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Consolidated Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the Joint Programme on “Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina”

**Report of the Administrative Agent
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2011**

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

31 May 2012

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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT 2011

UN Country Team Format

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PART I - NARRATIVE REPORT

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 Fund Approved: USD 958,106

Total Fund Received to Date via Pass-Through Funding: USD 958,106

Reporting Period: 01 January 2011 – 31 December 2011

Duration of the Joint Programme: 01.01.2010 – 31.10.2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This 2011 Consolidated Annual Progress Report under Joint Programme “The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund to EAW)” covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Donor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating UN Organizations, the Annual Progress 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, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.
- The **UN Trust Fund to EAW** 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 EAW is now administered by UN WOMEN, the new UN gender entity which merged DAW, INSTRAW, OSAGI, and UNIFEM. In 2008, the UN Trust Fund began awarding grants on a competitive base for Joint Programmes submitted by UN Country Teams.
- The UN Trust Fund to EAW is currently supporting **11 UNCT Joint Programmes using the pass through funding modality**, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) /Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) is serving as the Administrative Agent for four of these Joint Programmes. The four Joint Programmes are implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of (FYR) Macedonia, and Panama. Transparency and accountability of this Joint Programme operation is made available through the Joint Programme web site of the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00073159>.
- The overall goal of the Bosnia and Herzegovina **EAW JP is to reduce gender based violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BIH)**, with special focus on VAW and SV.

- In 2011, referral mechanisms for assistance to victims were substantially strengthened through comprehensive multi-sector trainings; curricula for police, judges and prosecutors were developed and trainings conducted. Key steps were undertaken on preparation of state level prevalence survey and additional resources mobilized. State and entity level campaigns were initiated and implemented for raising of public's awareness against violence. Public reports from women's NGOs trial monitoring were completed as well as a research of sexual harassment in the private sector.
- In the second year of the Joint Programme's (hereinafter: JP) implementation, initial delays were successfully overcome through completion of a large number of programme activities, which contributed significantly to progress towards outcomes.
- The main challenges 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 complexities of JP, in terms of set goals and many stakeholder groups, it is obvious that implementation of similar programme and attainment of so many objectives requires a longer time of implementation, better initial planning (clear definition of roles, responsibilities, coordination and communication) and more thorough capacity assessments of local implementing partners prior to start of programme's implementation.

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.

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.

PROJECT STRATEGIES

The Joint Programme primarily supports implementation of the following strategies:

- BiH Gender Action Plan (2006)
- BiH Strategy on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence (2009)
- FBiH Strategic Plan for Prevention of Domestic Violence (2009-2010)
- RS Strategy for Combating Domestic Violence (2009-2012)
- BiH Justice Sector Reform Strategy (2008-2012)

PROJECT OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS

F1: Progress towards Expected Outputs

Please use the following format to describe the progress achieved towards expected outputs over the last 12 months using indicators (as identified in the Log Frame) to show progress. (½ page per output)

EXPECTED OUTCOME 1	Policy discussions and legislative reforms on Combating Gender and Sexual based Violence are initiated through 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 VAW/SV at all levels amongst government officials, service providers, media and general public increased.	
INDICATORS 1.1	Percentage increase of the general public, governmental officials, media on awareness about GBV	
Planned Activities		Actual Activities
Activity 1.1.1		
Development and implementation of Advocacy Strategy with government officials (including baseline and end line surveys amongst relevant stakeholders)		Implemented by GCs in 2010
Planned budget 1.1.1	Expenditure	Balance
0.00	0.00	0.00

Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 1.1.2 Development and implementation of Media campaign (including baseline and end-line surveys amongst public and the media on awareness on VAW/SW)	GC RS ¹ : As in the previous years, GC RS implemented entity-wide campaigns “Family without violence” and “White ribbon” as part of 16 days of activism for No Violence against Women - UNCT implemented state-level campaign against violence (through public media as well as through 50 school theatre plays)	
Planned budget 1.1.2 17,785.02 UNFPA 106,535.92 UNDP	Expenditure 17,785.02 UNFPA 18,330.61 UNDP	Balance 0.00 UNFPA 88,205.31 UNDP
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 1.1.3 “How to use Media” trainings conducted for the local government officials in six selected municipalities	Training of government officials in eight project locations were completed by both entity Gender centres.	
Planned budget 1.1.3 3,113.95 UNFPA	Expenditure 3,113.95 UNFPA	Balance 0.00 UNFPA
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 1.1.4 Media workshops for future and current media professionals (students of communication students)	Media workshops for current and future media professions (students of communication) were completed by both entity Gender Centres. Moreover, Gender Centre of RS, developed a guide on GBV sensitive media reporting.	
Planned budget 1.1.4 5,118.40 UNFPA	Expenditure 4,599.56 UNFPA	Balance 518.84 UNFPA
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 1.1.5 Thematic sessions with Parliamentary Commissions for Gender Equality/Population and Development at different levels on GBV to promote project results and findings	The activities had to be postponed to 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.	
Planned budget 1.1.5 7,215.00 UNFPA 1,938.02 UNDP	Expenditure 0.00 UNFPA 0.00 UNDP	Balance 7,215.00 UNFPA 1,938.02 UNDP

EXPECTED OUTCOME 2	Enhanced capacities of institutions and CSOs 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	Assessment Report(s) developed for municipal referral mechanisms based on reliable data and statistics on GBV and SV	
Planned Activities		Actual Activities
Activity 2.1.1 Multi-sectoral assessments of institutional capacities to address GBV/SV	Both entity Gender Centres completed multi-sectoral assessment of institutional capacities to address GBV/SV. Additionally, GC RS 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.	
Planned budget 2.1.1 27,834.59 UNFPA	Expenditure 27,834.59 UNFPA	Balance 0.00 UNFPA
Planned Activities		Actual Activities
Activity 2.1.2 Research on prevalence of GBV/SV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several consultative/coordination meetings on prevalence survey held. - Training on UNECE methodology for conducting prevalence survey was organized for UN agencies, gender mechanisms and statistical institutions. - Consultants for adaptation of the survey questionnaires were contracted. 	
Planned budget 2.1.2 42,500.00 UNFPA	Expenditure 18,666.00 UNFPA	Balance 23,834.00 UNFPA
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	Governmental officials and service providers educated and 40 governmental officials and service providers passed ToT	
Planned Activities		Actual Activities
Activity 2.2.1 Preparation of materials and curriculum for ToT	Training materials prepared by both entity Gender Centres	
Planned budget 2.2.1 3,320.00 UNFPA	Expenditure 3,320.00 UNFPA	Balance 0.00 UNFPA
Planned Activities		Actual Activities
Activity 2.2.2 Piloting/Conducting TOT trainings	Trainings conducted by entity Gender Centres in project locations targeted all participants from referral mechanisms	

Planned budget 2.2.2 39,214.63 UNFPA	Expenditure 38,721.21 UNFPA	Balance 493.42 UNFPA
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.2.3 Conducting the trainings for GOs and SPs	Training for GOs and SPs were held in all eight project locations.	
Planned budget 2.2.3 15,548.01 UNFPA	Expenditure 15,548.01 UNFPA	Balance 0.00 UNFPA
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	
INDICATORS 2.3	Judges and prosecutors trained to apply national legislation and international standards to prosecute GBV cases Number of court processes more sensitive to GBV issues	
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.3.1 Assessment of current knowledge of judges and prosecutors on GBV with particular attention to related international standards	Completed in 2010	
Planned budget 2.3.1 0.00	Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.3.2 Development of the modules and delivery of trainings for judges and prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two trainings in each entity for judges and prosecutors completed. - Training modules prepared in FBIH. Due to amendments in the legislation in RS which has not yet entered into force, preparation of the module was put on hold for this entity (adaptation required due to differences in law between two entities). 	
Planned budget 2.3.2 40,000.00 UNDP	Expenditure 27,324.09 UNDP	Balance 12,675.91 UNDP
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.3.3 Publishing of the training manual for judges and prosecutors	Printing of the manual was postponed for 2012.	
Planned budget 2.3.3 0.00	Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4	Enhanced capacity (awareness, knowledge, ability, understanding) of executive and legislative Government to combat VAW and SV according to UN, EU, other international standards and national legislation	
INDICATORS 2.4	Police officers trained on procedures in line with GBV and SV standards Recommendations relating to gender mainstreaming and mapping prepared and submitted to ministries of interior	

Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 2.4.1 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		Completed in 2010	
Planned budget 2.4.1 0.00		Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 2.4.2 Development of training modules on gender and GBV (based on results of mapping and gender analyses) and delivery of trainings for police		Training modules were delivered for both Police academies, and 6 rounds of trainings for police officials were completed (one of which ToT training in FBiH)	
Planned budget 2.4.2 45,000.00 UNDP		Expenditure 37,594.27 UNDP	Balance 7,405.73 UNDP
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 2.4.3 PR and media presentation of the Ministries work on GBV		As part of the police training, press conferences were held at both police academies	
Planned budget 2.4.3 3,000.00		Expenditure 446.58 UNDP	Balance 2,553.42 UNDP
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		
INDICATORS 2.5	CSOs trained to monitor and identify shortcomings in prosecution of GBV cases No. of court cases monitored and evaluated by CSOs Companies participating in Gender mainstreaming initiative		
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 2.5.1 Design and delivery of trainings for CSO Trial Monitoring		Completed in 2010	
Planned budget 2.5.1 0.00		Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 2.5.2 Establishment of trial monitoring programme for CSOs		Completed in 2010	
Planned budget 2.5.2 0.00		Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 2.5.3 CSO Trial Monitoring and final report		Following extensive training in 2010 and award of grants, selected NGOs undertook trial monitoring activities throughout 2011. Two public reports were produced by NGOs	
Planned budget 2.5.3 80,000.00 UNDP		Expenditure 70,261.46 UNDP	Balance 9,738.54 UNDP

Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.5.4 Mapping and analysis of gender equality standards in private companies (focusing on sexual harassment)	Research on sexual harassment in the private sector completed	
Planned budget 2.5.4 25,000.00 UNDP	Expenditure 13,789.96 UNDP	Balance 11,210.04 UNDP
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.5.5 Presentation of recommendations for gender sensitive policies in the private sector to relevant stakeholders	Postponed to 2012	
Planned budget 2.5.5 0.00	Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00

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	
INDICATORS 3.1	Gender Based Violence Referral Mechanisms established and functional Mechanism for GBV and SV data collection in place and functional	
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.1.1 Desk review on other country experiences on data collection mechanisms	Completed in 2010	
Planned budget 3.1.1 0.00	Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.1.2 Development of systemic model for data collection for recording and reporting VAW and SV	Postponed to 2012	
Planned budget 3.1.2 10,000.00	Expenditure 0.00	Balance 10,000.00
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.1.3 Piloting data collection mechanism	Planned for 2012	
Planned budget 3.1.3 0.00	Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.2	Efficient and effective Referral Mechanism established and used by all stakeholders	
INDICATOR 3.2	Institutions in at least 6 municipalities collaborate under the RM	

Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 3.2.1 Revision of RM guidelines		- RM guidelines revised and published by both entity Gender Centres revised	
Planned budget 3.2.1 15,436.50 UNFPA		Expenditure 11,583.24 UNFPA	Balance 3,853.26 UNFPA
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 3.2.2 Signing of protocols of cooperation		Postponed to 2012 in FBiH (in RS protocols were signed prior to project implementation)	
Planned budget 3.2.2 19,373.32 UNFPA		Expenditure 8,026.71 UNFPA	Balance 11,346.61 UNFPA
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 3.2.3 Implementation of RM Guidelines in practice in six selected institutions in the local communities		Initiated by Gender Centres in both entities	
Planned budget 3.2.3 5,444.68 UNFPA		Expenditure 5,444.68 UNFPA	Balance 0.00 UNFPA
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 3.2.4 Setting up the monitoring mechanism (Working Group) for monitoring RM implementation		- Planned for 2012	
Planned budget 3.2.4 0.00		Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 3.2.5 Preparation of the report for 'exit strategy' (scaling up of RMs) which will be used by other municipalities in BiH		- Planned for 2012	
Planned budget 3.2.5 0.00		Expenditure 0.00	Balance 0.00
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	Existing coordination mechanisms strengthened and extended to combat GBV		
Planned Activities		Actual Activities	
Activity 3.3.1 Strengthening of coordination and communication model through joint planning and monitoring		Several regular coordination and planning meetings between implementing partners to ensure coordination of JP activities as well as with those of other partner organizations. Coordination support provided for	

	implementation of JP activities in the Gender Centres and implementation of Gender Action Plan provided	
Planned budget 3.3.1 32,478.76 UNFPA 20,000.00 UNDP	Expenditure 24,885.41 UNFPA 18,263.02 UNDP	Balance 7,593.35 UNFPA 1,736.98 UNDP
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.1	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 were trained on "How to use the media". Current and future media professionals were trained on how to report on GBV. Guide for media GBV reporting was produced. General public was also reached through various press conferences relating to different project activities and results and dedicated TV shows. Legislative reforms have been initiated through Amendments to GBV relevant legislation.	
Planned Budget Output 1.1 141,706.31	Expenditure Output 1.1 43,829.14	Balance Output 1.1 97,877.17
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.1	Information on institutional capacities in addressing VAW obtained through assessments. Government officials are informed of results of various JP activities in project locations through conferences of all stakeholders in each entity. Key stakeholders received training on UNECE methodology for prevalence survey. Plan for implementation of the survey and preparatory work completed, while additional resources were secured.	
Planned Budget Output 2.1 70,334.59	Expenditure Output 2.1 18,666.00	Balance Output 2.1 51,668.59
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2	Over 120 governmental officials and service providers sensitized and trained at the local level in eight project locations, to appropriately address legislation, international standards and procedures on VAW and SV. Staff in the newly established safe house for DV cases was 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	
Planned Budget Output 2.2 58,082.64	Expenditure Output 2.2 57,589.22	Balance Output 2.2 493.42
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.3	GBV training module prepared and adopted by FBiH Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centre prepared. Repeat trainings were included in the Annual Training Programme for 2012. Over 80 judges and prosecutors trained on GBV legislation and procedures in both entities.	
Planned Budget Output 2.3 40,000.00	Expenditure Output 2.3 27,324.09	Balance Output 2.3 12,675.91

PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4	Over 80 police officers trained on GBV legislation and procedures. Modules for GBV training prepared for both entity police academies.	
Planned Budget Output 2.4 48,000.00	Expenditure Output 2.4 38,040.85	Balance Output 2.4 9,959.15
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.5	Knowledge and experiences from successfully established trial monitoring programmes by NGOs were transferred to other NGO representatives. 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.	
Planned Budget Output 2.5 105,000.00	Expenditure Output 2.5 84,051.42	Balance Output 2.5 20,948.58
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.1	Discussions held regarding the best model for data collection. Steering Committee opted for development of a database at a central level, which would be populated from the field level within entity gender centres and data centralized at the Agency for Gender Equality	
Planned Budget Output 3.1 10,000.00	Expenditure Output 3.1 0.00	Balance Output 3.1 10,000.00
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.2	RM guidelines revised to suit the needs of project locations and shared with all project locations' stakeholders.	
Planned Budget Output 3.2 40,254.50	Expenditure Output 3.2 25,054.63	Balance Output 3.2 15,199.87
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3	Coordination and communication amongst key players and implementing partners is continually strengthened through ongoing discussions and joint planning. Additional technical assistance secured for coordination of GBV strategies and JP activities.	
Planned Budget Output 3.3 52,478.76	Expenditure Output 3.3 43,148.43	Balance Output 3.3 9,330.33

F2. EXPECTED OUTCOME 1:

Policy discussions by in large continued at local and entity levels, due to a number of on-going initiatives arising from this but also other projects and because state level government had not been formed in the course of 2012 and Thematic Session with Parliamentarians at State and Entity levels had to be postponed. Awareness of the problem of violence was raised through large joint UNCT campaign, through mass media as well as school theatre plays, and GC RS annual entity-wide campaigns. Amendments to GBV related legislation were initiated.

EXPECTED 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 which were completed in 2011 were used as a 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.

EXPECTED OUTCOME 3:

On the basis of revised RM guidelines, the roles of different actors in the process were understood and inter-sectoral partnerships strengthened. Local authorities in project locations in FBiH developed Plans and programmes of GBV prevention in their municipalities, ensuring sustainability through increased allocations from local budgets and GC FBiH. Coordination at state-entity, as well as entity-local level was intensified and enhanced through joint planning and implementation of activities.

F3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND ACTION PLANS

Please reflect on the contribution that the project has made thus far to the implementation of national laws, policies and action plans ($\frac{1}{2}$ page).

The JP is entirely focused on supporting and strengthening position of gender institutional mechanisms in implementation of laws and strategies, primarily Law on Gender Equality of BiH, Anti-discrimination Law of BiH, state and entity strategies on combating domestic violence.

Through National Implementation Model, entity Gender Centres play a key role in establishment of eight referral mechanisms (an increase from six originally planned), through assessment of capacities of all the actors in the process of protection of victims of GBV, revision of RM guidelines, training and coordination of governmental and non-governmental service providers in addressing the cases of GBV. Moreover, Gender Centres played a crucial role in awareness raising activities of the general public, professionals, through campaigns and advocacy activities and through training of government officials in dealing with media in relation to GBV cases, as well as trainings of current and future media professionals on sensitive reporting of GBV cases.

Similarly, development of curricula for judges and prosecutors and police fall directly under the obligations arising from the entity strategies on combating domestic violence of continuous training of professionals in the law enforcement agencies and judiciary. Continuous awareness raising of the general public, governmental professionals and the media through various public and advocacy campaigns are also foreseen by the relevant documents regulating the field of gender equality and GBV. Research of sexual harassment in the private sector, first of this kind in BiH, offered an insight into the existence of the problem and provided concrete recommendations to the Gender Agency and authorities in dealing with this problem. As a direct support to Justice Sector Reform Strategy of BiH, findings arising from trial monitoring of GBV criminal cases, confirmed the need for inclusion of NGO sector in the work of judiciary.

Preparatory work was undertaken for conducting of the state-wide prevalence survey. The results from the survey will be used to inform programmatic interventions on violence against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Survey results will be used by gender institutional mechanisms in the country to step up implementation and improve the state and entity strategies on combating domestic violence, while also advocating for and integrating responses to violence against women in other relevant policies and legislative fields, including but not limited to employment, education, security, social inclusion and social protection and non-discrimination.

CHALLENGES

G1. What challenges have been encountered and how has this affected planned outputs over the last 12 months (as per the Annual Work Plan)?

Besides regular problems of slow administration and decision making through multiple layers of government, the JP was faced with significant delays in relation to organisation of the Joint Thematic session with Parliamentary Commissions for Gender Equality and Parliamentary Group for Population and Development since these bodies were not formed in 2011, following the October 2010 elections.

Maternity breaks for two JP staff as well as transition to IPSAS led to slowdown in implementation of some activities. Coordination and communication with Steering Committee was difficult due to their multiple engagements and responsibilities which again led to slow decision making processes in regards to approaches to implementation of activities.

Additionally, difficulties were faced in relation to the organization of sexual harassment research in the private sector due to lack of willingness of private companies to participate in this activity.

While some new partnerships and opportunities were created, particularly in regards to the organisation of the state-wide Prevalence survey, inclusion of new actors (statistical agencies) has made the already complex coordination even more difficult. Nonetheless, despite being more demanding the inclusion of the statistical agencies and national ownership of this process is very important and a positive element.

G2. What solutions have been identified?

Activities which could not be implemented for reasons beyond JP's control, had to be postponed. As regards the research in the private sector, advocacy efforts were invested in mobilising the private companies to participate in the research which would guarantee full anonymity to all participating firms. Since the research was completed at the end of the year, the presentation of findings had to be postponed to 2012. Similarly, Joint Thematic session with Parliamentary Commission for Gender Equality and Parliamentary Group for Population and Development had to be postponed, but some advocacy and planning with permanent staff of these bodies had been undertaken to ensure timely implementation of this activity as early as possible following their formation. As regards organisation of the state-wide prevalence survey, a Plan for conducting of research was developed and more intensive coordination meetings were held with all the relevant parties.

G3. In light of the above, please outline any necessary change in overall approach or strategy.

Due to the significance of the remaining activities, the Steering Committee has not identified a need for a change in the overall approach or strategy, but rather decision was taken to postpone activities which could not be implemented in 2011, with more intensive negotiations and advocacy to enable their smoother implementation at the start of 2012. The Steering Committee has amended approach in relation to establishment of databases in project locations, in favour of creation of a centralized GBV database at the state level.

Due to above mentioned delays, UNDP component of the JP will need to be extended until April 2012, while UNFPA component will need to be extended until the end of 2012.

UNEXPECTED RESULTS

H1. What outputs were achieved during the last 12 months that were not expected as part of the original Annual Work Plan (positive and/or negative)?

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 JP. 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.

Additionally, as part of the activities relating to establishment of referral mechanisms, GC FBiH initiated activities on development of local Plans and Programs of Prevention of GBV, which had not been planned under the JP. As a result of adoption of these documents by local authorities, additional funding from local administration as well as from GC FBiH (through FIGAP programme) was secured for implementation of activities on combating GBV.

LOCAL/NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT & PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

I1. Please refer back to the Project Document and describe the progress that has been made towards the development of local/national capacity during the reporting period, including the relevant actors and what has changed, and how this is contributing to advancing implementation of national and/or local law(s), policy(ies) and action plan(s).

Development of national capacities and transfer of knowledge is inherent to participating agencies' approach in implementation of all JP activities. Utilizing National Implementation Modality, significant programme implementation responsibilities were transferred to entity Gender Centres, 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). However it should be stressed that JP in the final year foresees development of "Exit strategy" in RM locations, with a view of formalising sustainability efforts on part of the local communities. Additionally, work with State and entity parliamentarians will entail advocacy efforts for further resource allocation towards GBV initiatives.

Through development of curricula for training of police and judiciary, capacities of competent institutions, namely Judicial and Prosecutorial Council and Police Academies, was strengthened in delivering a didactic-methodical and andragogical approach to education, which was largely abandoned following a multitude of various brief and unsystematic trainings conducted in the country following the '92-'95 conflict. 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. In particular, even though the Manual for judges and prosecutors is a first time approach for a uniformed training of judiciary on GBV, due to a rather "first come, first served" approach by JPTC in accommodating training request often means challenges in getting the right audience to the training, as well as concerns about the availability length of training (generally for two days).

Through inclusion and capacity building of statistical institutions in the training and organization 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 through formalization of their roles in the chains 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. Nevertheless, it should be noted that this was only a pioneering work, with very promising initial results. However, for NGOs to become effective in advocacy for structural changes which are necessary in judiciary, further support, and both technical and financial will be needed.

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.

12. Please describe progress achieved during the reporting period in relation to the steps outlined in the Project Document to ensure the project's sustainability.

The JP is not creating new institutional structures or services. Rather, it is focused on support to implementation of relevant State and entity strategies through technical expertise and capacity development on revision and improvement of existing services and new practices, as well as through synergies with other projects and initiatives.

Sustainability will therefore be achieved through already initiated activities of local authorities in additional allocation of resources to tackle GBV, use of established models and their expansion, on best practices of referral mechanisms to other municipalities and repeat trainings within the relevant institutions as per adopted curricula for professionals dealing with cases of GBV. Similarly, through knowledge gained, women's NGOs will be able to better sustain their advocacy and victim assistance skills.

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

J1. Please describe **inter-agency** coordination activities, identifying strengths and weaknesses

Intensive cooperation and coordination between participating organizations is a precondition for successful implementation of such complex JP. Coordination of activities between agencies is principally ensured through Joint Programme Manager. Joint implementation of activities has enabled greater insight in participating organizations' work on gender issues, and opened new opportunities for synergies and complementarity of efforts. JP has leveraged synergies and potential for synergies beyond the JP, i.e. across UNFPA programme, providing a solid base for additional initiatives on GBV, SGBV in the war-time, prevention of GBV among youth, creation of safer communities etc. as well as UNDP Human Security and Justice programme, particularly relating to provision of free legal aid and protection of vulnerable witnesses. Nevertheless, as the establishment of the JP charted a new ground, some practical challenges remain which arise from different execution modalities (NIM v. DIM), as well as from difference in policies and modalities of working within the two agencies, adding a daily complexity to management of implementation.

J2. If collaboration and partnerships with **other entities** (outside of those between Participating Organizations) are part of the project implementation, please provide details on success and/or the challenges experienced during the reporting period.

The JP is run by a Steering Committee comprised of Participating Organizations and Gender Institutional Mechanisms (Gender Equality Agency of BiH and two Entity Gender Centres). 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, related to their areas of engagement.

Project Coordinators employed by JP in entity Gender Centres report directly to these institutions which creates loose and fragile coordination set-up of the JP staff and parallel reporting structures, and resulting weak knowledge of UN processes by Project Coordinators, thereby causing greater workload for JP UN staff. This also leads to a lack of joint planning of events and non-timely sharing of information, which has on occasion caused overlaps in JP events, and challenges for JP UN staff to take greater role in activities undertaken by Gender Centres.

J3. Have any additional, unanticipated partnerships emerged? If so, please describe how, and with whom?

New partnerships were created with UN Women, UNICEF and statistical institutions at state and entity levels for conducting of the state-level prevalence survey. Even though the JP foresees prevalence survey to be conducted in six project locations, through discussions of JP management with various actors it was assessed that there is positive atmosphere and interest amongst UNCT and national stakeholders to contribute towards a joint VAW survey on a sample covering BiH.

Additionally, besides UNCT's involvement in media campaign, contributions were received from NATO and EU funded project. This was significant, from the point of view of bringing together international community actors together in common effort to raise awareness against GBV.

J4. Have project activities succeeded in creating leverage? If so, please describe how, listing the parties involved and what implications this has for a specific project output, outcome or goal.

GBV has frequently been dismissed as not important or downplayed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During 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. Similarly, the assessments and studies have generated greater levels of knowledge about institutions. Perfect examples of this are 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.

From a feedback received from both the implementing partners and stakeholders, as well as from results achieved to date, there is an obvious need to expand initiatives developed within the framework of the JP. For these reasons, some preliminary steps have been taken to develop new GBV project initiatives for fund-raising and scaling up in order to extend the scope of JP interventions.

Additionally, all knowledge products, materials and documents developed in the course of JP have been requested by the Working Group tasked with preparing a new Strategy for Combating Domestic Violence in FBiH as a basis for development of this strategic document.

The Administrative Agent

Participating Organizations have appointed the UNDP MPTF Office to serve as their Administrative Agent (AA) for this Joint Programme. The AA is responsible for a range of fund management services, including: (a) receipt, administration and management of donor contributions; (b) transfer of funds approved by this Joint Programme to Participating Organizations; (c) Consolidate statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the AA by each Participating UN Organizations; (d) synthesis and consolidation of the individual annual narrative and financial progress reports submitted by each Participating Organization for submission to donors through the Steering Committee. Transparency and accountability of this Joint Programme operation is made available through Joint Programme web site of the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/WAV00>.

GOOD PRACTICE, LESSONS LEARNT & INNOVATION

Please use this section to highlight any preliminary good practice, lessons learnt or innovation relating to the **Implementation of National Policies, Laws and Action Plans on ERAW** according to the guiding principles of the UN Trust Fund.

K1. Good/Promising Practice (if any identified during the reporting period)

As a result of direct practical experiences at the field level, entity Gender Centres introduced innovative approaches in regards to the process of enhancing of referral mechanisms as good practices. So for example, in Republika Srpska, Coordinating bodies, appointed by the Municipal Assemblies, were appointed with responsibilities for supervision and monitoring of the referral mechanism in each municipality, especially taking into account the respect for the commitments and obligations contained in the Protocol on cooperation, and respect for legal procedures themselves. Coordinating bodies are composed of representatives of all institutions and non-institutional partners tasked to prepare at least once a year a report on the status of gender-based violence in the area of the municipality for discussion at the session of municipal councils, followed by bringing the conclusions and recommendations. Doing so will ensure the sustainability of referrals and address systemic issues of gender-based violence. The report should contain not only a quantitative view of domestic violence cases, but also a qualitative assessment of measures taken in each municipality, with recommendations for improving future action in the direction towards more effective prevention and treatment in cases of domestic violence.

In Federation of BiH, referral mechanisms have developed and adopted their own Plans of 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.

K2. Lessons Learnt (if any identified during the reporting period)

Deeper structural changes are required to accommodate modern approaches to training of judiciary, not only on GBV, but overall. More coordination with other justice sector development initiatives would be required, to help bring about this change.

K3. Innovation (if any identified during the reporting period)

As part of UNCT media campaign, an innovative concept for raising awareness was implemented through 50 GBV plays in schools in both entities. Actors, through the play encouraged creative thinking about non-violence, as well as about violence as a non-acceptable form of behaviour and communication. From the feedback received from the schoolchildren, pedagogues and teaching staff, there was a need for deeper discussions following the play. Hence, workshops with psychologists from women's NGO were organised to help schoolchildren deal with emotions brought up as a result of the play and to provide additional answers to pupil's questions about the content of the play and violence in general.

Additionally, as part of entity-wide media campaign, through media campaign materials GC RS widely distribution of an SOS number for collection of donations for running of shelters for victims of domestic violence.

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

L1. Please list the publications, reports and knowledge products developed (as per the Annual Work Plan) and attach where possible (or please ensure these are received by the UN Trust Fund through other means), including those which have been developed for both external audience and internal use.

- Trial monitoring reports
- Prevalence survey in three project locations in FBiH
- 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
- 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

L2. Please describe how the publications, reports and knowledge products described here will: a) be disseminated, and b) contribute to the global knowledge-base on effective approaches to implement national laws, policies and action plans in the EAW field (½ page).

Most materials prepared in the course of JP implementation are public reports and manuals, which will be widely promoted at suitable events and discussed with counterparts. They will be disseminated to competent institutions and NGOs and other interested parties and are published on participating organizations' and implementing partners' websites. More specifically, the RM guidelines will be distributed globally through UNFPA and other UN agencies channels, as well as to the donors. Portals dedicated to women's issues will also be informed on various knowledge products developed in the framework of JP, for further distribution. Key knowledge products 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.

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

MONITORING & EVALUATION: ACTIVITIES COMPLETED AND UPDATED PLAN

M1. Please describe the Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted during the reporting period (as per the Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix).

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 process of recruitment of Mid-term Evaluation Consultants was initiated towards the end of 2011.

M2. Please provide an updated Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix for the upcoming year of implementation and check the box when attached.

NEXT STEPS

N1. Please highlight key milestones for the project over the next 12 months of implementation.

- Presentation of NGO GBV trial monitoring findings
- Holding of Joint Thematic session of Parliamentary Commission for Gender Equality and Parliamentary Group for Population and Development to present JP results and to conduct discussions on further policy and legislative reforms.
- Completion of GBV prevalence survey, with comprehensive recommendations for further policy development in this area
- Development of a centralized GBV database
- Finalization of all Protocols of Cooperation and establishment of RM monitoring mechanisms
- Development of "Exit strategies" for RM project locations
- Presentation of private sector research

N2. Please provide an updated Annual Work Plan for the upcoming year of implementation and check the box when attached.

SUPPORTING/ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

O1. Please list (and attach) material to support the content of this report. It can include a brief description of project activities and their supporting materials such as event and workshop reports, surveys, questionnaires etc.

As part of the on-going efforts for **preparation of a state-level GBV prevalence survey**, numerous events on resource mobilization and coordination were held and plan for implementation of the research prepared. Training on UNECE standards was organized in June 2011, gathering representatives of statistical institutions, gender mechanisms and UN agencies.

Four trainings (two in each entity) were organized for over 80 judges and prosecutors. **GBV Training Module for Judges and Prosecutors** was prepared and adopted by FBiH Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centre. Repeat training was included in the Annual Training Programmes for 2012 by the JPTC.

Through five rounds of five-day trainings over 80 police officers were trained in both entities. Due to lack of teaching capacities at the FBiH Police Academy, an additional Training of Trainers was organized. **GBV Training Modules for Police Officers** were prepared and adopted by Police Academies.

Public **GBV trial monitoring reports** were finalized within a framework of NGO trial monitoring programmes, identifying weaknesses in the justice sector relating to focusing on fair trial standards, application of both substantive and procedural laws and sentencing policies.

A large scale **Awareness Raising Campaign** against violence, through TV and radio broadcasts, regular posts and feedback on social media, billboards and other printed materials, 50 school plays for children in the 13-15 age group was implemented as part of UN Country Team joint effort.

Pilot **research on sexual harassment in the private sector** in Bosnia and Herzegovina was completed.

Activities undertaken by Gender Centre of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The **research on prevalence of GBV and SV** utilizing CATI methodology covering 920 households in **three project local communities in FBiH** was completed, published and distributed.³

The **Multi-sectoral assessment of institutional capacities** in three local communities (Bihać, Mostar and Goražde) was completed. Following the finalization of *Multi-sectoral assessment of institutional capacities in three municipalities*, **Referral Mechanism Guidelines** were prepared and shared widely in three project locations.

Training „Reporting on Gender Based Violence“ for the future media professionals was held at the Faculty of Political Sciences Sarajevo in October 2011 for 79 students of Journalism and Communication Studies. Additionally, training for media professionals from project locations, on **“How to report on Gender Based Violence“** was held in Sarajevo in November.

The Joint Conference **“Steps towards establishing referral mechanism for efficient protection of GBV victims“** was held in September 2011 in Sarajevo gathering 72 participants from project location in FBiH (City of Mostar and municipalities Bihać, Goražde, Prača and Ustikolina). At the Conference results from various researches and activities within the JP were presented, three workshops were organized; for judiciary and law enforcement, for health sector and social work, as well as for municipal authorities focusing on development of Local Plan on Prevention. Training on *„How to use the media in cases of GBV“* was conducted as a special segment of the Conference.

³ Some of the main findings of the survey were:

- 37.3% of respondents are aware of cases of GBV in their family or environment in the past two years.
- The GBV prevalence rate in the Project area is 6.5% - which means that in the past two years, every fifteenth person in the sample personally experienced some form of GBV
- Every tenth woman was the victim of GBV.
- Nine-tenths of the victims of physical violence are women. Women comprise seven to eight out of ten victims of psychological and economic GBV.
- There is no "typical" profile of female victims of GBV.
- Men are the biggest offenders in cases of physical GBV (88.2% men and 5.9% of women).
- One in five victims of violence experiences it every day, and every fourth one or more times per week.
- The victims have not told anyone at the GBV in more than half of the cases.

In accordance with the adopted conclusions from the Joint Conference, Gender Centre has prepared a framework **local Plan of Prevention of GBV** at the municipal/city level. Meeting with representatives of municipal authorities and representatives of NGO Sector in all five communities have been held in order to discuss the Plans. The Plans were adopted by local governments in all project locations.

Four joint **referral mechanism trainings** of all institutions involved in the process of providing assistance to victims of violence were held, gathering in total 128 representatives of cantonal ministries (Social Welfare, Health, Education, Justice and Home Affairs), Centers for Social work, law enforcement department, Community health centers and mental health institutions, including NGOs that are being involved with issues of gender-based violence and domestic violence. Gender Centre of FBiH provided an expertise in relevant sectors and selected experts delivered the training to all representatives.

Activities undertaken by Gender Centre of Republic of Srpska

In the course of September 2011, three 3-day **trainings for referral mechanisms** in Prijedor, Bijeljina and Trebinje (Republika Srpska), on domestic violence and GBV in general, legal framework, procedures within referral mechanisms and practical experiences in real cases were completed. In total, 64 persons were trained from various institutions in the referral mechanisms, including also local administration and civil society, who will apply this knowledge in the implementation of local protocols.

At the end of October and beginning of November 2011, three **trainings on sensitizing media professionals for non-sensational reporting on gender based violence cases** as well as training of referral mechanisms' representatives on how to prepare statements and use the media in general in municipalities for all institutions and non-institutional partners within referral mechanisms, including local media representatives, were completed.

Based on developed **guidelines for media reporting on gender based violence cases**, in November 2011, the workshop for 21 current and future media professionals was successfully conducted on at the Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Journalism in Banja Luka.

The Joint Conference on multi-sectoral approaches on combating GBV was held on November 25th, the International Day of Combating Violence against Women, in the premises of the RS Government with 88 participants from municipalities, ministries and non-institutional partners. Participants presented their experiences, good practices and obstacles in implementation of the existing protocols and agreed on further development and exchange of practices.

During 1st and 2nd quarter of 2011, the creative design and production of promotional materials for **campaigns against GBV**: "Family without Violence" and "White Ribbon – Men's NO to Violence Against Women and Girls" were finalized:

- "Family without Violence" – focus: the support to shelters for women and children victims of domestic violence.⁴
- "White Ribbon" - focus: the involvement of men, with special emphasis on boxers from famous Boxing Club in Banja Luka as promoters of the campaign.⁵

⁴ - Update of a campaign video from 2008 to reflect 2011 creative design

- Posters: 5,000 pcs

- Leaflet on domestic violence: 10,000 pcs

- Sticker with SOS number "1264": 10,000 pcs

⁵ - One video

- Poster 5,000 pcs

- White ribbon for men 10,000 pcs

- Leaflet – commitment letter for men 10,000 pcs

Materials were distributed to all municipalities in the Republic of Srpska, to all NGO partners, schools, faculties etc. Large number of partners organized local promotional events. Campaigns were officially launched on November 25th, the International Day of Combating Violence against Women (the beginning of international campaign of 16 days of activism against violence).

GC RS established the **Working Group tasked to prepare amendments** to the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence and Criminal Code of Republic of Srpska, which were completed and sent to further procedure.

A **compiled report** *Preventing and Combating Gender Based and Domestic Violence: Legislation and practices in Republic of Srpska* 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** was prepared.

In June, a five-day comprehensive **training for staff of the safe house for victims of domestic violence** was held in Bijeljina during which the participants were introduced to the broad aspects of working with women and children survivors of domestic violence. The aim of the training was to enable the application of acquired knowledge and skills through simulation of actual cases of domestic violence and a dynamic work in small groups. Through numerous case studies, participants were acquainted with the many problems faced by women during their exit from the vicious circle of violence. All participants were involved in group discussions, individual work, work in pairs and small group work.

In the period July – November 2011, as part of strengthening of referral mechanisms, financial **support was provided to five NGOs⁶ operating a free SOS phone line “1264”** in Republika Srpska.⁷

- T-shirt 300 pcs

⁶ “Udružene žene” Banja Luka
“Budućnost” Modriča
“Lara” Bijeljina
“Ženski centar” Trebinje
FORSZD Prijedor

⁷ Total number of reported calls in the period July-November is as follows:

Month	F	M	Total
July	384	1	385
August	375	4	379
September	480	8	488
October	352	4	356
November	386	3	389
TOTAL	1.977	20	1.997

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BiH – Bosnia and Herzegovina

EU – European Union

FBiH – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

FIGAP – Financial Instrument for Implementation of Gender Action Plan

GAP – Gender Action Plan

GC – Gender Centre

GBV – Gender Based Violence

GIM - Gender Institutional Mechanisms

GO – Government official

IPSAS – International Public Sector Accounting Standards

JP – Joint Programme

NGO – Non-governmental organization

LPAC – Local Project Appraisal Committee

Mol – Ministry of Internal Affairs

NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Initiative

ODIHR – Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

RM – Referral Mechanism

RS – Republic of Srpska

SC – Steering Committee

SV – Sexual Violence

SP – Service provider

ToT – Training of Trainers

VAW – Violence against Women

PART II – FINANCIAL REPORT

EVAW TRUST FUND FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2011 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CHINA – MACEDONIA - PANAMA

The following sections present the consolidated financial overview of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Macedonia and Panama programmes of the EVAW Trust Fund.

1. Financial Overview

Table 1. Financial Overview

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116
Fund Earned Interest Income	4,879	1,828	6,707
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	5,983	15,208	21,191
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	3,814,979	1,017,035	4,832,014
Use of Funds			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	-	3,766,075
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations			
Administrative Agent Fees	38,042	10,000	48,042
Direct Costs	-	-	-
Bank Charges	132	12	144
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	3,804,249	10,012	3,814,261
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	10,371	1,007,022	1,017,753
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	-	3,766,075
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	2,861,767	(1,188,488)	1,673,279

2. Donor Contributions

Table 2. Donor Contributions

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
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UN Women	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116
Total	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116

3. Transfer of Funds

Table 3. Transfers/ Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010		Current Year Jan-Dec 2011		TOTAL	
	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount
PAHO/WHO	253,838	253,838	-	-	253,838	253,838
UNDP	1,161,469	1,161,469	-	-	1,161,469	1,161,469
UNESCO	106,989	106,989	-	-	106,989	106,989
UNFPA	1,330,231	1,330,231	-	-	1,330,231	1,330,231
UNICEF	253,590	253,590	-	-	253,590	253,590
UNWOMEN	564,087	564,087	-	-	564,087	564,087
WHO	95,872	95,872	-	-	95,872	95,872
Total	3,766,076	3,766,075	-	-	3,766,076	3,766,075

4. Financial Delivery

Table 4. Financial Delivery Rate

Joint Programme	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan- Dec 2011	Total	
Bosnia and Herzegovina					
UN Trust Fund to End VAW	958,106	77,412	511,742	589,154	61.49
Bosnia and Herzegovina Total	958,106	77,412	511,742	589,154	61.49
China					
UN Trust Fund to End VAW	850,258	103,927	259,987	363,913	42.80
China Total	850,258	103,927	259,987	363,913	42.80
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep					
UN Trust Fund to End VAW	957,713	559,248	93,491	652,739	68.16
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep Total	957,713	559,248	93,491	652,739	68.16
Panama					
UN Trust Fund to End VAW	999,999	163,722	323,268	486,990	48.70
Panama Total	999,999	163,722	323,268	486,990	48.70

Total	3,766,075	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797	55.57
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Bosnia and Herzegovina

The EAW Bosnia Herzegovina JP on *Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence* consists of two Participating UN Organizations, UNDP and UNFPA. Out of total amount US\$ 958,105.82 transferred to these Participating UN Organizations, US\$ 511,742 had been spent as of 31 December 2011. Delivery rate (61.49 percent) has picked-up considerably in 2011, from 0.8 percent as at the end of 2010. Although majority of activities from the 2011 Annual Work Plan had been implemented, some delays occurred as a result of delayed donor approval for state-wide GBV campaign, which overran into 2012 and, delays due to time taken in reaching agreement with national partners on modality and procedures for implementation of state-wide GBV prevalence survey meaning that these planned activities had to be carried over into 2012 workplan.

China:

The UN Joint Programme on Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach consists of 4 UN implementing agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Women (lead agency). The total amount of funding received by EAW China was US\$850,258, out of which a total of US\$363,913 was spent in 2011 with a delivery rate of 42.80%. Activities were delayed due to time taken in reaching agreement with national partners on the baseline survey. Expenditure is expected to pick up in 2012.

Panama:

The EAW Panama JP Alliance for a Life Without Violence consists of three participating UN Agencies: UNFPA, UNDP and PAHO. The primary government counterpart is the National Women's Institute (INAMU in Spanish). Out of the US\$999,999.00 transferred to the participating UN Agencies, a total of US\$486,990 has been spent as of December 31, 2011. Delivery rate increased considerably as compared with 2010 and in 2011 the large majority of activities were executed according to the Annual Work Plan. While there were operational delays during the initial phase of the program, the work plans for Year 2 and Year 3 took this into consideration and the program was able to accommodate for the initial slow start in order to ensure full execution of all activities as established in the results framework.

FYR Macedonia

The Joint Programme on domestic violence funded by the UNTF Violence against Women is complementary programme to the Netherland's funded programme on domestic violence. This programme started with implementation in 2010 and it is a 3 years programme. Five UN Agencies are involved: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and UN Women.

The net funded amount is US\$957,713 of which US\$652,739 have been reported as expenditure with a delivery rate of 68.16%. The programme activities are expected to be completed by end of August 2012.

5. Expenditure

Overall, the category with the highest expenditure amount is “Contracts” with US\$823,603 or 42.53%, followed by “Personnel” with US\$687,664.

Table 5.1. Total Expenditure by Category

Category	Expenditure			% of Total Programme Costs
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	54,004	106,300	160,303	8.28
Personnel	291,871	395,793	687,664	35.51
Training of Counterparts	46,719	83,923	130,642	6.75
Contracts	388,064	435,539	823,603	42.53
Other Direct Costs	52,694	81,397	134,091	6.93
Programme Costs Total	833,352	1,102,951	1,936,303	100.00
Indirect Support Costs	70,957	85,537	156,494	8.08
Total	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797	

Table 5.2. Financial Delivery Rate by Participating Organization

Joint Programme Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)
00072812 UNIFEM TF: China - Preventing	UNESCO	106,989	106,989	71,283	66.63
	UNFPA	227,803	227,803	68,051	29.87
	UNWOMEN	426,485	426,485	215,879	50.62
	UNDP	88,981	88,981	8,700	9.78
00072969 UNIFEM TF: MKD Domestic Viol	UNFPA	137,762	137,762	134,920	97.94
	UNICEF	253,590	253,590	174,695	68.89
	UNWOMEN	137,602	137,602	88,027	63.97
	WHO	95,872	95,872	69,920	72.93
00073159 UNIFEM TF: BM – Sexual Violenc	UNDP	332,887	332,887	185,177	55.63
	UNFPA	580,850	580,850	329,472	56.72
00074690 UNIFEM TF: Panama—Alianza por	UNDP	377,256	377,256	259,682	68.83
	UNFPA	383,816	383,816	185,633	48.36
	UNDP	362,345	362,345	136,209	37.59

	PAHO/WHO	253,838	253,838	165,149	65.06
00081154 UN Women TF: Uruguay EAW	IOM	94,160	-	-	0.00
	UNESCO	50,289	-	-	0.00
	UNFPA	306,020	-	-	0.00
	UNWOMEN	834,170	-	-	0.00
	UNDP	169,525	-	-	0.00
Total		5,220,240	3,766,075	2,092,797	55.57

Bosnia and Herzegovina

An analysis of each Participating UN Organization's expenditure against the transferred amount, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows that of the total expenditures of US\$ 589,154 for the Bosnia and Herzegovina EAW JP, against the total contributions of US\$ 958,106 disbursed to the Participating UN Organizations, the delivery rate stands at 61.49 percent. UNDP had a slightly higher delivery rate of 68.83 percent while UNFPA's delivery rate was 56.72.

China:

An analysis of each participating UN organization's expenditure against the fund allocated, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows that UNESCO had the highest delivery rate of 66.63% against the amount of US\$106,989 which it received in 2009. UNFPA spent 29.87% of the funded amount of US\$227,803. UN Women expenditure in 2011 was US\$ 215,876, accounting for 50.62 % of the total funds it received (US\$426,485), while UNDP spent 9.78% of its allocation of US\$88, 981.

Panama:

Analysis of each participating UN Agency expenditure against the allocated amount, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows PAHO as having the highest delivery rate, 65.06 % and a total expenditure of US\$165,149. The delivery rate for UNFPA is 48.36%, with a total expenditure of US\$185,633. UNDP delivery rate for 2011 was 37.59%, with a total expenditure of US\$136,209.

FYR Macedonia

As per the analysis of the presented figures, the total amount that was transferred by the AA in December 2009, presented that UNFPA delivery rate is 97.94%, UNICEF with 68.89%, UN Women with 63.97%, WHO with 72.93% and UNDP with 55.63%.

Table 5.3. Expenditure by Participating Organization, with breakdown by Category⁸

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Expenditure by Category							% of Programme Costs
			Supplies, Commodities, Equip & Transport	Personnel	Training of Counter-parts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	Total Programme Costs	Indirect Support Costs	
PAHO/WHO	253,838	165,149	21,380	32,081	27,402	73,482	-	154,345	10,804	7.00
UNDP	1,161,469	589,767	7,455	317,937	10,880	152,238	52,077	540,587	49,180	9.10
UNESCO	106,989	71,283	-	1,309	-	65,000	310	66,619	4,663	7.00
UNFPA	1,330,231	718,077	88,348	253,067	58,969	195,501	73,640	669,524	48,553	7.25
UNICEF	253,590	174,695	12,269	2,269	33,391	112,191	3,146	163,266	11,429	7.00
UNWOMEN	564,087	303,907	30,853	49,243	-	191,603	4,918	276,616	27,291	9.87
WHO	95,872	69,920	-	31,758	-	33,588	-	65,346	4,574	7.00
Total	3,766,075	2,092,797	160,303	687,664	130,642	823,603	134,091	1,936,303	156,494	8.08

6. 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 delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 8,000 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.

⁸ Panama: PAHO señala en su informe que el monto financiado para realizar actividades es de US\$237,231. La diferencia entre el monto aprobado y el monto financiado es de US\$16,607, los cuales corresponden al 7% (Gastos Administrativos) / PAHO notes that in its reporting that the amount allotted to activities is US\$237,231. The difference between the amount approved and the amount allotted is US\$16,607, which correspond to the 7% (Administrative costs)