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**Consolidated Final Report on Activities Implemented under
the UN Trust Fund to End of Violence against Women
“Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in
Bosnia and Herzegovina” Joint Programme**

Report of the Administrative Agent

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2013

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

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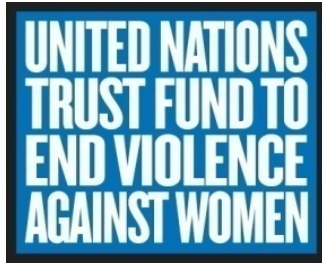
INTRODUCTION

The **United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund to EVAW)** is a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism devoted to supporting national and local efforts to end violence against women and girls. Established in 1996 by a UN General Assembly Resolution, the UN Trust Fund to EVAW is now administered by UN WOMEN. In 2008, the UN Trust Fund to EVAW began awarding grants on a competitive basis for Joint Programmes submitted by UN Country Teams.

The UN Trust Fund to EVAW is currently supporting eleven UNCT Joint Programmes using the pass-through funding modality, and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is serving as the Administrative Agent for six of these Joint Programmes. These six Joint Programmes are implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of (FYR) Macedonia, Panama, Serbia and Uruguay. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from the UN Trust Fund to EVAW, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee. The Administrative Agent receives and consolidates the Joint Programme annual reports and submits it to the Steering Committee. Transparency and accountability of this UN Trust Fund operation is made available through the UN Trust Fund to EVAW web site at the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/WAV00>.

This Consolidated Report for the Joint Programme “Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina” covers the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 January 2013. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded between the MPTF Office and the Contributor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating Organizations, the report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. The report provides the Steering Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme.

This report is presented in two parts. Part I is the Final Narrative Report for the Joint Programme and Part II is the Financial Report as of 31 December 2012 which covers the six Joint Programmes administered by the MPTF Office.



PART I: FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1. Project Information

Project Title: Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Implementing Organization: UNDP and UNFPA

Territory (ies)/Country (ies) of Project Implementation: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Geographic Location of Implementation *specific site(s)*: Bosnia and Herzegovina and eight selected locations for certain activities

Total Grant Approved: USD 958,106

Total Grant Received to Date: USD 958,106

Reporting Period: 01.01.2010 – 31.01.2013

2. Executive Summary

This Final Narrative Report for the Joint Programme “Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina” under The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund to ERAW) covers the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 January 2013.

Project Goal(s)

To further reduce GBV in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with special focus on violence against women (VAW) and sexual violence (SV);

The key objectives are to enable the government officials and service providers at all levels to appropriately respond to VAW and SV and to raise public awareness on GBV in the society. As a result of the project, stakeholders will be familiarized with applicable legal provisions, sensitized to all forms of VAW and SV and will be skilled to respond to them in an adequate manner.

Key achievements and outputs

- The stakeholders have furthered their knowledge in legal provision regarding GBV, and been sensitized to all forms of VAW and SV and trained to respond to them adequately;
- The legislation regarding GBV has been improved in order to meet the obligations under the international human rights mechanisms, such as CEDAW;
- State bodies, institutions and civil society organizations have been strengthened in order to act more efficiently and effectively in cases of GBV;
- The project improved institutional capacity and the capacity of NGOs to combat gender-based violence, by providing technical support and conducting advocacy campaigns with decision makers, politicians, parliamentarians, judiciary and NGOs;
- Women victims of GBV and women were empowered to address violations of their rights, including discrimination and stigma;

- Eight referral mechanisms (RM) at the local level were established in order to ensure that the human rights of victims of GBV are respected and to provide an effective way to refer victims within the system of service provision. Upon establishment the RM were substantially strengthened through comprehensive multi-sector trainings; curricula for police, judges and prosecutors were developed and trainings conducted;
- State level prevalence survey was conducted (the publication is expected in May) which will for the first time provide data on VAW in BiH, thus improving monitoring instruments in relation to GBV, enable the policy makers to develop evidence-based policies and future national and entity strategies, and improve programming interventions about GBV;
- Through inclusion and capacity building of statistical institutions in the training and implementation of the first-ever state-wide GBV prevalence survey, a significant step was undertaken in ensuring repeat monitoring of the trends and patterns on violence against women and development of informed policies on combating the phenomenon in the long run;
- State and entity level media campaigns were conducted in order to raise public awareness regarding GBV;
- Public reports from women's NGOs trial monitoring were completed as well as a research of sexual harassment in the private sector.

Progress towards outcomes

The Programme clearly contributed to the changes required in BiH in the area of gender equality and the structural changes required in relation to gender-based violence (GBV).

- Outcome 1- The JP provided significant contribution to implementation and amendments of national and entity strategies for prevention and combating gender based violence overall. The project improved institutional capacity and the capacity of NGOs to combat gender-based violence, by providing technical support and conducting advocacy campaigns with decision makers, politicians, parliamentarians, judiciary and NGOs. For example in Republika Srpska, a positive atmosphere for legislative changes in the field of GBV was created and in good part spurred on by activities arising from the Joint Programme. Consequently, within the framework of the JP, a Working Group was formed which prepared amendments to the RS Criminal Code and new RS Law on Protection from Domestic Violence.
- Outcome 2 -Significant progress has been made in regards to strengthening of capacities of both the institutions and NGOs in improving their skills in addressing cases of GBV and SV. Multi-sectoral assessments were conducted in 2011 by Gender Centers (a total of 16 institutions in 5 sectors were assessed) and used as basis for comprehensive trainings of governmental institutions and NGOs in dealing with cases of GBV (trainings were conducted in 8 project locations with over 120 government official). NGOs monitored court practices and prepared reports identifying shortcoming in the criminal system relating to GBV. Stakeholders from UN agencies, gender mechanisms and statistical institutions underwent essential training and completed key negotiations on a state-wide level prevalence survey. Modules for training of police, judges and prosecutors were developed on the basis of tried and tested trainings (over 100 judges and prosecutors trained).

- Outcome 3 – Inter-sectoral partnership and networking was established in eight municipalities across BiH and based on the RM guidelines developed under the JP, the roles of different actors in the process were clearly defined and partnership strengthened. Coordination at state-entity, as well as entity-local level was intensified and enhanced through joint planning and implementation of activities as well as holding of regular coordination meetings.

Major challenges and solutions

- Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country facing the enormous challenge of post-war reconstruction, economic and social recovery, reform of government structures as well as a delayed transition to a market economy. It has a complex administrative system with several layers of government and numerous institutions and ministries. This complex state structure has led to problems of its effectiveness and efficiency due to weak capacity and an unclear definition of accountability at various levels of government. The conflict had touched almost every sector of the public and social life in the country. Thus, the main challenges during the JP implementation arose from slow administration due to de-fragmented governing structures, different rules and regulations of implementing partners and effects of overall deteriorating political, social and economic situation in the country.
- Due to the complexity and the level of ambition of the JP, it became evident early on that thorough capacity assessments of local implementing partners prior to start of programme activities would be necessary. The project was designed in such a way so that each specific action was preceded by needs assessment and analyses of existing conditions, as well as consultations with implementing partners. For procedural reasons the start of the project was significantly delayed, which had an impact on the planned implementation schedule. Therefore, revisions of the project document and budget were timely made, with the aim of improving the impact of planned activities and alignment with the actual situation, needs and existing initiatives in this area.

Prospects for sustainability

- By utilizing National Implementation Modality significant programme implementation responsibilities were transferred to entity Gender Centers, developing their project and finance planning and management capacities. Through their work on establishment of referral mechanisms in eight locations, they were in a position to directly influence policies at the local level in addressing GBV. Moreover, a large number of trainings of various professionals and service providers were strengthened in various sectors (judiciary, police, health, social services, and education). Additionally, work with State and entity parliamentarians entailed advocacy efforts for further resource allocation towards GBV initiatives. As part of the activities relating to establishment of referral mechanisms, Gender Centre FBiH initiated activities on development of local Plans and Programs of Prevention of GBV in project localities, which had not been planned under the JP. As a result, the adoption of local plans by local authorities released additional funding from local administration, as well as from other contributors (such as FIGAP – Financial Mechanism for Implementation of Gender Action Plan of BiH) In addition, the new FBiH Law on protection from domestic violence obligates the local authorities to

adopt two-year action Plans and define specific measures for protection, building on the experience of the UNJP.

- Through implementation of JP, poor initial knowledge of various professionals in relation to gender terminology and relevant concepts, and strategic planning became apparent. Consequently, the transfer of knowledge in these fields was a prerequisite for successful implementation of all JP activities.
- Recommendations from trial monitoring of GBV cases by NGOs were and will be used as part of advocacy efforts with relevant state authorities and other stakeholders to gain more knowledge about identified problem areas, as well as to take action which will be responsive to these conclusions while at the same time providing a direction for justice sector reform efforts. Three NGOs were trained and are still doing monitoring and the number of NGOs have doubled, which consequently doubled the number of courts being monitored.

Lessons learned and identified promising practice

- The activities on Gender Based Violence must be long term. Women cannot end GBV alone, they must engage men and boys as allies in GBV prevention and institution and whole communities in GBV solution and sanction;
- The multi-sectoral approach (health, police, judiciary, social welfare, education) promotes both understanding and attitude change toward Gender Based Violence and ensures comprehensive service deliver;
- Deeper structural changes are required to accommodate modern approaches to training of judiciary, police, health care institutions and welfare centers not only on GBV, but overall. More coordination with other justice sector development initiatives would be required, to help bring about this change;
- Broad based community engagement with civil society groups in project implementation at all levels (e.g. local, regional and national) makes cost effective use of resources whilst promoting sustainable local strategies;
- The interplay of know-how between national and international actors is an important factor to integrate into future initiatives in order to facilitate the effectiveness of the application of international knowledge/practices/expertise within the national context;
- In the period of transition when the political and social environment is not favorable towards gender equality, it is important to build alliances with the policy actors who can undertake leadership and ensure political commitment to mainstream gender in policy discourses. The continued focus on the improvement of institutional capacities, on the active engagement of prominent policy players in the government (line ministries) and on ensuring institutional ownership of the project outcomes should be maintained and gradually transformed into a long-lasting strategy. This is important to facilitate changes in policy contexts and to sustain socially inclusive and human rights-based public discourses;

- Based on this project, a specific recommendation can be inferred that promoting social issues is a highly complex process that can be treated adequately only through networking of different stakeholders. Constantly and continuously building communication channels, sharing experiences, creating common goals and strategies of action is the only possible way of responding appropriately in the process of developing new policies. The institutionalization of such networks substantially contributes to the sustainability of project activities and gives new and valuable impetus to the local communities where they are created.

3. Project Context

In accordance with the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement, Bosnia and Herzegovina has established a complex institutional structure. The country consists of two entities within the State: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: FBiH), which is further broken down into ten cantons), Republika Srpska (hereinafter: RS) and Brčko District. Such set up has created de-fragmented administrative structure, which causes duplication and unclear division of powers between institutions at the same level and vertically, between different levels of government. This continuously poses challenges in terms of governance and development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are particular problems in the Federation, where competences of the Entity, the Cantons and the municipalities overlap. Failure to harmonize legislation at different levels, particularly in the smaller Cantons, adds to the arrangement's complexity.

Lack of formation of state level government in 2011, following the 2010 elections, and ensuing highly politically charged atmosphere, economic slowdown and overall difficult social conditions delayed further reforms. Increased tensions between entities, led to a lack of common direction and vision between State and entity governing structures. Implementation of projects and advancement of women's rights were particularly affected due to many competing priorities of the governments at State, entity and cantonal levels as well as of international organisations providing assistance to authorities. Nevertheless, with increasing activities in the field of advancement of gender equality overall, through this JP as well as through other initiatives, a strong impetus for strengthening institutional responses to prevent and combat GBV was created.

4. Project Goal(s)

As per Joint Programme document, the goal of the Programme is to reduce gender based violence in BiH by addressing, combating and preventing violence against women and sexual violence in the society.

The following objectives that will contribute to achieving the overall goal of the programme are as follows:

1. Support the development and/or revision of the new entities strategies, as required
2. Establish the Referral Mechanism (hereinafter: RM) for better reporting, recording and referring at all levels.

3. Establish a data collection and analysis mechanism as the basis for the formulation of appropriate policies and strategies in combating and preventing VAW and SV.
4. Increase the sensitivity and knowledge about VAW and SV of government official, service providers at all levels and to raise a public awareness about GBV in the society.
5. Implement efficiently and more effectively the national and international legislations related to GBV.
6. Establish the prevalence rate of GBV.
7. Develop measures for combating VAW and SV in workplace with the collaboration of related government agencies and private sector.

5. Project Outcomes & Outputs

E1: Achieved Outcomes and Outputs

EXPECTED OUTCOME 1	Policy discussions and legislative reforms on Combating Gender and Sexual Based Violence are initiated through the provision of technical support and advocacy to policy makers, politicians, decision makers, judiciary and public service providers at all governmental levels, civil society and media
EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.1	Awareness for prevention and combating violence against women/SV at all levels amongst government officials, service providers, media and general public increased
INDICATOR 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase of the surveyed citizens aware where to seek help in six cities • Percentage increase of the surveyed during each round table discussions • No. of Community radio network promotion and education programmes on. VAW/SV • No of media representatives and other Project stakeholders participating in advocacy and media activities
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.1	<p>Support to nationwide media/promo campaign has been provided during its design and final phase, while the campaign was implemented during the 16 days of activism against GBV; The creative concept was created to communicate that violence is not limited to cases of visible physical violence as women experience different forms of violence such as psychological, sexual and economic.</p> <p>The nation-wide PR campaign rolled out in 2011, including all UN agencies with a launch event – a press conference – during which all partners presented their key messages and activities:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV advertisement for 15' and 30' second was developed - Distribution of at 3 national TV stations (BHT, RTRS, FTV) and 14 cantonal TV stations; 15 radio shows -, 280 radio jingles aired; Radio Jingles/Announcements/Shows - targeting local radio stations - over 120 airing; • Promotional cards, posters, banners were developed and distributed as well as billboards put up; • Social media activities were defined to support campaign's visibility and promotion of its objectives and activities – Facebook page was opened: “Open your eyes” more info on the web https://www.facebook.com/pages/Otvori-o%C4%8D-rci-NE-nasilju/208801719202208 • Various TV shows hosted UN representatives to discuss the campaign - 14 guest appearances; • A workshop with stakeholders in four locations was held.
EXPECTED OUTCOME 2	Enhanced capacities of institutions and NGOs to address GBV and SV in line with the UN, EU regulations and other international commitments
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.1	Increased information and knowledge on women victims of violence and service providers responding to VAW and SV
INDICATOR 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research results published and disseminated; • No. of institutions represented in the assessment
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.1	<p>The project achieved the output during its implementation period. Both entity Gender Centers completed multi-sectoral assessment of institutional capacities to address GBV/SV in regards to level of information and knowledge on VAW/SV. A total of 16 institutions in 5 sectors have been surveyed. Additionally, GC RS completed a compiled report from all 5 sectoral reports: police, judiciary, health, social welfare, education, with key findings and recommendation for future improvement and activities, in all particular sectors and in multi-sectoral cooperation.</p> <p>The information on institutional capacities in addressing VAW obtained through assessments was disseminated to government officials through various JP activities in project locations, as well as through conferences gathering all stakeholders in each entity.</p> <p>In addition, the Agency for Gender Equality and the statistical agencies received training on UNECE methodology as a capacity building intervention for roll out of the first-ever nation-wide prevalence survey on GBV. The survey was conducted in 2012, and is currently being finalized. The results are expected to be published</p>

	by May 2013. In essence, GBV prevalence survey will provide a first ever comprehensive baseline in regard to GBV which will be used for better quality inputs in future programming, to identify and understand the magnitude, trends and patterns at both State and Entity level allowing for improved monitoring of this phenomenon
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2	Increased sensitivity and long-term commitment of government officials and service providers at local level to appropriately address legislation, international standards and procedures of VAW and SV
INDICATOR 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials for service professionals and government officials modified • No. of professionals trained in six cities • Functional TOT system
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2	<p>The output has been achieved.</p> <p>Both entity Gender Centers completed multi-sectoral assessments of institutional capacities to address GBV/SV in regards to their sensitivity and commitment to appropriately address this phenomenon. GC RS also completed compiled report from all 5 sectoral reports: police, judiciary, health, social welfare, education, with key findings and recommendation for future improvement and activities, in all particular sectors and in multi-sectoral cooperation. Based on the assessments training materials were prepared by both entity Gender Centers.</p> <p>Trainings were conducted by both entity Gender Centers in 8 project locations targeting all key institutions participating in referral mechanisms Through these trainings over 120 governmental officials and service providers were sensitized and trained at the local level to appropriately address legislation, international standards and procedures on VAW and SV.</p> <p>Staff in the newly established safe house for DV cases were trained on how to deal with victims of GBV and relevant legislative framework. Local plans for prevention of GBV were developed in project locations in FBiH.</p> <p>Functional TOT system established.</p>
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.3	Enhanced capacities of Judges and Prosecutors at the level of entities and state to implement the BiH laws and international standards and procedures of VAW and SV

INDICATOR 2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of judges and prosecutors having the capacity to make informed decisions regarding GBV; • Availability of relevant information to support judges and prosecutors with GBV reform activities
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.3	<p>The output has been by and large achieved. Two assessments on training needs were conducted (one in each entity) and training on GBV was included in the training Programme of Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centers for 2011 in both entities. Also, two trainings in each entity for judges and prosecutors were completed. Over 100 judges and prosecutors were trained on GBV legislation and procedures in both entities.</p> <p>During 2011 two trainings were organized for judges and prosecutors in the RS, where more than 50 judges and prosecutors attended. Due to the amendments in the legislation in the RS, the development of Training Manual was postponed but has been developed recently and will be published in April 2013. The working title of the Manual is “Prevention of gender-based violence - Manual for Trainers”.</p> <p>In FBiH three similar trainings were organized and around 50 judges and prosecutors were trained on GBV and SV through CVAW and additional 20 judges and prosecutors (based on the same manual developed in CVAW) within the activities of Armed Violence Prevention Programme in October 2012.</p>
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4	<p>Enhanced capacity (awareness, knowledge, ability, and understanding) of executive and legislative Government to combat VAW and SV according to UN, EU, other international standards and national legislation</p>
INDICATOR 2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of representatives of legislative and executive government with the capacity to make informed decisions on GBV • No. of Ministries’ documents incorporating mapping and gender analyses’ recommendations
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4	<p>The output has been achieved.</p> <p>Two assessments on training needs and gender analysis for both entity Ministries of interior were completed, while one training for 20 civil servants at the FBiH Ministry of interior was held on mainstreaming gender into the internal acts and policies.</p> <p>Training manuals have been developed based on which 6 rounds of trainings for police officials were completed (out of which one was a ToT training in FBiH). As part of the police training, press conferences were held at both police academies.</p>

	<p>140 police officers were trained on GBV legislation and procedures (80 in FBiH and 60 in RS) thus increasing their capacity to make informed decisions on GBV.</p> <p>Modules for GBV training were prepared for both entity police academies and became part of obligatory undergraduate curricula at entity police academies.</p>
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.5	Improved capacity of civil society to monitor and provide technical advice and policy advocacy to government and private sector on GBV
INDICATOR 2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of NGOs able to assess and report on institutional performance regarding GBV • No. of court cases monitored and evaluated • Number of court processes more sensitive to GBV issues • Number of companies with improved capacities to deal effectively with harassment in the workplace
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.5	<p>The project achieved the output during its implementation period.</p> <p>9 NGOs were trained on basic principles of trial monitoring while two micro-capital grant awardees (one NGO and one NGO-coalition comprising of 2 NGOs) received advanced training.</p> <p>Further on, a full scale GBV/SV trial monitoring methodology was developed and coaching provided to NGOs. In doing so, support from High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH was secured.</p> <p>Following extensive training in 2010 and the awarded grants the three selected NGOs undertook trial monitoring activities throughout 2011. This trial monitoring was first monitoring ever conducted by NGOs. NGOs were present at and monitored 201 court trials. Even after the finalization of the JP the NGOs kept monitoring trials, which doubled courts' locations and number of NGOs involved.</p> <p>Knowledge and experiences from successfully established trial monitoring programmes by NGOs were transferred to other NGO representatives, and two public reports were produced. Public reports, largely focused on judges and prosecutors, were finalized and preliminary findings shared. Research relating to sexual harassment in the private sector was finalized.¹</p> <p>The recommendations on gender sensitive policies in the private sector were presented through a national-level roundtable in 2012.</p>

¹ Dec 2011. Bakšić Muftić and Gradašćević Sijerčić. Istraživanje seksualnog uznemiravanja u privatnom sektoru u Bosni i Hercegovini.

EXPECTED OUTCOME 3	Establishment and maintenance of the inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral partnerships and networking.
EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.1	Coherent data collection (recording and reporting) system on VAW and SV within the institutions dealing with GBV established and functional
INDICATOR 3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of recorded cases of VAW and SV in the society • Percentage of the reported cases managed • Municipality level functional database established
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.1	<p>The output has been attained albeit with prolongation due to severely constraining political circumstances that hampered and slowed down the necessary policy development. Discussions were held regarding the best model for data collection and an analysis of international GBV data collection mechanisms as well as existing mechanisms in BiH, was completed and two models for BiH were proposed.</p> <p>After careful consideration it was decided to go with entity level databases with the pilot establishment in RS (in FBiH the development of the new GBV strategy prevented the establishment of database as the strategy will provide the legal framework for its establishment).</p> <p>While coherent data collection systems were established within local communities by referral mechanisms the database was to be populated through these channels. On the other hand, the establishment of entity level database faced several constraining and prolonging factors which were primarily based on changes occurring within the legal framework - in order to establish the database in RS rules and procedures regarding the constitutionality of types of information to be gathered by database regarding GBV needed to be adopted prior to finalizing the software for the database. The rules and procedures were to be adopted within six months after the update of the entity Law on domestic violence that occurred in October 2012. Gender Centre RS is expecting the database to be fully operational and transferred to their central server by the end of April 2013.</p> <p>Statistics about the number of victims assisted in 2012 are not publicly available, however, all stakeholders have pointed out that after attending trainings and the development of new documents, such as Guidelines for RM, the number of assisted victims increased. A special increase in number of assisted victims was emphasized by the police officers and social workers.</p>

EXPECTED OUTCOME 3	Establishment and maintenance of the inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral partnerships and networking.
EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.2	Efficient and effective Referral Mechanism established and used by all stakeholders
INDICATOR 3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of institutions collaborated under the RM in each municipality
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.2	<p>The project achieved the output and exceeded the set target.</p> <p>Eight Referral Mechanisms in eight municipalities were established (the project document planned for 6 referral mechanisms). Each referral mechanisms are comprised of at least 6 local institutions bring together in total over 50 public institutions and stakeholders across eight municipalities in BiH. During project implementation, RM guidelines were revised to suit the needs of project locations and shared with all project locations' stakeholders.</p> <p>The initial RM architecture did not plan the inclusion of media into referrals, but after consultations with local municipalities, experts and JP Steering committee it was decided to expand the modality so as to include the media as well.</p> <p>The referral mechanisms are today monitored by municipal councils ensuring transparency and local political support.</p> <p>All referral mechanisms in FBiH were institutionalized through signing of protocols of cooperation during 2012 (in RS protocols were signed prior to project implementation). The signing of protocols was initiated by Gender Centers in both entities.</p> <p>For these purpose of strengthening the referral mechanisms two additional documents were published in FBiH: "Handbook for Trainers-Prevention and Combating gender-based violence in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina" and "Contributions to the training of judges and prosecutors."</p>
EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3	The Communication and Coordination mechanisms between key stakeholders, addressing the GBV, at all levels of government NGOs and IC established and operational to improve the implementation of laws and relevant international standards
INDICATOR 3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entity level Strategies and Action Plans to combat VAW/SV implemented at local level; • Improved communication and coordination between key stakeholders in the Government, NGO sector and International

	Community to combat VAW/SV
<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3</p>	<p>The output has been achieved to a large extent with necessary modifications as the local conditions varied. Several regular coordination and planning meetings between implementing partners were held to ensure coordination of JP activities as well as with those of other partner organizations. Coordination support was provided to Gender Centers for implementation of JP activities, as well as for the implementation of Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>Coordination and communication amongst key players and implementing partners was continually strengthened through on-going discussions and joint planning. Additional technical assistance was secured for coordination of GBV strategies and JP activities.</p> <p>The maintenance of project output records was the responsibility of the UN agencies and project coordinators at the Gender Centres.</p> <p>Overall, JP stakeholders have continuously provided (positive) feedback to the Steering committee enabling fine-tuning of the approach on the go, in line with the Programme outcomes. Primary feedback related to knowledge accumulated through the JP as well as the produced knowledge products (research, policy documents, protocols of conduct for police, judiciary, civil servants, health care, manuals and handbooks). This was crucial for long-term planning and capacity building of IPs and stakeholders as well as the impact made through the cooperation and coordination between state and civil society organizations, the improved access to services for victims of GBV and SV, and raised awareness of society in general.</p> <p>As a result of direct practical experiences at the field level, entity Gender Centers introduced innovative approaches in regards to the process of enhancing of referral mechanisms as good practices. For example, in Republika Srpska, Coordinating bodies, appointed by the Municipal Assemblies, were appointed with responsibility to supervise and monitor referral mechanisms in each municipality, especially in respect to commitments and obligations contained in the Protocol for cooperation, and legal procedures. Coordinating bodies are composed of representatives of all institutions and non-institutional partners tasked to prepare a report at least once a year on the status of gender-based violence in municipality for discussion at the session of the municipal council, followed by adoption of conclusions and recommendations. This monitoring mechanism will ensure sustainability of referrals and address the systemic nature of gender-based violence.</p>

In the Federation of BiH, referral mechanisms have developed and adopted their own Plans for GBV Prevention in their local communities as a sign of long-term commitment to combating the phenomenon. Through adoption of the Plans, municipalities have taken over the ownership of the process and already committed additional resources.

This project has a significant number of good practices that have affected the effectiveness of the overall program. One of most important examples of good practice is that, even though at the initial stage of developing project document Gender Centers lacked capacity to envision their roles in such a complex and broad JP, they became involved in the program implementation, which consequently enabled greater flexibility and improvement of project activities in accordance with the actual needs.

E2. OUTCOME 1 ACHIEVEMENTS

The JP provided significant contribution to implementation and amendments of national and entity strategies for prevention and combating gender based violence overall. The project improved institutional capacity and the capacity of NGOs to combat gender-based violence, by providing technical support and conducting advocacy campaigns with decision makers, politicians, parliamentarians, judiciary and NGOs. For example in Republika Srpska, a positive atmosphere for legislative changes in the field of GBV was created and in good part spurred on by activities arising from the Joint Programme. Consequently, within the framework of the JP, a Working Group was formed which prepared amendments to the RS Criminal Code and new RS Law on Protection from Domestic Violence.

Implementation included development of an Advocacy Strategy (including baseline and end-line surveys), development of a media campaign, training in use of the media for local government officials, workshops on GBV (for media representatives), thematic sessions with designated parliamentary commissions to promote the Project's results and findings.

Wider general public was reached through the implementation of a large scale UNCT media campaign which was initiated in 2011 through major TV channels, radio stations, internet, city lights, posters and theatre plays reaching 50 schools and annual entity-wide RS media campaign. Local government officials in eight project locations were trained on "How to use the media". Current and future media professionals were trained on how to report on GBV in both entities. Moreover, Gender Centre of RS developed Guide for media on GBV reporting. The general public was also reached through various press conferences and dedicated TV shows relating to different project activities and results. Legislative reforms have been initiated through Amendments to GBV relevant legislation.

Thematic sessions with Parliamentary Commissions for Gender Equality/Population and Development at different levels on GBV to promote project results and findings were conducted

during 2012 due to non-formation of government structures at the State level, following October 2010 national elections.

GC RS established a Working group which prepared amendments to the RS Criminal Code and new RS Law on Protection from Domestic Violence.

One stakeholder municipality held a first anniversary celebration of the signing of the protocol, and declared one week in 2011 as 'The Week of Fighting Domestic Violence'. As well, the annual Assembly meeting hear information on domestic violence in the municipality. While some but not all of this is attributable to the Project, it is one of a number of initiatives that influenced this change.

In Republika Srpska, two entity laws have been revised (the Criminal Code and the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, while the Working Group tasked to prepare amendments to GBV related legislation concluded that amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code are not required). Project initiatives with the Gender Centre clearly contributed to the change.

E2. OUTCOME 2 ACHIEVEMENTS:

Significant success has been made in regards to strengthening capacities of both the institutions and NGOs in improving their skills in addressing cases of GBV and SV. Multi-sectoral assessments which were completed in 2011 were used as basis for comprehensive trainings of governmental institutions and NGOs in dealing with cases of GBV. NGOs monitored court practices and prepared reports identifying shortcoming in the criminal system relating to GBV. Stakeholders from UN agencies, gender mechanisms and statistical institutions underwent essential training and completed key negotiations on a state-wide level prevalence survey. Modules for training of police, judges and prosecutors were developed on the basis of tried and tested trainings, and later on institutionalized.

The JP has effectively built and developed capacities of institutions and NGOs to address GBV and SV in line with the international regulations and commitments in the area of violence against women. This was performed through: multi-sectoral assessment of institutional capacities to address GBV/SV, research on prevalence of GBV/SV, preparation of materials and curriculum for ToT, piloting/conducting ToT trainings, conducting trainings for GOs and SPs, assessing current knowledge of judges and prosecutors on GBV with particular attention to related international standards, development of the modules and conducting trainings for judges and prosecutors, publishing of training materials, mapping and gender analyses of the existing policies, procedures and strategies in the entity Ministries for internal affairs and submission to ministries of interior at all levels, development of training modules on gender and GBV and conducting trainings for police, PR and media presentation of the Ministries work on GBV, design and conducting trainings for NGO Trial Monitoring, establishment of trial monitoring programmes for NGOs, NGO Trial Monitoring and final report, mapping and analysis of gender equality standards in private companies (focusing on sexual harassment), and the presentation of recommendations for gender sensitive policies in the private sector to relevant stakeholders.

E2. OUTCOME 3 ACHIEVEMENTS:

Inter-sectoral partnership and networking was established in eight municipalities across BiH and based on the RM guidelines developed under the JP, the roles of different actors in the process were clearly defined and partnership strengthened. Coordination at state-entity, as well as entity-local level was intensified and enhanced through joint planning and implementation of activities as well as holding of regular coordination meetings.

The project has been successful in the establishment and maintenance of the inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral partnership and networking. It has been successful in establishing coordination amongst institutions and understanding and accepting the roles different stakeholders play in combating GBV/SV by all stakeholders. Coordination between participating organizations and Gender Institutional Mechanisms was intensified for the purposes of joint planning and monitoring.

It is worth noting that the referral mechanisms, while currently lacking sufficient budgetary and expertise support, work efficiently enough thanks to the human factor.

6. Challenges

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country facing the enormous challenge of post-war reconstruction, economic and social recovery, reform of government structures as well as a delayed transition to a market economy. It has a complex administrative system with several layers of government and numerous institutions and ministries. This complex state structure has led to problems of its effectiveness and efficiency due to weak capacity and an unclear definition of accountability at various levels of government. The conflict had touched almost every sector of the public and social life in the country. Thus, the main challenges during the JP implementation arose from slow administration due to de-fragmented governing structures, different rules and regulations of implementing partners and effects of overall deteriorating political, social and economic situation in the country.

Due to the complexity and the level of ambition of the JP, it became evident early on that thorough capacity assessments of local implementing partners prior to start of programme activities would be necessary. The project was designed in such a way so that each specific action was preceded by needs assessment and analyses of existing conditions, as well as consultations with implementing partners. For procedural reasons the start of the project was significantly delayed, which had an impact on the planned implementation schedule. Therefore, revisions of the project document and budget were timely made, with the aim of improving the impact of planned activities and alignment with the actual situation, needs and existing initiatives in this area.

7. Unexpected Results

- **Establishment of additional two referral mechanisms**

Even though the project planned for the initial establishment and operation of six referral mechanisms, due to excellent visibility and cooperation with entity and cantonal level governments, two additional municipalities expressed a strong interest in participating in this process – Ustikolina and Praca- where local level service professionals received extensive trainings and support to establish local referral mechanisms. This initiative, politically endorsed by various level governments in FBiH and RS shows that there is a strong potential and willingness by municipalities for the full national deployment.

- **Police Academy training curricula**

The Police Academy of the Federation BiH, through development of Training Manual on GBV that later on became obligatory undergraduate curricula at police academy, introduced interactive methods of learning for students. This eminent education institution through organizing ToT ensured sustainability of planned project activities. All activities which aimed at raising awareness of government officials and service providers at all levels, so they would be able to appropriately respond to the issue of gender based violence, included the elements of interactive training and combined work on raising awareness and the importance of applying existing laws.

- **Knowhow of statistical offices improved**

Although the inclusion of the two statistical offices of the two entities was not foreseen by the JP document the decision to include the two offices in conducting the first ever national GBV prevalence survey in the country yielded unexpected results. The capacities of statistical institutions to monitor the trends and patterns of violence against women were improved through technical skills gained from UNECE training as well as from conducting such research for the first time. In addition, the fact that the survey was conducted by the two statistical institutions in cooperation with Gender Centers and the Agency for Gender Equality strengthens the collected data and gives them official backing, as opposed to surveys conducted by NGOs and alike.

8. Project Sustainability

Development of national capacities and transfer of knowledge was inherent to participating agencies' approach in implementation of all JP activities. By utilizing National Implementation Modality significant programme implementation responsibilities were transferred to entity Gender Centers, developing their project and finance planning and management capacities. Through their work on establishment of referral mechanisms in eight locations, they were in a position to directly influence policies at the local level in addressing GBV. Moreover, due to a large number of trainings, capacities of various professionals and service providers were

strengthened in various sectors (judiciary, police, health, social services, and education). Additionally, work with State and entity parliamentarians entailed advocacy efforts for further resource allocation towards GBV initiatives.

Through development and inclusion of curriculum on handling cases of GBV at the Police Academies the capacities of these institutions were strengthened in delivering high quality education on regular basis. Even though the JP set the bases for sustainable initiatives, the continuation of commenced activities will depend on the willingness of local actors to utilize best practices and developed procedures as well as to advocate for structural changes to address GBV.

The FBIH Combating and Preventing GBV Training Manual has been adopted by the FBIH Judges and Prosecutors Training Center. Ownership of similar Manual for training of judges and prosecutors in RS on GBV will be transferred to the RS Gender Center.

Through inclusion and capacity building of statistical institutions in the training and organisation of prevalence survey, a significant step was undertaken in ensuring repeat monitoring of the trends and patterns on violence against women and development of informed policies on combating the phenomenon in the long run.

Women's NGOs in RM locations benefited from training, recognition of their contribution to protection of victims' rights, as well as formalization of their roles in the chain of provision of assistance to victims. Capacities of women's NGOs were strengthened through on-going support on legal processes and advocacy work relating to GBV and their role in supporting justice sector reform efforts.

Through the implementation of the JP, poor initial knowledge of various professionals in relation to gender terminology and relevant concepts, and strategic planning became apparent. Consequently, the transfer of knowledge in these fields was a prerequisite for successful implementation of all JP activities.

The Referral Mechanisms are sustainable, in their current form, largely because of the focus on and involvement at the local level. In Federation of BiH, referral mechanisms have developed and adopted their own Plans for GBV Prevention in their local communities as a sign of long-term commitment to combating the phenomenon. Through adoption of the Plans, municipalities have taken over ownership of the process and have already committed additional resources.

Recommendations from trial monitoring of GBV cases by NGOs were and will be used as part of advocacy efforts with relevant state authorities and other stakeholders to gain more knowledge about identified problem areas, as well as to take action which will be responsive to these conclusions while at the same time will provide a direction for justice sector reform efforts. NGOs are still doing court monitoring and the number of NGOs having doubled, the number of courts being monitored has doubled as well. NGOs secured support from High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council which informed all courts in BiH about these NGOs activities.

9. Partnerships & Coordination

The JP is overseen by the Steering Committee comprised of Participating Organizations and Gender Institutional Mechanisms (Gender Equality Agency of BiH and two Entity Gender Centers). While in essence all implementing partners share a common vision in regards to implementation of JP goals, differences in desired approaches, rules and regulations in relation to application of different procedures cause complications and require frequent negotiations in finding a compromise solution in regards to various issues. Decision-making was very slow, as full participation and arranging of SC meetings were difficult to coordinate. Even with SC meeting, decisions were difficult to reach, as perspectives of Board members were divergent in their different areas of engagement. However, this set-up guaranteed local and national ownership of both the process and results which is clearly visible through the example of referral mechanisms that have been endorsed by local community and state and entity level actors, as well as the institutionalized GBV education at police academies.

However, even due to these constraining factors, the program ensured local and national ownership over the process and subsequent results which in turn ensures the longterm sustainability of our efforts. This was primarily achieved by relentless pursue of cooptation of all relevant local stakeholders, which usually comes with a prolonged and protracted period of synchronizing approaches, expectations and rules of the game, as described above.

Project Coordinators employed by the JP in entity Gender Centers report directly to these institutions, which created loose and fragile coordination set-up of the JP staff, as well as parallel reporting structures. This resulted in weak knowledge of UN processes by Project Coordinators, thereby causing greater workload for JP UN staff. This also lead to a lack of joint planning of events and non-timely sharing of information, which has on occasion caused overlaps in JP events, and availability of JP UN staff to take greater role in activities undertaken by Gender Centers. In this case, it needs to be noted that this was a conscious choice by UN JP wich aimed primarily towards institutional capacity building, with full knowledge and understanding that this process would additionally burden UN JP staff and complicate the already intricate network of stakeholders, IPs and municipalities.

During the JP Steering Committee consultations with key stakeholders and implementing partners it was recognized that there were several similar initiatives dealing with GBV in the country working at all levels of government. In addition, there were ongoing policy development processes in regard to GBV Agency for Gender Equality spearheaded. The decision of having a dedicated professional hired under the JP to ensure coherence of efforts both under the JP but also with other programmes and government initiativesensured that JPs end products and changes were mainstreamed within GBV and GE national and entity level strategies and policies.

Intensive cooperation and coordination between participating organizations is a precondition for successful implementation of such complex JP. Joint implementation of activities enabled greater insight in participating organizations' work on gender issues, and opened new opportunities for synergies and complementarity of efforts. Nevertheless, some practical challenges remained which arose from different execution modalities (NIM v. DIM), as well as from differences in policies and modalities of working within the two agencies, adding a daily complexity to

management of implementation. However, this all needs to be viewed from the perspective of long term national institutional capacity building which is the primary instance to ensure long term sustainability of efforts and results.

New partnerships were created with UN Women, UNICEF and statistical institutions at state and entity levels for conducting the state-level prevalence survey. Even though the JP foresaw the prevalence survey to be conducted in six project locations, through discussions of JP management with various actors it was assessed that there was positive atmosphere and interest amongst UNCT and national stakeholders to contribute towards a joint VAW survey on a sample covering BiH. The inclusion of the statistical offices of the two entities was not foreseen by the JP document and the decision to include the two offices in conducting the first ever national GBV prevalence survey in the country yielded unexpected results. The capacities of statistical institutions to monitor the trends and patterns of violence against women were improved, and the fact that the survey was conducted by the two statistical institutions in cooperation with Gender Centers and the Agency for Gender Equality strengthens the collected data and gives them official backing, as opposed to surveys conducted by NGOs and alike.

GBV has frequently been dismissed as not important or downplayed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since the period of the JP implementation, and with the support of the JP, this attitude is changing – there is a growth of GBV awareness and understanding, both in the general population *and* in institutions. The raised awareness among institutions has led to improvement of the GBV related legislation to meet the obligations under the international human rights mechanisms, such as CEDAW (FBiH amended the Law on protection from domestic violence) but also to conducting a state wide GBV prevalence survey through cooperation with institutions that normally have not been sensitized to gender – namely statistical institutions. Similarly, the assessments and studies have generated greater levels of knowledge about institutions. Perfect examples of this are the referral mechanisms, which are primarily about inter-institutional communication and coordination, and overcoming the complexities of the local level administration/governance in the process of provision of assistance to GBV victims. Involvement of municipalities has been commendable in these efforts, and discussions for expansion of RM models to as many other municipalities as possible have taken on a very serious dimension. While significant additional work will be required, a process of change is evidently underway.

10. Knowledge Generation

- The following publications, reports and knowledge products have been developed in the framework of the JP: Trial monitoring reports
- Prevalence survey in three project locations in FBiH
- National prevalence survey BiH (to be published in May 2013)
- Revised Guidelines on Referral Mechanisms

- Legislation and practices in Republika Srpska - A **compiled report** on the basis of five sectoral assessments: police, judiciary, health, social welfare, education, with key findings and recommendations for future improvement and activities, in all particular sectors and **on multi-sectoral cooperation**
- Assessment of capacities of institutions in Referral Mechanisms
- Assessments of knowledge and skills of judges and prosecutors in both entities
- Assessment of knowledge and skills of police officers
- Research on sexual harassment in private sector
- Manuals for training of police in FBiH and RS
- Manual for training of judges and prosecutors in FBiH²
- Guide in GBV media sensitive reporting in RS
- Guidelines for trial monitoring

Most materials prepared in the course of the JP implementation are public reports and manuals, promoted at suitable events and discussed with counterparts. They were disseminated to competent institutions and NGOs and other interested parties and were published on participating organisations' and implementing partners' websites. More specifically, the RM guidelines were distributed globally through UNFPA and other UN agencies channels, as well as to the contributors. Key knowledge products (Prevalence survey and Training manuals for police officers) will be submitted to the vetting process to be included on UN Women's *Global Virtual Knowledge Center to End VAW*. Additionally, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina has expressed interest in NGO GBV trial monitoring methodology to be shared with ODIHR's Trial Monitoring Focal Point. Additionally, NGOs received a grant to monitor trials in the duration of 18 months and to expand the knowledge, skills and expertise to other NGOs (financially supported by Swedish Kvinna till Kvinna).

11. Monitoring & Evaluation: Activities completed and updated plan

Monitoring and evaluation activities were regularly undertaken through JP staff field monitoring visits. Steering Committee considered regular progress reports and provided guidance and strategic direction for implementation of activities and recommendations for further course of action.

The final evaluation of the project is in its concluding phase.

² Manual for RS has not been adopted yet as the key pieces of legislation regulating domestic violence have undergone substantial amendments and already entered in procedure, but have not been yet adopted

12. List of Acronyms

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CJPT	Centre for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plans
CVAW	Combating Violence against Women
NGO	Civil Society Organisation
DIM	Direct Implementation Model
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GC	Gender Centre
GO	Government official
LF	Logical Framework
MPR	Mid-term Project Review
NGO	Non-government Organisation
NIM	National Implementation Model
RM	Referral Mechanisms
RS	Republika Srpska
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-sensitive
SP	Service professional
SV	Sexual Violence
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women

EVAW TRUST FUND
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CHINA - MACEDONIA - PANAMA - SERBIA -
URUGUAY

PART II: FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT AS OF 31
DECEMBER 2012

FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

This report presents financial data³ and analysis as of 31 December 2012 for six UN Trust Fund to EVAW Joint Programmes (Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of (FYR) Macedonia, Panama, Serbia and Uruguay) using the pass through funding modality, for which the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) is serving as the Administrative Agent. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/WAV00>.

1. Sources and Uses of Funds

Table 1.1. Financial Overview

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	4,804,116	999,648	5,803,764
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,707	670	7,377
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	21,191	9,245	30,436
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	4,832,014	1,009,562	5,841,577
Uses of Funds			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	989,999	4,756,074
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	989,999	4,756,074
Administrative Agent Fees	48,042	9,996	58,038
Direct Costs (Steering Committee, Secretariat...)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	144	1	145
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	3,814,261	999,997	4,814,258
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	1,017,753	9,566	1,027,319
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	989,999	4,756,074
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	2,092,797	1,187,628	3,280,425
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	1,673,279	(197,629)	1,475,649

³ Due to rounding, total in the tables may not add up.

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating UN Organisations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules do not prohibit the return of interest.

Table 1.2. Sources of Interest and Investment Income (in US dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,707	670	7,377
Total: Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,707	670	7,377
Participating Organization (PO) Earned Interest and Investment Income			
IOM	-	-	-
PAHO/WHO	-	-	-
UNDP	15,816	8,933	24,749
UNESCO	321	312	633
UNFPA	1,169	-	1,169
UNICEF	-	-	-
UN WOMEN	3,885	-	3,885
WHO	-	-	-
Total: Interest Income received from PO	21,191	9,245	30,436
Total	27,898	9,914	37,813

2. UN WOMEN Contributions

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from UN WOMEN as at 31 December 2012.

Table 2. Contributions

Contributor	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
UN WOMEN	4,804,116	999,648	5,803,764
Total	4,804,116	999,648	5,803,764

3. Transfer of Funds

Allocations to the JP Participating Organizations are approved by each JP Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent (AA). The AA has transferred a total of US\$ 4,756,074 to eight Participating Organizations (IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN and WHO) as of 31 December 2012. Table 3 provides information on the cumulative amount transferred to each Participating Organization.

Table 3. Transfers by Participating Organization

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
	Transferred Amount	Transferred Amount	Transferred Amount
IOM	-	47,080	47,080
PAHO/WHO	253,838	-	253,838
UNDP	1,161,469	169,525	1,330,994
UNESCO	106,989	50,289	157,278
UNFPA	1,330,231	306,020	1,636,251
UNICEF	253,590	-	253,590
UN WOMEN	564,087	417,085	981,172
WHO	95,872	-	95,872
Total	3,766,075	989,999	4,756,074

4. Overall Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates

All expenditures reported for the year 2012 were submitted by the Headquarters' of the Participating Organizations via the MPTF Office Reporting Portal. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Table 4.1 presents expenditures and financial delivery rate by Joint Programme. Table 4.2 presents total expenditures and financial delivery rate by Joint Programme and Participating Organization.

Table 4.1. Financial Delivery Rate by Joint Programme

UNTF EAW Joint Programme	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate Percentage
		Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	Total	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	958,106	589,154	292,795	881,949	92.05
China	850,258	363,913	258,410	622,323	73.19
FYR Macedonia	957,713	652,739	171,344	824,083	86.05
Panama	999,999	486,990	310,359	797,350	79.74
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	989,999	-	154,720	154,720	15.63
Total	4,756,074	2,092,797	1,187,628	3,280,425	68.97

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The EVAW Bosnia Herzegovina JP on *Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence* is implemented by two Participating Organizations, UNDP and UNFPA. The Joint Programme has been operationally completed in January 2013. Out of the total amount of US\$ 958,106 transferred to the JP Participating Organizations, US\$ 881,949 has been spent as of 31 December 2012, which gives a delivery rate of 92 percent. As shown in table 4.2 below, UNDP has a delivery rate percentage of 98 percent and UNFPA 88 percent⁴.

China

The *UN Joint Programme on Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach* is implemented by four UN implementing agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and UN Women (lead agency). The Joint Programme has been operationally completed in 2012. In Nov 2009 the total amount of funding received by EVAW China was US\$ 850,258, out of which US\$ 622,323 had been spent as of 31 December 2012, which gives a delivery rate of 73 percent⁵, as shown in Table 4.1.

FYR Macedonia

The Joint Programme *Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence* in the FYR Macedonia is implemented by five UN Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and UN Women. The JP is a complementary programme to the Netherland funded programme on domestic violence. Both Joint Programmes have been operationally completed in 2012. Out of the total amount of US\$ 957,713 transferred to the JP Participating Organizations, US\$ 824,083 has been spent as of 31 December 2012, which gives a delivery rate of 86 percent. As shown in table 4.2 below, WHO and UNICEF have the highest delivery rate percentage.

Panama

The *Community Inter-Institutional Alliance for a Life without Violence* Joint Programme in Panama is implemented by three participating UN Agencies: UNFPA, UNDP and PAHO. Out of the US\$ 999,999 transferred to the participating UN Agencies, a total of US\$ 797,350 has been spent as of December 31, 2012. Delivery rate increased considerably in 2012. As shown in table 4.2 below, PAHO has the highest delivery rate percentage (100 percent), followed by UNFPA (75 percent) and UNDP (70 percent).

Serbia

The *Integrated Response to Violence against Women in Serbia* Joint Programme was established in November 2012 and is implemented by three participating organizations: UNDP, UNICEF

⁴ Given that the Joint Programme was extended until 31 January 2013, UNFPA has reported expenditures incurred in January 2013 increasing the total delivery rate to 94.8%. The expenditure figures are expected to be officially reported in the JP Final Financial Report.

⁵ The 2012 expenditure reported by UN WOMEN is understated by US\$ 184,525 as at 31 December 2012; the total expenditure for UN WOMEN's implementation of the Joint Programme is US\$ 400,404, which gives a delivery rate of 94 percent. Therefore the total expenditure under the Joint Programme is US\$ 806,848, which gives a delivery rate of 95 percent. This additional 2012 expenditure will be included in the 2013 Financial Report.

and UN WOMEN. An amount of US\$ 989,652 has been approved for the Joint Programme and no funds were disbursed in 2012.

Uruguay

The *Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents* Joint Programme in Uruguay is implemented by five participating organizations: IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and UN WOMEN. Out of the US\$ 989,999 transferred to the JP participating organizations, a total of US\$ 154,720 has been spent as of December 31, 2012. Being the first year of implementation of the Joint Programme activities, the delivery rate percentage is still low at 15.6 percent. As shown in table 4.2 below, UNESCO has the highest delivery rate percentage (64.5 percent), followed by UN WOMEN (20 percent).

Table 4.2. Financial Delivery Rate by Participating Organization and Joint Programme

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate Percentage
China - Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multisectoral Approach				
UNESCO	106,989	106,989	103,747	96.97
UNFPA	227,803	227,803	216,108	94.87
UNWOMEN	426,485	426,485	215,879	50.62
UNDP	88,981	88,981	86,588	97.31
FYR Macedonia - Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence				
UNFPA	137,762	137,762	137,612	99.89
UNICEF	253,590	253,590	261,582	103.15
UNWOMEN	137,602	137,602	136,584	99.26
WHO	95,872	95,872	103,129	107.57
UNDP	332,887	332,887	185,177	55.63
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina				
UNFPA	580,850	580,850	511,651	88.09
UNDP	377,256	377,256	370,299	98.16
Panama - Community Inter-Institutional Alliance to Prevent, Control and Give Attention to Violence against Women				
UNFPA	383,816	383,816	289,297	75.37
UNDP	362,345	362,345	254,215	70.16
PAHO/WHO	253,838	253,838	253,838	100.00
Serbia - Integrated Response to Violence against Women in Serbia				
UNICEF	244,213	-	-	-
UN WOMEN	224,953	-	-	-
UNDP	520,486	-	-	-
Uruguay - Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents				
IOM	47,080	47,080	-	-
UNESCO	50,289	50,289	32,431	64.49
UNFPA	306,020	306,020	8,119	2.65
UNWOMEN	417,085	417,085	84,580	20.28
UNDP	169,525	169,525	29,590	17.45
Total	5,745,726	4,756,074	3,280,425	68.97

Total Expenditure Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

2006 UNDG Expense Categories

1. Supplies
2. Personnel
3. Training
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 4.3 reflects expenditure as of 31 December 2012. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories.

Table 4.3. Total Expenditure by Category

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	160,303	12,048	172,351	5.66
Personnel (Old)	687,664	18,078	705,742	23.17
Training of Counterparts (Old)	130,642	28,788	159,430	5.23
Contracts (Old)	823,603	23,972	847,575	27.83
Other direct costs (Old)	134,091	-	134,091	4.40
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	-	77,292	77,292	2.54
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	-	200,776	200,776	6.59
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	-	11,850	11,850	0.39
Contractual Services (New)	-	368,544	368,544	12.10
Travel (New)	-	185,918	185,918	6.10
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	31,970	31,970	1.05
General Operating (New)	-	149,994	149,994	4.93
Programme Costs Total	1,936,303	1,109,231	3,045,534	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	156,494	78,397	234,891	7.71
Total	2,092,797	1,187,628	3,280,425	

5. Transparency and accountability

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour refresh, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 9,600 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a ‘standard setter’ by peers and partners.