haris Hajrulahovic, Liaison Officer
World Bank	Mr. Dirk Reinermann, Resident Representative



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), and in particular the UN agencies that are required to harmonise their programming cycles, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA have worked closely over the past 18 months to implement the UN Secretary General's reform calls for greater collaboration and cooperation at country level in the form of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process.

After extensive consultations with Government, other national and international partners, the UNDAF identifies three key Outcomes that will guide UNCT activity in the period 2005-2008 and in particular the interventions of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA.

The UNDAF Outcomes are:

- a) Strengthened accountability and responsiveness of Government to pro-active citizens;
- b) Improved access to and quality of basic education, health and social protection services; and,
- c) Improved Government and local community management of mine action, including mine risk education (MRE) and Mine Victim assistance (MVA), and small arms and light weapons (SALW) at national and local level.

The UNCT believes that the clarity of the Outcomes to be pursued will make it far easier for the respective UN agencies to develop complementary and joint programming both between themselves and with other partners, which will, in turn, optimise the use of the technical, human and financial resources available to the UN to support the challenges of post war BiH. The country currently faces a complicated political and economic transition as well as the consolidation of peace and the beginning of a demanding road of accession to the European Union.

However, all of these challenges are taking place against a background of dropping donor assistance and widespread poverty, which requires clear priority setting and maximised use of international and national funds to successfully manage BiH's transition process.

Clarity of UN interventions over the years to come in supporting the country's transition should hopefully also foster and contribute to improved strategic support from the international community around clear priorities.

In formulating this strategic framework for the UN activities, the UNCT took into particular account the BiH specific MDG challenges and objectives that the country needs to meet by 2015 as well as the provisions of the BiH Medium Term Development Strategy - PRSP (2004-2007) and the demands of the feasibility study as a prelude for opening of discussions between the European Union and BiH on accession.



The UNDAF also contains:

- Estimated Resource Requirement;
- Management and Coordination Arrangements;
- Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements; and
- UNDAF Matrix that summarises the various interventions of the UN agencies and the corresponding agency country programme outcomes;
- Matrix summarising human rights and BiH policy frameworks.

Lastly and importantly, the current UNDAF is developed within the Human Rights Based Approach to Development and all UN interventions will contribute to the capacity development of government and responsible non-state actors to ensure the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights in BiH, as well as to the capacity development of the civil society to claim their rights.



SIGNATURE PAGE

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 2005-2008


This UNDAF has been prepared by the United Nations Country Team in Bosnia and Herzegovina in consultation with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other partners, with the aim of improving the lives of the people of BiH, and particularly the most vulnerable.

Three main goals have been identified that will set the direction and scope of action of UN system development assistance in the next four years. These are:

- strengthened accountability and responsiveness of Government towards pro-active citizens;
- improved access to and quality of basic education, health and social protection services; and
- improved Government and local community management of mine action, including mine risk education and Mine victim Assistance and small arms and light weapons at national and local levels.


By signing hereunder the participating parties endorse the UNDAF and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfillment of its goals.

Council of Ministers of BiH:



H. E. Mr. Adnan Terzić
Chairman

United Nations:



Mr. Jens Toyberg-Frandzen
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
UNFPA Representative



Ms. Helena Eversole
UNICEF Representative

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
June 2005



1. INTRODUCTION

Global

The UNDAF was launched in 1997 as an integral and important part of the UN Secretary-General's plans for reform of the organisation. The main aim of the UNDAF is to ensure complementarity of activities at the country level around key human rights and development objectives in order to optimise the technical and financial resources available to the UN System.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The formulation of an UNDAF by the UNCT in BiH reflects the need to harmonise programme cycles and improve programme collaboration. Although the formulation of the UNDAF has involved the whole UNCT and reflects common concerns, the process is spearheaded by the DGO Executive Committee agencies, present in BiH, that are required to harmonise their country programme cycles, namely UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP. Participating agencies agreed that the UNDAF and country programmes for BiH should run for a four year period 2005-2008 instead of the usual five, given the continuing transition in the country.

In this, the DGO agencies and the UNCT were guided by two major concerns. Firstly, it is clear that BiH is now characterised by the challenges of transition. The overwhelming humanitarian emergency context that characterised the country for the most part of the nineties has subsided, calling for new, longer-term programmes of capacity-building and technical assistance.

Secondly, there was a shared feeling amongst the UNCT that only collaborative and complimentary efforts around a clear strategic plan of support to the country's complicated and difficult post-war political, social and economic transition would ensure maximising the assistance from the UN agencies. The latter is deemed even more important given the sharp falls expected in international assistance.

The current UNDAF therefore articulates the major challenges for BiH, the key-agreed-upon priority areas for UN support and articulates the roles and responsibilities of the DGO agencies in particular, around three key Outcomes, namely:

- Strengthened accountability and responsiveness of Government to pro-active citizens;
- Improved access to and quality of basic education, health and social protection services;
- Improved Government and local community management of mine action, including mine risk education and mine victim assistance, and small arms and light weapons at national and national levels.

Human Rights Based Approach

In May 2003, UN agencies adopted a common understanding for a human rights based approach to the development cooperation and development programming of UN agencies:



1. All programmes of development co-operation, policies and technical assistance should further the realisation of human rights as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments;
2. Human rights standards contained in, and principles derived from, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, guide all development cooperation and programming in all sectors and all phases of the programming and development cooperation; and
3. Development cooperation contributes to the development of the capacities of 'duty-bearer' to meet their obligations and/or of 'rights-holders' to claim their rights.

The UN agencies agreed that the BiH UNDAF should be premised on the human rights based approach to development as the common basis for all activities. In addition, Gender, Youth, Children and the Environment were identified as key issues for mainstreaming across the three UNDAF Outcomes.

operations in BiH. The Country Common Study (CCS) led by the UN Resident Coordinator in 2001 reflected the first attempt of the UN agencies to develop a shared vision on the major problems and challenges facing BiH as it became clear that the overwhelmingly humanitarian context was giving way to stability and challenges more akin to transition.

In 2003, in order to further strengthen and highlight the relevance and role of the UN in BiH, the UNCT embarked on the formulation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA). The process received an important boost in July 2003 with an UNDAF prioritisation workshop that included representatives from Government, civil society, various UN agencies and other international Organisations such as OSCE. The workshop assisted in sharpening the role of the UN in BiH and identifying synergies and complementarities with other important development actors.

The three-day workshop ended with a presentation of the conclusions to two of BiH's State-level Minister

Human Rights and Development - The Human Rights Based Approach

After World War II and with the establishment of the UN and adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the idea that the main objective of development should be human well-being became more acceptable. The key to such development was faster **economic growth**.

In the 1970's and 1980's, **basic needs approaches** were promoted as a reaction to the failures of growth theories: 1) increased income of the poor through labour-intensive production, 2) public services to reduce poverty, and 3) participation. In most countries, however, only the second strategy was adopted. This resulted in many poor countries finding themselves in a situation where external aid financed public services.

In 1990, a new vision of **human development** started to be promoted by UNDP: development is economic growth and human development; one is not simply a function of the other, they are both related in a complex manner. UNDP defined human development by three components: 1) capability to be well nourished and healthy, 2) capability for healthy reproduction, and 3) capability to be educated and knowledgeable. Human development was defined in a large sense as enlarging people's choices and went beyond purely economic factors, taking into account political arrangements (including role of pressure groups and the media). The economic, basic-needs and human development approaches have relied upon "Plans of Action" and Declarations to set the 'normative' framework for development agendas, which was based on a 'promise' that a signatory government was making to the concerned population group.

In contrast, **human rights based approach** derives its normative framework from binding obligations arising from state ratifying international conventions. Accountability is central. Human rights provide the agreed normative standards that have to be complied with and which can be claimed against identifiable duty bearers.

Nothing is more important in consolidating a strong multi-ethnic democratic system of Government in BiH than ensuring that the human rights of all people in BiH are protected, respected and fulfilled by the BiH government, including with support from the international organisations, in order to avoid discrimination on any basis, social exclusion of marginalised and disadvantaged groups.

UNDAF Process

The current UNDAF document reflects the common experience of the DGO Executive Committee agencies and the wider UNCT over nearly a decade of

Kebo (Human Rights and Refugees) and Minister Halilovic (Civil Affairs).

Working Groups were established around the three key areas of cooperation involving other UNCT agencies, non-UN partners, and Government and NGOs to refine the Outcomes, the respective analysis, areas of interventions and roles of relevant partners.

The current UNDAF has also benefited from comments and contributions from non-resident UN agencies.



During 2004, the DGO Executive Committee agencies in consultation with the other UNCT agencies identified the new working group mechanisms and concrete monitoring and evaluation arrangements to be in place by January 2005 to support effective UNDAF implementation.



2. UNDAF RESULTS

2.1. Current BiH Context and Development Challenges

The UNDAF is premised on the analysis in the CCA on the major challenges and difficulties facing post-war BiH. The country 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 NATO security structures.

BiH has made important strides since the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement in December 1995 across all spheres of national activity. The country's macro-economic stability has been maintained, inflation is less than 1%, and the growth rate is an estimated 5 percent (2003). Domestic reserves have risen more than 15-fold since 1997 while foreign direct investment increased by 70% in 2002 to \$241 million. The currency is stable and the banking sector is seen as a model in the region. Agreement has been reached on a single economic space, unified customs, and value-added tax. Remittances account for some 15% of BDP and significantly bolster the economy and prevent wider levels of poverty. According to UNDP EWS reports, a growing number of people in all ethnic groups now see their future linked to the state of BiH and a recent Defence reform has established a State-level Ministry for Defence along with a unified chain of command for the country's previously three armies. This is crucial to membership of NATO's "Partnership for Peace".

Transition, vulnerability and social exclusion. Outstanding challenges, however, remain and are related to the vulnerability and social exclusion of disadvantaged groups from full participation in and benefit from the process of transition.

Like other transition countries, while the macro-economic indicators are fairly good and encouraging, BiH has a growing economy but also widespread poverty and social hardship. Despite signs of renewed economic growth and reduced inflation, gross national per capita income is around the 1990 level of \$1,263. The latter figure is of course hard to determine, as the exact population of BiH remains unclear. A lower population than the estimated 3.6 million would lead to an estimated per capita income of around USD 2,000.

Jobs and equitable growth are pivotal. Unemployment estimates range from 16% to 44% depending on methodologies but could worsen as privatisation accelerates. Popular perceptions of the economy and Government are pessimistic and fuel anxiety. Discontent has led to increased strikes and protests and could worsen leading to instability.

Poverty is also exacerbated by discrimination, and many of the poor and vulnerable are from groups who experience discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, political affiliation, age, status as internally displaced persons (IDPs) or returnees, their residence in rural areas, gender or disability or being a pensioner. Some 20% of the population is



estimated to live below the poverty line with the Serb population most affected and is also leading to an Entity poverty gap. Over 30% of the poor are under 18 years of age. Middle-aged workers that will be unemployed as a consequence of wider privatisation are also set to swell the ranks of the poor. Almost three quarters of young people would leave the country if they could mostly in search of work.² Poverty in the country is also strongly characterised by a regional dimension with poverty levels in the RS consistently higher than the rest of BiH as shown by the UNDP EWS in the period 1999-2004.

UNHCR figures indicate that close to one million of the 2.2 million BiH inhabitants forced to be internally displaced or refugees during the war have returned to their areas of origin. Another 300,000 to 400,000 people are estimated to be still in need of a durable solution to their displacement situation. Today, it is acknowledged that the right to return of these people requires tailor-made support but a durable solution is only possible through successful community-wide development processes. While the international community has supported the right to return as a cornerstone of the Dayton peace process, other forms of durable solutions, such as local integration, have not been pursued as vigorously. Moreover, closely linked to the latter, while the right to return has been enshrined in the peace process, there has been no discussion on support for "the right to stay" to assist those that do not wish to return to areas of origin.

Although both men and women have suffered as a consequence of the war, gender inequalities have actually worsened in terms of women having lower representation in Government than before and very low representation in the executive positions within the private sector. Women make up only 37% of the workforce, which is the lowest in South-East Europe.³ Discrimination is also manifest in the prevalence of and inadequate response to domestic and sexual violence and abuse.

Social exclusion prevents citizens from fully contributing to and participating in society by limiting their civil, political and social rights. In BiH, post-war aid addressed the humanitarian and developmental needs of various groups, but it did not effectively tackle discrimination and social exclusion. This is also reflected in the general **lack of data** disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age and social status, or information on living standards and the quality of

life. The absence of up-to-date population data - the last national population census dates from 1991, prior to ethnic cleansing and displacement - renders most national-level data incomplete or inadequate

In this context, the CCA identified the main challenges to be: weak governance, decreasing access to and quality of basic education and health services, inadequate social protection, continued risk posed by over 1 million landmines and unexploded ordnance and poor environmental protection.

Weak governance

The country's Government structure, which stems from the Dayton Peace Agreement, remains cumbersome and expensive, eating up some 54% of GDP. As the UNDP EWS system has repeatedly shown, confidence in Government is low and there is a widespread popular belief in high levels of corruption in Government structures. At the crux of the matter, ten years after Dayton there is a pressing need for BiH citizens to discuss and define a new and workable liberal democratic, multi-ethnic Government structure. Despite the various levels of Government and their claims to represent the relevant ethnic group, it is interesting to note that that over 70% of the group polled during a Governance perception survey felt they had no input into policy-making.⁴

Since 2000, the BiH Government has adopted a number of frameworks and action plans (on child rights, combating human trafficking, mine action, HIV/AIDS, poverty reduction, gender equality, and primary and secondary education) relevant to the promotion of children's and women's rights. But the divergence of policies and practices resulting from the political and administrative fragmentation restricts their implementation. Basic and social services continue to be delivered in an uneven manner, a development reinforced by the absence of effective equalization of standards and mechanisms to supplement services in poorer regions with central-level funding. The inefficiencies and even contradictions that come from the current Government structure affect all sectors of national activity.

Civil society, in its widest sense, ranging from CSOs and NGOs, to religious associations to trade unions also remains weak as an advocacy tool for citizens, as there is little experience or tradition of independently advocating for interest group issues in the official policy-making process. The disadvantaged and

² See UNDP BiH (2001) *Youth report* and UN BiH (2003) *Youth in BiH - Are you part of the problem or are you part of the solution*

³ UNDP (2003), *Human Development Report: Millennium Development Goals in B&H*.

⁴ UNDP (April 2003), *Good Governance Survey - Bosnia and Herzegovina. Perceptions of public administration practices and service delivery, as expressed by citizens, business representatives and civil servants, Governance Reform Programme*.



socially excluded have no lobby and are largely invisible.

Decreasing access and quality of basic health, education and social protection services. The general welfare of the population and especially of the most disadvantaged and socially excluded has also been worsened as a consequence of deteriorating quality and access to basic social services. This results from the fragmentation and proliferation of Government structures leading to expensive and inefficient arrangements that and drain already limited budgets.

Educational opportunities are uneven, depending on ethnicity and the wealth of Cantons. On average, primary-school enrolment rate is high at 94%, but only 33% for Roma children. In rural communities, on average, children attend school for two years less than in urban areas. Children with special needs are often excluded. Distinct education systems in the entities promote ethnic separation. An increased number of minority returnee children are attending school in their place of return following the adoption of the Interim Agreement on Accommodation of Special Needs and Rights of Returnee Children in 2002. Yet, bussing of returnee children outside school catchment areas continues. The ratio of boys to girls in education is mostly equal, but girls are still discriminated against, in particular returnee girls whose families face dire economic hardship, and in rural areas where girls face cultural and economic barriers to schooling.

Low fertility, and as a result, declining growth and ageing of the population in the country in recent years, created serious concern about the demographic changes in BiH, accentuated by mass migration within and out of the country. The decline in the size of the population will continue in the years to come if the trends in birth and mortality rates and the level of migration remain the same.

Reproductive health is also a cause of concern. Many women rely on abortion as a method of fertility regulation. Low contraceptive prevalence results from a lack of information on the benefits of family planning, and a lack of availability and accessibility of contraceptives. Other reasons for low prevalence rates of effective contraception include: misinformation and rumours on the side effects of modern contraceptives, a prioritization of ethnic identity values over gender equality, discrimination versus human rights, lack of information about the benefits of contraception; a lack of a standardized systematic infra-

structure that can refer persons in need of outpatient health services, and lack of training for health professional and service providers on family planning and reproductive health. A rapid increase in sexually transmitted infections may mean increased transmission of HIV/AIDS - without a functioning surveillance system in place, figures are not accurate. Finally, the migration patterns of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), rapid spread of drug abuse and addiction, prevalence of poverty and domestic violence, and proliferation of commercial sex and human trafficking in recent years have increased the infection rates of STDs, most certainly including HIV, compounding reduced accessibility of health care services to all persons. While reported prevalence rates for HIV/AIDS are low, a hidden epidemic may be masked among vulnerable and socially stigmatized groups. UNICEF research indicates that high-risk behaviour continues among drug users, men having sex with men and sex workers.⁵ All of these factors have posed a serious threat to the reproductive and sexual health of the population, especially among young people.

The extent to which youth, women, and other vulnerable groups suffer from violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, and discrimination is not systematically monitored, but what data is available suggests such victimization is common and widespread. Additionally, further, data on reproductive health, including the number of abortions, contraceptive use, knowledge, prevention measures used, are limited and suggest that there is large demand for quality measurement, recording, and evaluation of demographics, service provision, and the quality of health of those living in BiH.

The under-five mortality rate of 18 per 1,000 live births is close to the Western European average, but there are concerns about underreporting. One fifth of children are not fully vaccinated. Only approximately 5% of infants aged 0-3 months are exclusively breastfed. Opportunities for early childhood educational development are limited, particularly in rural areas and among minority populations. Some 90% of Roma have no health insurance, effectively excluding them from access to health care. Despite recent inter-entity agreements on health and education, an estimated 50% of IDPs and returnees still pay for their healthcare.⁶ Discriminatory practices and prejudice of HIV/AIDS, mental illness, disability and drug users are prevalent among communities and professionals, reducing the quality of services and discouraging access. Health workers routinely and

⁵ UNICEF (August 2002), *Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV/AIDS among Especially Vulnerable Young People in South Eastern Europe*.

⁶ WHO and UNDP (July 2002), *Health Care in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Pauper in Prince's Clothing. A report on the inequity of health care for citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, p. 11



illegally demand payment prior to examination.

As a result of the legacy of war and the poverty and displacement that followed, a weak social welfare system is neither adequately financed nor equipped to face the growing demands from those seeking assistance. Social welfare is currently a patchy network of family support, state social welfare systems, NGOs and community-based initiatives. Problems that have emerged since the end of the war, such as domestic violence, abuse and trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation further increase the number of people who need support from the system. Approximately 3,500 children live in public care, either in under-funded residential care institutions or with foster parents who receive little support to provide adequate care.⁷ Over 100 cases of child trafficking have been registered since 1999, but the real number is assumed to be much higher. Response mechanisms, however, remain ineffective.⁸

Landmines continue to be a major challenge to human lives and economic development. BiH continues to be the most mined-country in Europe. Over 1 million landmines, mostly anti-personnel, and many types of unexploded ordnance (UXO) still affect some 2,600 communities, placing an estimated 100,000 people at high risk of landmine accidents and restricting access to services and development. A total of 18,145 minefields have been recorded, however it is estimated that the likely number is probably as high as 30,000. The number of UXO has been estimated at 2 million. The large number of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in BiH is a sad legacy of the war. During the past four years, SFOR has collected over 23,000 pieces of SALW throughout the country and those efforts are continuing. In addition to widespread holding of arms by the civilian population, the unsafe storage of arms and UXOs by the Entity armies further exposes the civilian population to increased risks. The problem of SALW in BiH is exasperated by a 'gun-culture'.

Poor environmental protection is a result of the lack of environmental policy, legislation and its implementation, poor public participation and unsustainable rural and urban development. These problems are very much interlinked. Poor waste and rubbish collection, inadequate water and waste treatment systems, and various pollution hazards result in serious environmental health problems.

To these challenges must be added the **declining international support** and the fact that aid fell from a high of \$750 million/year to approximately \$270 million in 2004. Donor fatigue is thus a problem not just

for the economy, as it goes through a difficult transition, but more importantly to support the country as it embarks on tackling crucial issues linked to laying the basis for long-term development and the consolidation of peace. In essence, BiH needs continued support to maximise the investment of the international community to date.

2.2. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the road to Europe

MDGs and PRSP. While BiH does fairly well with regard to the global MDGs targets, it is clear that the country faces certain challenges in particular of governance, poverty, gender inequality, the environment, as well as trade and international assistance. Moreover, although it does relatively well in terms of general average health, education and child mortality indicators, the challenge facing BiH is to restore pre-war levels and improve standards.

The MDGs agenda and the PRSP are closely linked in BiH with the approved PRSP document containing some 70% of MDGs related indicators. The UN agencies are committed to advocating and supporting BiH in meeting the 2015 MDG objectives. The MDG BiH specific data and analysis are major inputs to the Outcomes presented in this UNDAF and in the new Country Programmes for UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA.

MDGs, PRSP and the road to Europe. The UN agencies support the Government's commitment to setting BiH on the road to Europe, which has been another important factor in designing the current UNDAF. A study by UNDP to safeguard synergies between what sometimes appear as three different processes revealed that, despite different timeframes, 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.

Supporting inter-related processes. The three Outcomes seek to support major priorities that are common to the MDG's, PRSP and accession to the European Union.

2.3. UNDAF Outcomes

After carefully assessing the comparative advantages of the UN, the most pressing development challenges and roles of other development partners in BiH since the start of the UNDAF process, the UNCT and the

⁷ UNICEF (2003), *Unaccompanied Children and Children at Risk of Being Institutionalised in Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

⁸ UNICEF and Save the Children Norway (2004), *Child Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina*.



DGO Executive Committee agencies in particular, have focused on three collective Outcomes.

The Outcomes and interventions outlined in this document do not constitute all the activities of the agencies in BiH. They do however represent the major programmatic thrusts of the agencies concerned and the areas and initiatives that will be subject to close, complementary or joint programming.

The hallmark of UN assistance which will underline activities across the three Outcomes is the human rights based approach to development cooperation, including the provision of neutral, impartial technical assistance in supporting Government and non-Government structures human capacities and resources.

2.3.1. GOVERNANCE

Outcome 1 is designed to achieve "**Strengthened accountability and responsiveness of Government to pro-active citizens**".

BiH's current Governance arrangements need to be overhauled as a premise for all other development. Improved, responsible and accountable Government and a greater dialogue between the Government and citizens lies at the centre of achieving the MDGs, consolidating the post war system of democratic, multi-ethnic Government in BiH and in ensuring the capacity of Government to meet its international human rights obligations constitutionally incorporated into BiH law.⁹ BiH has legislation barring overt forms of discrimination, and in some instances has taken affirmative action. In practice, however, institutional bias and discriminatory practices are commonplace and warrant both improved policy frameworks and means for their implementation. State-level policies and laws are often developed and adopted without clear identification of priorities, responsibilities or budgets for their enforcement. There is an absence of appropriate national standards and adequate regulatory frameworks.

In addition to Government fragmentation, modern policy-making practice is limited and undermined by the lack of an independent, professional civil service with a merit-based career management system. Monitoring and enforcement of mechanisms for redress in cases of discrimination and abuse are weak. Hence, improved Governance is a key to ensuring access to and quality provision of all public services.

Civil society remains weak. In many cases, the most

organised face of citizens are NGOs. However, in many cases NGOs lack know-how on advocacy, management and even specialised knowledge on particular issues that they represent. More importantly, the post-war emphasis on civil society seems to have nurtured a large number of NGOs that depend on international funds for their existence, rather than on their constituencies.

There is no enabling environment for participation at the community level, especially for children and young people. Families and schools struggling to provide basic needs rarely promote child participation in teaching, play and recreation. The media contribute to the perpetuation of social exclusion by conveying messages of stereotyping, segregation and distrust of those who are "different". Few media structures provide space for children and young people to discuss social issues.

The major thrust of the UNCT strategy, including UNHCR under this Outcome, is to strengthen the institutional, policy and human capacities of Government at State, Entity and local level as well as that of NGOs, with a view to fostering a more participatory policy-making framework between Government and civil society.

Within this strategic approach, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA will contribute and assist a number of important ongoing BiH processes, namely:

- a) Public Administration reform;
- b) Implementation of the State Plan of Action for Children, the National Strategy on Prevention and Fighting against HIV/AIDS, National Action Plan to combat trafficking in human beings, Gender Equality Law;
- c) Development of state wide BiH policies and national machinery on Youth, Gender and Reproductive health;
- d) Effective PRSP and MDG monitoring;
- e) Improved national capacity for socio-economic research;
- f) Strengthened NGO capacity at national/local level and in particular areas such: youth, women's rights and gender equality, children's rights;
- g) Improved awareness of citizens of their rights.

Key UN interventions and strategic partnerships

In more concrete terms, under this Outcome, UNDP will focus on;

- Building improved municipal-level capacity for community development planning and implementation. UNDP will develop an integrated municipal approach that brings duty-bearers and rights hold-

⁹ See Annex 6.2 (Human Rights and National Policy Frameworks) for list of international conventions ratified by BiH.



ers, 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;

- Assisting the BiH public administration reform process with regard to in particular formulation of strategic approach to civil service reform/training and establishment of the Federation Civil Service Agency as well as judicial training. Assisting and 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 Government performance and sensitivities to the realities of contemporary decision-making, particularly at local level by (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;
- Supporting improved BiH strategic medium-term policy frameworks and institutional capacity for return, youth, gender, ICT, public investment framework and improved management of international assistance.

UNICEF will support the policy makers at state entity and municipal levels to provide leadership in coordinating implementation and monitoring of national policies that affect children's and women's rights to achieve the following key results:

- Increased knowledge of policy and working level government officials and civil servants on CRC and CEDAW monitoring, planning, budgeting, data collection and analysis;
- Harmonisation of regulatory frameworks and the development of minimum standards in child protection, education and health, including guidelines for the prevention of child trafficking, abuse, neglect and domestic violence; guidelines for treatment of children in conflict with the law; guidelines for the promotion of fostering and adoption and the welfare of children in public care;
- Implementation of certification and licensing of teachers and standards for child-centred schools.

UNICEF and UNFPA will jointly focus on:

- Development and implementation of standards and guidelines for youth-friendly health services

- Domestic violence

UNICEF will also focus on civil society, schools and media to enable increased number of children and young people to participate meaningfully in their communities and in monitoring in BiH State Plan of Action for Children through:

- Increase technical and financial capacity of selected NGOs and CSOs to build community capacities to organise and implement projects to promote participation of children in community projects;
- 450 schools to institutionalise child participation through adoption and implementation of child-centred teaching/learning approaches and promotion of life-skills education;
- Improved media capacity with an emphasis on children's programming with involvement of children.

UNHCR will focus on:

- Providing support to BiH authorities, including the State Commission for Refugees and Displaced Persons (SCRDP), in coordination of sustainable return and reintegration as outlined in the Strategy for the Implementation of Annex VII (GFAP);
- Building the capacity of national CSOs (namely Bosnia and Herzegovina Women's Initiative and Vasa Prava Legal Aid Network), to provide legal information, advice and representation to the most vulnerable persons in BiH, including IDPs, returnees, refugees, asylum seekers, single mothers, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, in relation to their civil, social and economic rights, as well as regarding women's issues, rights and empowerment;
- Strengthening the capacity of the State to develop and manage a viable asylum system, including policy, legislation and procedures, in a manner consistent with international standards.

Key partners will be all State levels Ministries, Entity Ministries of Education, Health and Social Welfare, municipal governments, Ombudsman Offices and the Civil Service Agencies. UNOHCHR will be an important partner when it comes to legal/human rights issues and UNV is UNDP's main partner for implementation of all youth-related activities. UNHCR will also be a key strategic partner on all issues pertaining to return whether in terms of policy formulation or on-the-ground assistance; OSCE in relation to coordination of the National Education Reform.

A number of national and international NGOs will also be closely involved such as Save the Children UK, CARE, VSO. The Office of the High Representative the EU and the World Bank will also be close partners.



2.3.2. SOCIAL PROTECTION, EDUCATION AND HEALTH

The UN agencies will jointly seek to ensure **Outcome 2: "Improved access to and quality of basic education, health and social protection services."**

This outcome is designed to support BiH in meeting the right to social protection, education and health of the population guaranteed under BiH law.¹⁰ Support to these sectors also corresponds with the relevant MDGs¹¹ and commitments under the Millennium Declaration.¹²

While this Outcome is designed to support BiH's capacity to deliver on essential public goods and the welfare of the population at large, the focus on social protection also aims to respond to the social hardship and growing social exclusion that results from this phase of the country's political, social and economic transition. Socially disadvantaged groups do not have access to mainstream services and their rights and needs are not respected in the practices of service providers. In particular, UN interventions will aim to strengthen the capacities and motivation of education, health and child protection services providers to reach the most vulnerable children, young people and women.

Two major pillars underline the strategic approach of the UN in this outcome, namely:

- a) Reverse the increasingly unequal access to basic social services and improve their quality;
- b) Develop common strategies that focus on providing increased social protection for vulnerable groups such as children, youth, women and the elderly.

In concrete terms the UN interventions will assist and contribute to important processes already on-going namely:

- a) BiH national education and health reform processes;
- b) Establishment of youth friendly services;
- c) Ensuring and monitoring that basic social services are non-discriminatory and reach the most disadvantaged;

- d) Improved implementation and monitoring of the PRSP, especially regarding the protection of the vulnerable;
- e) Implementation of the National Strategy on Prevention and Fighting against HIV/AIDS, State Plan of Action for Children, Gender Equality Law and National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Key UN interventions and strategic partnerships

UNICEF and UNFPA will collaborate closely to support government and NGOs to provide quality basic social services.

UNICEF will support government and NGO service providers to ensure that provision of basic education and health and child protection services are inclusive, non-discriminatory and child-friendly, reaching the most disadvantaged. The expected key results include:

- All children under five years of age, including members of disadvantaged groups, will be immunized with all basic antigens through a regular and uninterrupted supply of vaccines;
- Ministries of Education will ensure enrolment and monitor access to schools for disadvantaged and socially excluded children;
- Increased number of young people at risk of infection from HIV/AIDS (including injecting drug users and other highly vulnerable groups) will have access to "youth-friendly" government and NGO health care services;
- Ministries of Health will establish parent support groups in selected IDP temporary settlements and Roma communities to improve the early childhood development knowledge and practices of parents from disadvantaged IDP and Roma families;
- Government and NGO professionals responsible for child protection will be able to identify, monitor, refer and provide services for children at risk and children victims of abuse, violence, exploitation and trafficking;

UNFPA's next phase of assistance in the area of reproductive health will be to build on the results achieved in the past three years in youth friendly health services and assist the development of policy on reproductive health. UNFPA will continue at the

¹⁰ See Annex 6.2 (Human Rights and National Policy Frameworks) for list of international conventions ratified by BiH.

¹¹ 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.

¹² The Millennium Declaration commitment to protecting the vulnerable equally recognizes the vulnerability of children and includes specific reference to the ratification and full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Children (CRC) and its optional protocols. Section VI Protecting the Vulnerable, United Nations Millennium Declaration, UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/55/2 (...To encourage the ratification and full implementation of the CRC and its optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.)



government's requests to support the expanding and strengthening of youth friendly health services as a model of good provision of quality reproductive health care services. At the same time, at the policy level the UNFPA will work with the government on the revision of policy documents to reflect the ICPD PoA. More specifically UNFPA will:

- Further develop Peer Education
 - ▶ Print peer education manual and distribute across the country;
 - ▶ Train peer educators, develop theatre techniques in peer education;
 - ▶ Sensitize school heads, curriculum planners, parent associations and specialist teachers;
 - ▶ Develop certification mechanism of peer educators and trainers approved by appropriate government authorities and professional bodies;
 - ▶ Institutionalise the maintenance of Y-PEER website;
 - ▶ Institutionalise peer educator supervision and management;
 - ▶ Develop standard age-appropriate lesson plans;
 - ▶ Establish quality and educational content review mechanism.
- Strengthen Clinic services
 - ▶ Health management information system up-graded to reflect gynaecological conditions, STIs, HIV, mental health, violence, nutritional and eating disorders, communicable and non-communicable disease and data base regularly updated with trend analysis;
 - ▶ Code of conduct and clinical guidelines developed reflecting contemporary findings and scientific models including WHO best practice advice on management of adolescent health;
 - ▶ Orientation and in-service training programme for medical staff in the centres developed;
 - ▶ Voluntary, confidential counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS introduced in all sexual and reproductive health services:
 - ▶ Electronic communication network between the centres, health professionals established;
 - ▶ Control mechanism established in the institutions and developed further through the professional associations of nurses, obstetrician/gynecologists, pediatricians and mental health specialists.
- Integrate youth-friendly health services within health sector reform:
 - ▶ Connecting with the family medicine model, referral mechanisms should be in place including to women's sexual and reproductive health units (Dispanzer za zene) and to an appropriate specialist service for men within the health system.

- ▶ Inter-personal communication and counseling skills (on contraception, post-abortion contraception counselling, STIs including HIV, sexuality) upgraded and further extended to health workers and ancillary staff; incorporated into the existing health system training plan wherever appropriate and linked to education system reform at the appropriate level within the appropriate school professional training.

- Sexuality education within education sector and curriculum reform:

- ▶ Introduced into at least the 7th, 8th and 9th grades of compulsory education; sensitization of managers of teacher training colleges, provision of training of teachers, pedagogical specialists trained in curriculum development from a human sexuality perspective, workshops for the production of teaching and learning materials.

The Entity Ministries of Health, Education and Social Welfare will play a key role in implementation of UNICEF and UNFPA activities. Local NGOs and youth groups in particular will be the main local partners. UNHCR will also play a role in advocating, as well as supporting local NGOs, on issues of access to basic social services, including child protection services, for IDPs, refugees and returnees. Activities will be closely coordinated with WHO, UNVs, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), OSCE, the World Bank and bilateral donors.

2.3.3. HUMAN SECURITY

The joint UNDAF **Outcome 3** is "**Improved Government and local community management of mine action, including mine risk education (MRE) and Mine victim Assistance (MVA) and small arms and light weapons (SALW) at national and local levels.**"

Landmines, UXOs and SALW violate the most basic human rights. 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.¹³ They also constitute a threat to human life, development and livelihoods, particularly in rural areas.

Mine Action and eradicating the problem of small arms and UXOs amongst the public and surplus storage in Entity armies is therefore a national priority also enshrined in the PRSP.

¹³ Section II Peace, security and disarmament, United Nations Millennium Declaration, UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/55/2, p. 2.



Government Management of mine action improved significantly. There is a solid mine action structure in place which has developed a legislative framework and a long term strategy striving for the country free from the effects of mines by 2010. 2003 has also seen increased national funding for mine action even at municipal level. In 2003, OHR officially passed its co-chairmanship of the Board of Donors to the Government that now co-manages this body with UNDP. However, there are still institutional capacity issues, the need to assure effective coordination around clear priorities and, above all insufficient funding levels to reach the objectives of the ten year goal.

National capacity to manage small arms both in terms of their widespread proliferation amongst civilians and UXOs and inadequate storage remains a priority, particularly as SFOR bring their Operation Harvest to a close in mid 2004.

Mine Risk education (MRE) is another key challenge. MRE in BiH has been isolated from mainstream mine action activity such as surveying, marking and clearing and has been the subject of uncoordinated approaches in schools. Similar problems have affected Mine Victim Assistance (MVA). In essence these problems have curbed the potential benefits of both MRE and MVA in dealing with the threat from mines, small arms and UXOs at the community level.

In order to achieve this Outcome UNDP and UNICEF will collaborate closely to foster:

- Increased Government capacity for mine action to meet the goals the ten year Mine Action Strategy, including integration of mine-risk education and mine victim assistance into mine action at the national and local levels;
- Improved capacity for mine risk reduction at local and community levels;
- Effective Government capacity to manage the issue of small arms and UXOS in terms of both the civilian population and Entity army surpluses as well as the collection and destruction of these.

The joint and integrated activity of UNDP and UNICEF will support a number of national priorities, namely:

- The ten year mine action strategy and thereby reducing the risk posed by landmines.
- The implementation of the Ottawa Convention and the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) as outlined in the National Mine Action Strategy,
- State Plan of Action for Children
- National Environmental Action Plan.
- Development and strengthening of national institutional and policy capacity to manage SALW and

UXO matters (civilian and military) small arms and UXO issues of a national strategy regarding issues on SALW.

Key UN interventions and Strategic partnerships

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. UNDP will focus its intervention on supporting improved coordination amongst Donors and with national Government structures when it comes to:

- BiH's Institutional and policy capacity for mine action through the BHMIC structure; and
- Establishment of new institutional and policy framework to manage SALW and UXOs in civilian and military hands as well as national capacity for destruction and,
- Improved, strategic coordination of international development assistance for the sector.

UNICEF will focus on:

- Supporting BHMIC to develop and implement a policy framework that integrates mine-risk education and mine victim assistance into mine action at the national and local levels;
- Mainstream mine risk education into education curricula and mine victim assistance into national policy on disability;
- Support communities in 154 areas highly affected by landmines to assess, develop and implement responses to risks associated with mine action. This will include mine-risk education and mine victim assistance, including on small arms and light weapons, and will reach approximately 100,000 people;
- Increasing technical capacity and resources of specialised NGOs/CSOs to provide social and medical support to victims of landmine accidents.

BHMIC and the state level Ministry of Civil Affairs are the main key Government bodies responsible for the Mine Action sector in BiH and the implementation of the ten year strategy. UNDP and UNICEF activity will support the work of these bodies. Other important partners here will be municipal governments and NGOs.



3. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The UNDAF Results Matrix contains a breakdown of the anticipated financial requirements both by agency and UNDAF Outcome, and Country Programme Outcomes. These figures are indicative and will be updated during the course of the UNDAF life cycle.

Estimated Resource Requirements BiH UNDAF 2005-2008

UN Agency	Outcome 1: Governance	Outcome 2: Basic Social Services	Outcome 3: Human Security (Landmines and SALW)	Total	Core Resources	Resources to be mobilized from donors
UNDP	27.500.000	--	12.000.000	39.500.000	5.000.000*	34.500.000
UNICEF	5.618.000	6.700.000	3.150.000	15.468.000	2.468.000	13.000.000
UNFPA	350.000	1.150.000	--	1.600.000	1.000.000	600.000
UNHCR	12.000.000	--	--	12.000.000		
TOTAL	45.468.000	7.850.000	15.150.000	68.568.000		

* Excluding GEF and UNDP additional thematic fund



4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Implementation

UN system assistance will be provided, using the procedures of each agency, with a view to strengthening national capacity of the Government and NGOs counterparts in their role of the "duty bearers" responsible for policy development and delivery of services and ensuring participation of beneficiaries or "claim holders".

Efforts will be made to ensure that UN system support contributes to the formulation or implementation of national programmes and strategies, and is part of a larger whole of coordinated inputs, from both UN and other partners, both national and international.

4.2. Coordination

Maximum efforts will be made to promote coordination between UN agencies, other donors and NGOs, involved in the same sector, so as to promote synergies, and multiplier effects.

An UNDAF Steering Committee (SC) will be established to monitor and coordinate UNDAF implementation. The SC would be made up of representatives of the UN agencies involved, and chaired by a Lead Agency/Chairman, selected through consensus or by the Resident Coordinator, as appropriate.

Theme Groups will be established for each of the three themes (Governance, Basic Social Services, and Human Security), and terms of reference prepared.

The SC will meet periodically (monthly, quarterly, six monthly), as agreed upon by all members, as would the Theme Groups.

The SC will be serviced by the Resident Coordinator's Office, which would prepare a work plan, and help to ensure that it is implemented. Theme groups would be serviced by the office of the theme groups' chairperson.

The SC, in conjunction with the Theme Groups, will be responsible for:

- Establishing an appropriate Results-Based Management system for UN system support, based on the Results Matrix and the Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks (MEF), to be amplified and updated as appropriate;
- Updating the UNDAF Results Matrix, and MEFs on a regular basis;
- Assessing progress vis-a-vis outcomes and outputs, as given in project documents and work plans;
- Addressing actions required to for risk and external factor/management;
- Assessing the role and impact of UN system with respect to broader goals of national programmes and strategies, where they exist;
- Identifying needs, and facilitating the preparation of national programmes and strategies, as appropriate.



5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1. Monitoring

Normal monitoring activities would consist of regular reporting (quarterly, semi-annual, etc.), followed by meetings of the SC. A Mid-Term Review will take place at the end of 2006 to take stock of progress towards achievement of UNDAF and Country Programme Outcomes, and to make recommendations as appropriate.

The SC mentioned in Part 4 above will be responsible for the overall monitoring of the UNDAF, in both operational and substantive terms.

The SC will use the following tools, for its reviews:

1. M & E Programme Cycle Calendar, so as to be able to plan future monitoring and evaluation benchmarks and activities;¹⁴
2. Results Matrix, to be up-dated on a regular basis;
3. Outcome Progress Reports, to be prepared by the chairperson of the Theme Group (Governance, Basic Social Services, Human Security), on a quarterly and/or semi-annual basis, according to a format to be developed.
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF), or logframe. MEFs or logframes will be prepared by each Theme Group for each Outcome, and country programme outcomes. MEF will be developed by the UNCT in 2005 and will identify indicators and baselines on which to assess the achievement of UNDAF and country programme outcomes, sources of verification, risks and assumptions. MEFs will be updated on periodic basis with the Theme Group Reports.

Key indicators of progress will be developed to assess: the implementation and coherence of national policies at different political and administrative levels; opportunities for participation in decision making of citizens, including from excluded groups and young people; and the degree of social inclusiveness of services. The quality of the community mine action plans that are implemented and the percentage of landmine victims receiving adequate supported will also be measured. Indicators for MDGs will be tracked in DevInfo. UN agencies will also support surveys and assessments to feed into Mid-Term Review and Evaluation of UNDAF.

5.2. Evaluation

An evaluation will take place towards the UNDAF period, in 2008, so as to take stock of achievements, and highlight needs and lessons of experience. This would enable stakeholders to draw on lessons of experience, and to make recommendations on follow-up.

¹⁴ Ref. Part 4. UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, in UN CCA and UNDAF Guidelines for UN Country Teams (October 2003), pages 21 and 22.



6. ANNEXES

6.1. 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;
2. 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 pro-active citizens

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	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, UNHCR)	1.1.1. NHDR 2005 including policy recommendations for municipal governance launched & used for upstream policy development implement. 1.1.2. RMAP: Capacity of local PA & CSO partners strengthened in terms of right-based assessment and strategy (25 municip.) 1.1.3. MiMiS: Capacity of local PA strengthened by introduction of integrated information management system (50 munic.). 1.1.4. Strengthened role of youth & capacity of CSO in municipal governance & local economic development. 1.1.5. Extended role of youth in upstream policy development. 1.1.6. Local economic development enhanced in SRRP municipalities 1.1.7. Eco-tourism developed as income generated service sector in selected municipalities. 1.1.8. SUTRA: Local Econ. Development initiatives spurred in the priority municipal. with the emphasis on integration of the returnee population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 (support to local authorities in sustainable return and support to CSOs); ➤ 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); ➤ YWC 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 UNHCR-supported Vasa Prava Legal Aid Network and BiH Women's Initiative (implementation of UNHCR's legal aid programme, including provision of information, advice and representation in individual cases of discrimination, and claims of civil, social and economic rights, as well as women's issues, rights and empowerment); ➤ UNICEF and UNFPA (coordination of support to NGOs and civil society). 	UNDP: \$ 20,000,000 UNHCR: \$ 8,000,000
1.2. Policy makers at state, municipal levels provide leadership in coordinating the development of national standards to implement and monitor national policies that affect children's and women's rights. (UNICEF)	1.2.1. State level structures responsible for monitoring and reporting on children's and women's rights have strengthened organisational, technical and human resources capacity. 1.2.2. Working groups of government and NGO experts revise legal framework and develop standards and guidelines on child protection (including violence and trafficking, fostering and adoption, protection of children in public care).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local NGOs (awareness raising and skills development of children, young people and children, as well as media) ➤ Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (training of government officials and civil servants on CRC and CEDAW); ➤ Ministries of Education and local NGO Step by Step (coordination and implementation of training of school personnel on child-centred life skills based education to promote child participation in schools); ➤ Local NGO Interviews (training of journalists and TV media on ethical reporting); ➤ Five public broadcasters in Tuzla, Mostar, Gorazde, Prijedor, Banja Luka and Sarajevo (development and production of TV programmes with involvement and participation of children); ➤ Save Children UK, UNDP and UNOHCHR (technical assistance and coordination of support to NGOs and civil society). 	UNICEF: \$ 3,500,000



<p>1.3. Strengthened capacity of state to manage local socio-economic development and to engage key national partners (UNDP, UNHCR)</p>	<p>1.2.3. Education reform working groups develop standards for quality inclusive primary education and pre-schools. 1.2.4. Working groups of government and NGO experts develop standards and protocols for youth-friendly service provision, including VETTC. 1.2.5. Working groups of government and NGO experts develop legislation, standards and protocols for child health, including for elimination of IDD, implementation of GAVI and early childhood survival health and development.</p>	<p>1.3.1. PAR process strengthened through HRM policy and training designed and applied at State and Entity level, making the FBIH CSA fully operational and ICT strategy. 1.3.2. A comprehensive database for BiH legislation accessible from one point and thought integrated Web portal. 1.3.3. Capacity of government in designing and implementing public investment budget strengthened. 1.3.4. Trialing of war crimes cases in BiH conducted by the legal professionals working in the WCC system. 1.3.5. Better access to justice ensured for the population at large specially focusing on vulnerable groups. 1.3.6. Implementation of gender laws fully institutionalized and knowledge sharing expanded towards SCG.</p>	<p>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 Public Administration Reform); Council of Ministers, Entity PMs and Ministers of Communication, OHR (political support and coordination of Information Communications and Technologies/ICT reform and establishment of Agency for Information Society); Three NGO Task Forces on Government, Education and Industry (coordination of ICT strategy development); FBIH and RS Judicial Training Institutes (training for officials working in minor offence courts); Independent Judicial Commission/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 prioritized within the reform process). Ministry of Security (capacity to develop and manage a viable asylum system, including policy, legislation and procedures, in a manner consistent with European standards)</p>	<p>UNDP: \$ 6,000,000 UNHCR: \$ 4,000,000</p>
---	--	---	---	---



<p>1.4. Civil society, schools and media enable increased number of children and young people to participate meaningfully in their communities, their education, and in the monitoring of the BiH State Plan of Action for Children. (UNICEF)</p>	<p>1.4.1. NGOs/CSOs in selected areas develop models for promotion of child participation in design, implementation and monitoring of projects to address social exclusion and discrimination in communities and through media. 1.4.2. 50% of primary schools and 100% of secondary schools adopt practices for children to learn in child-centred, gender-sensitive environment that fosters participation, social justice, equality and life skills, including HIV/AIDS and gender awareness.</p>	<p>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); 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>	<p>UNICEF: \$ 2,118,000</p>
<p>1.5. Increased government and independent research institutions capacity to analyze strategies and advocate sustainable development and equitable growth. (UNDP)</p>	<p>1.5.1. Academic and Research Network established with the fully functioning independent national Think Tank as a partner to Govt's EPPU</p>	<p>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);</p>	<p>UNDP: \$ 1,500,000</p>
<p>1.6. Policy makers at state, entity and municipal levels provide leadership in implementing and monitoring national standards and national policies that affect children's, youth and women's rights (UNFPA)</p>	<p>1.6.1. Data collection, policy, planning and development processes, including a Census, reviewed for improved monitoring of population issues within a framework of human rights and poverty reduction. 1.6.2. Policies for health and education sectors are supported by available technical standards for peer education and youth-friendly approaches.</p>		



	<p>1.6.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment policies reflect the provisions of ICPD including on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. 1.6.4. Youth policies reflect the provisions of ICPD including on sexual and reproductive health and rights.</p>	
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, EDUCATION AND HEALTH

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. Gender-based violence and 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 Bosnian 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;
2. Ensure security and human rights of trafficked women.



UNDAF Outcome 2: Improved access to and quality of basic education, health and social protection services.			
Country Programme /Project Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
<p>2.1. Service providers ensure that provision of basic education and health and child protection services are inclusive, client oriented, non-discriminatory, child and youth friendly, reaching the most disadvantaged. (UNICEF)</p>	<p>2.1.1. Local government in selected municipalities, in cooperation with NGOs, develop and implement action plans to improve systemic responses to key social exclusion and child protection issues, including disability, discrimination in access to basic services, violence against women and children and trafficking.</p> <p>2.1.2. Residential care facilities, foster parents associations and association of parents of children with special needs adopt and implement child-friendly care practices for children in public care.</p> <p>2.1.3. Local government in selected areas develop and pilot a monitoring mechanism for ensuring primary school enrolment for disadvantaged children and preventing drop out of children at risk.</p> <p>2.1.4. Government and NGO health service providers in selected locations have knowledge, skills and resources to ensure that provision of youth-friendly health services, including VCCT, reaches the especially vulnerable young people, including IDUs, MSMs and sex workers.</p> <p>2.1.5. Ministers of Health have increased technical and management resources to ensure full immunization and access to early childhood health and development programmes for disadvantaged and socially excluded children, including Roma.</p>	<p>Ministry of Civil Affairs (co-ordination of policy and strategy planning and development); Ministries of Education (development of monitoring and referral system for children out of school; curriculum changed to include life-skills based education, teacher colleague and manuals development); OSCE (coordination in relation to implementation of education reform, including life-skills based education in curriculum and access of Roma children to school); Ministries of Social Welfare and Centres for Social Work (training of social workers); Local municipal governments and local CSOs in selected municipalities (establishment of municipal management boards, development of municipal actions plans, tender and management of CSOs projects on identified child protection priorities; as well as contraceptives distribution and conduct public promotions and campaigns); International Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI) (facilitation of development of action plans and training of local authorities and CSOs on tender, project development and management); Local NGOs, including Medica Zenica (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); Ministries of Health (distribution of vaccines and immunization, training of health professionals on child and 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, training of health professionals on youth-friendly approaches and standards, code of conduct and mechanism of referrals); Local NGOs, including International Forum of Solidarity and Margina (training for outreach workers and peer educators to work with hard to reach young people, including IDUs, MSM and sex workers); Youth NGOs and Peer Educators (development of info-centres, public awareness activities and distribution of materials); BiH Peer Network and Trainers (training of peer educators, training of trainers, maintain Youth web site for BiH, certification); Local NGOs including New Hopes, Young Bridge, Vermont and Be Healthy (developing peer education for the most poor and deprived youth in remote places of BiH); Finnish Government and DFID (monitoring of pilot projects on social protection provision in selected municipalities); World Bank and bilateral donors (coordination in relation to implementation of social protection sector reform and health care reform and activities and support to the existing youth-friendly services model); UNDP (coordination of municipal and area-based development programmes) UNHCR (cooperation and advocacy, as well as support to local NGOs, on issues of access to basic social services, including child protection services, for IDPs, refugees and returnees); Parliamentarians (advocacy and legal procedures).</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$ 6,700,000</p>



<p>2.2 Service providers ensure that health, education and social protection services are inclusive, client-orientated, non-discriminatory, gender sensitive and youth-friendly. (UNFPA)</p>	<p>2.2.1. Education and health professionals, outreach workers and NGOs have strengthened capacity to work with peer educators to address specific needs of vulnerable young women and young men. 2.2.2. Access and quality of health services are enhanced within health sector reform on the basis of an integrated, youth-friendly and client-orientated gender-sensitive sexual and reproductive health framework. 2.2.3. Health service providers have increased capacity to offer post-abortion contraceptive counselling and care. 2.2.4. Reproductive health commodity security (RHCS) system is established and supported through strengthened procurement and delivery mechanism.</p>	<p>➤ Ministry of Civil Affairs (co-ordination of policy and strategy planning and development); ➤ Ministries of Health (training of health professionals on youth-friendly approaches and standards, code of conduct and mechanism of referrals); ➤ Municipalities together with NGOs (contraceptives distribution and conduct public promotions and campaigns); ➤ Youth NGOs and Peer Educators (development of info-centres, public awareness activities and distribution of materials); ➤ BiH Peer Network and Trainers (training of peer educators, training of trainers, maintenance of Y-Peer web site for BiH, certification); ➤ Local NGOs including New Hopes, Young Bridge, Vermont and Be Healthy (developing peer education for the most poor and deprived youth in remote places of BiH); ➤ Ministries of Education (curriculum changed to include life-skills based education, teacher colleague and manuals development); ➤ OSCE (coordination in relation to implementation of education reform, including life-skills based education in curriculum); ➤ World Bank and Bio-lateral donors (coordination of health activities and support to the existing youth-friendly services model); ➤ Parliamentarians (advocacy and legal procedures).</p>	<p>UNFPA: \$ 450,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNICEF and UNFPA will cooperate closely through joint work planning, periodic coordination meetings to exchange information and review progress towards achievement of the joint Country Programme/Project Outcome; ● Programme/Project 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:

1. Mine clearance



UNDAF outcome 3: Improved government and local community management of mine action, including mine risk education (MRE) and mine victim assistance (MVA), and small arms and light weapons (SALW) at national and local levels.			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
<p>3.1. Strengthened capacity of government to plan and implement mine clearance and collection and destruction of small arms. (UNDPI);</p>	<p>3.1.1. Government capacity established to undertake SALW destruction and destruction of surplus SALW and ammunition stock ongoing;</p> <p>3.1.2. Land that is of significance for economic development cleared from mines</p> <p>3.1.3. National capacity developed in impl. MEAs, especially in meeting BiH obligations to UNFCCC;</p> <p>3.1.4. National capacity developed in fields of EE, sustainable energy services, bio diversity conservation and sustainable land management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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); ➤ UNHCR (liaise with de-mining authorities on mine-related issues affecting returnee and IDP sites) 	<p>UNDP: \$ 12,000,000</p>
<p>3.2. Policy makers take responsibility and put into practice an effective policy framework integrating mine risk education (MRE) and mine victim assistance (MVA) into mine action at national and local levels. (UNICEF)</p>	<p>3.2.1. BHMAC develops policy framework at national and local levels for MRE and MVA, including national standards and tools for its implementation.</p>		<p>UNICEF: \$ 650,000</p>
<p>3.3. Communities in 154 most affected areas by landmines assess, develop and implement responses to risks associated with mine action, including MRE and MVA, and SALW. (UNICEF)</p>	<p>3.3.1. Local government in 100 communities highly impacted by landmines, in cooperation with NGOs, develop and have increased capacity to implement community action plans on mine risk reduction, integrating demining, MRE and MVA, and awareness raising on SALW.</p>		<p>UNICEF: \$ 2,500,000</p>



Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

- UNDP and UNICEF are cooperating closely through and in supporting BHMAC. UNDP's focus is providing operational support for management of mine action and demining, while UNICEF is providing assistance to BHMAC 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 BHMAC where they collaborate on a daily basis. Together they support the BHMAC 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.



6.2. Human Rights and National Policy Frameworks

International Conventions:

CERD:	International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969)
ICESCR:	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976)
ICCPR:	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976)
CEDAW:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1981)
CAT:	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987)
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)
ICPAMW:	International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003)
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (1994)
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
CSTP:	Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others
CPW:	Convention on the Political Rights of Women
CSR	Refugee Convention (1951) and Protocol (1967)

International Agreements or Conference Commitments:

GFAP:	General Framework Agreement for Peace in BiH (1995)
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals (2000)
WFFC:	World Fit For Children (2002)

Regional Conventions and Conference Commitments:

ECHR:	European Convention on Human Rights (under the BiH constitution, takes precedence over national law)
SC:	Sarajevo Commitment (May 2004)

National BiH Action Plans:

National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (December 2001)
State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010 (July 2002)
National Environment Action Plan (March 2003)
Gender Equality Law (April 2003)
Poverty Reduction Development Strategy (April 2004)
National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS (draft 2004)



International Human Rights Obligations	MDGs	WFFC	National Policy Frameworks
<p>Non-discrimination (CERD Art 4)</p> <p>All peoples have the right to self determination and the right to dispose of their natural and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit and international law (ICESCR Art 1; ICPR Art 1)</p> <p>The right to an adequate standard of living (ICESCR Art 11; CRC Art 27)</p> <p>The right to be free from hunger (ICESCR Art 11)</p> <p>The right to work (ICESCR Art 6)</p> <p>The right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (ICESCR Art 7)</p> <p>The right to social security, including social insurance (ICESCR Art 9 and 10; CRC Art 26)</p> <p>Equal right of women to employment (CEDAW Art 11)</p> <p>Equal right of women in economic and social life (CEDAW Art 13); of rural women (CEDAW Art 14)</p> <p>The right to work and own property without racial discrimination (CERD Art 5)</p> <p>Right of migrant workers to transfer earnings and savings (ICPAMW Art 32)</p> <p>Right of refugees to equal treatment to that of nationals with respect to labour conditions and social security (CSR art. 24)</p>	<p>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p> <p>1) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day</p> <p>2) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<p>Promoting healthy lives and providing quality education</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (March 2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create conditions for sustainable and balanced economic development; ● Reduce poverty. <p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (Sector Priorities: Social and Pension Policy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Define minimum social rights at the level of BiH; ● Create effective measures of social security and secure financial programmes that would reach the poorest ones, and involvement the local community; ● Preserve the minimum standards of the most vulnerable ones, in the context of fiscal restrictions and establishment of FBiH; ● Reallocate the public revenues and total gross domestic product to benefit the poor. <p>Gender Equality Law (April 2003)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure equal employment opportunities and access to all resources for both sexes (Art 7)
<p>Non-discrimination (CRC Art 2; CEDAW Art 2; CERD Art 3) and 29; CERD Art 13 and 14; CRC Art 28 and 29; CERD Art 5; ICPAMW Art 30)</p> <p>Equal rights of women in education (CEDAW Art 10)</p> <p>Right of refugees to equal treatment to that of nationals with respect to elementary education (CSR art. 22)</p>	<p>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</p> <p>1) Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p>	<p>Providing quality education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Expand and improve comprehensive early childhood care and education. 2) Reduce the number of primary school-age children who are out of school by 50% and increase net primary school enrolment of participation in alternative, good quality primary education programmes to at least 90% by 2015. 3) Improve all aspects of the quality of education. 4) Ensure that learning needs of all young people are met through access to appropriate learning and life skills programmes. 	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (Sector Priorities: Education) (March 2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Modernise and improve the quality of education on all levels; ● Eliminate discrimination in education; ● Reform primary education, ensure total inclusion; create conditions and capacities for easy retraining, as well as continuous modernisation and update of knowledge, and adopt a lifetime learning approach;



<p>Equal right of men and women to enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights (ICESCR Art 3)</p> <p>Equal right of men and women to enjoyment of all civil and political rights (ICCPR Art 3, CPR Art 3)</p> <p>Non-discrimination (ICESCR Art 2; ICCPR Art 2; CRC Art 2; CEDAW Arts 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10).</p> <p>Equal rights of women in education (CEDAW Art 10)</p> <p>Suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women (CEDAW Art 6, CSTP Art 2)</p> <p>Eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage, family relations (CEDAW Art 16)</p>	<p>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</p> <p>1) Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.</p>	<p>5) Achieve 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop scientific research as a prerequisite to quality education; Create conditions and capacities for easy retraining, as well as continuous modernisation and update of knowledge, and adopt a lifetime learning approach. <p>State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010 (April 2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure free, mandatory, quality primary education for all girls and boys (Sec. III - D) ● Include at least 20 percent of children in pre-school education (Sec. III - D) ● Modernize the educational system through curricula, teacher training, and management (Sec. III - D) <p>Gender Equality Law (April 2003)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure equal rights to education for both sexes (Art 5) ● Eliminate all forms of stereotypes that contribute to gender inequality within curriculum (Art 6)
<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (Sector Priorities: Education) (March 2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eliminate discrimination in education. <p>Gender Equality Law (April 2003)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eliminate all gender based discrimination in public and private aspects of life (Art 1, 2) ● Improve the position of women in society (Art 1) <p>National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (October 2001)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure security and human rights of trafficked women (Principles of Implementation) 	<p>1) Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and achieve gender equality in education by 2015.</p>		



<p>Non-discrimination (ICESCR Art 2; ICCPR Art 2; CRC Art 2; CEDAW Art 2; CERD Art 3, 5)</p> <p>The right to life (ICCPR Art 6; CRC Art 6; ICPAMW Art 28)</p> <p>The right to health care (access and quality) (ICESCR Art 12; CRC Art 24; ICPAMW Art 43)</p> <p>Equal right of women to health care (CEDAW Art 12)</p> <p>Special protection for mothers before and after childbirth (ICESCR Art 10)</p> <p>The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (ICESCR Art 12)</p> <p>The right to standard of living adequate for child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development (CRC Art 27).</p> <p>The right to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities, to participate in cultural life and the arts (CRC Art 31)</p> <p>The right to health services without racial discrimination (CERD Art 5)</p>	<p>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</p> <p>1) Reduce by 2/3, between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate.</p> <p>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</p> <p>1) Reduce by 3, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.</p>	<p>Promoting healthy lives</p> <p>1) Reduction in infant and U5MR by at least 1/3 in pursuit of the goal of reducing by 2/3 by 2015.</p> <p>2) Reduction of MMR by at least 1/3, in pursuit of the goal of reducing by 3 by 2015.</p> <p>3) Reduction of child malnutrition among children under 5 years of age by at least 1/3.</p> <p>4) Reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least 1/3.</p> <p>5) Development and implementation of national ECD policies and programmes.</p> <p>6) Development and implementation of national health policies and programmes for adolescents.</p> <p>7) Access through the PCH system to reproductive health for all individuals of appropriate ages.</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (Sector Priorities: Health) (March 2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure a universally accessible, socially acceptable health care system based on principles of solidarity and equity, ensuring access for various social groups (especially the poor) to a guaranteed basic package of health care rights and services; ● Ensure an efficient and transparent health care system focused on the promotion of health and the prevention of diseases; ● Ensure a quality-oriented system with constant improvement of the quality of health care and clinical supervision; ● Ensure a system focused on health care needs, actively involving the interests and opinions of both patients and medical workers. <p>State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010 (April 2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce infant and child mortality (Sec. III - C) ● Improve maternal and child health (Sec. III - C) ● Increase awareness of good health practices (Sec. III - C) <p>Gender Equality Law (April 2003)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure equal right to health care for both sexes (Art 13) ● Take special measures to promote reproductive health of women (Art 13)
<p>Non-discrimination (ICESCR Art 2; ICCPR Art 2; CRC Art 2; CEDAW Art 2)</p> <p>The right to life (ICCPR Art 6; CRC Art 6; ICPAMW Art 28)</p> <p>The right of the child to preserve his or her identity, nationality, name and family relations (CRC Art 8)</p> <p>Adoption on the best interest of the child (CRC Art 21)</p>	<p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p> <p>1) Half by 2015, and begin to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>2) Halt by 2015, and begin to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</p>	<p>Combating HIV/AIDS</p> <p>1) By 2003, establish time-bound national targets to achieve the internationally agreed global prevention goal to reduce by 2005 HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15 to 24 in the most affected countries by 25% and by 25% globally by 2010.</p>	<p>National Strategy for HIV/AIDS (under preparation)</p> <p>State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010 (April 2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase awareness and monitoring of HIV/AIDS among the general population (Sec. III - C)



<p>The right to health care (access and quality) (ICESCR Art 12; CRC Art 24; ICPAMW Art 43)</p> <p>The right to education (ICESCR Art 13 and 14; CRC Art 28 and 29)</p> <p>Equal rights of women in education (CEDAW Art 10)</p>	<p>Millennium Summit Declaration Section 6 - Protecting the Vulnerable</p>	<p>2) By 2010, reduce the proportion of infants infected with HIV by 20%.</p> <p>3) By 2003, develop and by 2005 implement national policies and strategies to build and strengthen governmental, family and community capacities to provide a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Protect children from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. 2) Protect children from the impact of armed conflict and ensure compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights law. 3) Protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation including paedophilia, trafficking and abduction. 4) Take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in the ILO Convention No. 182 and elaborate and implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards. 5) Improve the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances. 	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (Sector Priorities: Social and Pension Policy) (March 2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create a modern legislative framework, which would promote human and social rights, in accordance with the undertaken international standards; ● Create institutional and budget mechanisms for development of social policies, which would identify strategic goals in social sector; ● Define the minimum of social rights at the level of BiH; ● Create effective measures of social security and secure financial programmes that would reach the poorest ones, and involvement of the local community; ● Preserve the minimum standards of the most vulnerable ones, in the context of fiscal restrictions and establishment of FBiH; ● Ensure transparent horizontal and vertical coordination between the governmental and non-governmental sectors for providing assistance to the most vulnerable. <p>State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010 (April 2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce the number of children involved in illegal labour activities (Sec. III - G)
<p>Non-discrimination (ICESCR Art 2; ICCPR Art 2; CRC Art 2; CEDAW Art 2; ICPAMW Art 8)</p> <p>The right to life (ICCPR Art 6; CRC Art 6; ICPAMW Art 9)</p> <p>The right to be registered at birth, the right to a name, nationality (ICCPR Art 24; CRC 7; ICPAMW Art 29)</p> <p>The right of the child to preserve its identity, nationality, name and family relations (CRC Art 8)</p> <p>The right of the child not to be separated from his or her parents (CRC Art 9)</p> <p>States shall combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad (CRC Art 11)</p> <p>The right to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse (CRC Art 19)</p> <p>The right to special protection for children and young people (ICESCR Art 10; ICCPR Art 24; CRC Art 20; assistance, and recovery and social reintegration (CRC Art 20, Art 39)</p> <p>Adoption on the best interest of the child (CRC Art 21)</p> <p>The right to apply for refugee status and asylum (CRC Art 22)</p> <p>Equal rights of disabled children (CRC Art 23)</p> <p>The right to culture, religion, language of ethnic, religious or linguistic minority children (CRC Art 30)</p> <p>The right of children and young people to be protected from economic exploitation (ICESCR Art 10; CRC Art 32), social exploitation (ICESCR Art 10), illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (CRC Art 33) from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (CRC Art 34), abduction, the sale or trafficking in children for any purpose or in any form (CRC Art 35), other exploitation prejudicial to any aspect of child's welfare (CRC Art 36)</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (Sector Priorities: Social and Pension Policy) (March 2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create a modern legislative framework, which would promote human and social rights, in accordance with the undertaken international standards; ● Create institutional and budget mechanisms for development of social policies, which would identify strategic goals in social sector; ● Define the minimum of social rights at the level of BiH; ● Create effective measures of social security and secure financial programmes that would reach the poorest ones, and involvement of the local community; ● Preserve the minimum standards of the most vulnerable ones, in the context of fiscal restrictions and establishment of FBiH; ● Ensure transparent horizontal and vertical coordination between the governmental and non-governmental sectors for providing assistance to the most vulnerable. <p>State Plan of Action for Children in BiH 2002-2010 (April 2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce the number of children involved in illegal labour activities (Sec. III - G) 			



<p>The right to be protected under humanitarian law (CRC Art. 38)</p> <p>The right to juvenile justice (CRC Art 37 and 40)</p> <p>The right to be free from any acts of torture (CAT Art 2)</p> <p>The right to be free from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (CAT, Art 16)</p> <p>Freedom of movement for migrant workers (ICPAMW Art 8)</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase awareness of and reduce child trafficking (Sec. III - G) ● Increase mine awareness among children (Sec. III - F) ● Incorporate measures of child-friendly family policy into BiH social welfare system (Sec. III - E) <p>National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (October 2001)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish full control of borders to prevent trafficking (Sec. II) ● Create a shelter for trafficking victims (Sec. III) ● Reform legal framework dealing with human rights and trafficking (Sec. IV) ● Create projects for prevention and awareness of trafficking (Sec. V)
<p>The right to life (ICCPR Art 6; CRC Art 6)</p> <p>The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (ICESCR Art 12)</p> <p>The right to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities, to participate in cultural life and the arts (CRC Art 31)</p> <p>The right to the highest attainable standard of health (ICESCR General comment 14) that includes the right to safe drinking water</p> <p>The development of national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and resources (CBD Art 6, 10)</p> <p>The right of access to genetic resources where allowable by national legislation (CBD Art 15)</p> <p>The right to access and transfer technology, including biotechnology (CBD Art 16)</p> <p>The achievement of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere so as to prevent interference with the climate system (UNFCCC Art 2)</p> <p>The development of plans for management of coastal zone, water resources and agriculture, and rehabilitation of areas, particularly affected by drought and floods (UNFCCC Art 4)</p>	<p>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. 2) Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. 3) Achieve significant improvements in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020. 	<p>Promoting healthy lives</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (Sector Priorities: Environment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure sustainable development of rural areas ● Promote environment management and bio-diversity ● Establish efficient waste management ● Demining <p>National Environmental Action Plan (March 2003)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce air pollution and protect global climate (Sec. 5.1.3) ● Provide high-quality water for the public and protect water resources (Sec. 5.2.3) ● Improve management of forestry, waste, land space, and land resources (Sec. 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5.3, 5.6.3). ● Protect biodiversity (Sec. 5.7.3) ● Reduce health risks from surrounding environment (Sec 5.8.3)



<p>Non-discrimination (ICESCR Art 2; ICCPR Art 2; CRC Art 2; CEDAW Art 2; ICJAMW Art 8)</p> <p>The right to liberty and security of person (ICCPR Art 9)</p> <p>All persons deprived of their liberty have the right to be treated with humanity and respect (ICCPR Art 10)</p> <p>Equality for all persons before the courts and tribunals (ICCPR Art 14)</p> <p>Equality before the law and equal protection under the law (ICCPR Art 26)</p> <p>Equality of women with men before the law (CEDAW Art 15)</p> <p>The right of everyone to benefit from scientific progress and its applications (ICESCR Art 15)</p> <p>Access to and transfer of technology (CBD Art 16)</p> <p>Promotion of technical and scientific cooperation among countries (CPD Art 18)</p>	<p>Goal 8: Build global partnership for development</p> <p>1) Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - nationally and internationally.</p> <p>2) Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction.</p> <p>3) Address the special needs of landlocked and Small Island developing states.</p> <p>4) Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term.</p> <p>5) In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth.</p> <p>6) In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>7) In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies - especially information and communication technologies.</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy (Executive Summary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create preconditions for conclusion of EC Stabilization and Association Process (SAP) and the goal of joining the EU
---	---	---



UN BiH

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator

Marsala Tita 48, 71000 Sarajevo, BiH

Tel: (387-33) 276 800

Fax: (387-33) 552 330

www.un.ba