



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)  
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

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| <b>Project Title:</b><br>Dialogue for the Future: Promoting Coexistence and Diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>1</sup>   | <b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b><br>UNDP<br>UNICEF<br>UNESCO  |
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| <b>Project Number:</b><br>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office  | <b>Project Location:</b><br>Bosnia and Herzegovina, Multiple Locations  |
| <b>Project Description:</b><br><br>The project will create <b>spaces for dialogue</b> that will enable a country-wide peacebuilding process that promotes coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity; increase participation, awareness and influence of <b>youth</b> in policy dialogue on issues impacting B&H's development and reform agenda; ensure that <b>education</b> supports greater social cohesion; and that citizens and communities advance common peacebuilding goals through <b>culture</b> . Key outputs will include the establishment of: i) a <u>Dialogue Platform</u> for B&H that will link senior decision-makers (i.e. the B&H Presidency), citizens and civil society; ii) a <u>Grants Facility</u> to fund local initiatives that promote coexistence and respect for diversity; and iii) a <u>communications and outreach component</u> to enhance public perceptions of peace, reconciliation and respect for diversity. | <b>Total Project Cost:</b> 2,000,000<br><b>Peacebuilding Fund:</b> 2,000,000<br><b>UNDP BCPR TTF:</b><br><b>Government Input:</b><br><b>Other:</b><br><b>Total:</b><br><br><b>Project Start Date and Duration:</b><br>1 June 2014<br>Duration 18 Months |

<sup>1</sup> In the context of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina, the term "civic and inter-cultural dialogue" is used throughout the project document because it is deemed to be appropriate language to describe the promotion of peaceful coexistence, conflict resolution and trust-building.

**Gender Marker Score: 2**

Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;

Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;

Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and

Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.

**PBF Outcomes** (from an existing National Planning Framework or, if it does not exist, then PBF specific/ related to peacebuilding): Priority Area 2 of the PBF Global Results Framework:

**PBF Priority Area 2. Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution**

**PBF Outcome 2.** Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peace building efforts

Indicator 2.1. National Reconciliation: # of PBF country projects with effective partnerships and procedures in place that maintain regular inclusive policy dialogue to address issues of conflict, instability and political participation (disaggregated by: type of inclusive partnership: political parties, civil society organizations, marginalized groups, traditional and religious leaders, and type of issues addressed)

Specific PBF intervention outcomes:

- Enhanced cross-cultural understanding among youth
- Representative participation of women in dialogue, conflict resolution and peacebuilding process
- Reduction of incidents of gender based violence
- Independent, non partisan media, respecting diversity

**Theory of change:** PBF programme practice is effective if social cohesion at local level becomes a key driver for national reconciliation through inclusive partnerships, the strengthening of democratic institutions and civil society organizations to contribute to the management of root causes of conflicts

## **Project Outcomes, Outputs and key Activities:**

**Overall Project Outcome: To increase citizen engagement in peacebuilding and improve attitudes and perceptions towards coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity.**

**Outcome 1: Established dialogue spaces for decision makers, civil society and citizens that enable country-wide peacebuilding process to promote coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity.**

1.1 Establishment of Dialogue and Peacebuilding Platform.

1.2 Small Projects and Grants Facility (GF) is established to support local and civic initiatives promoting peaceful coexistence, trust building, intercultural dialogue and appreciation of diversity.

1.3 Awareness raised and interest generated among the broader population for participation in the Dialogue Platform and Grants Facility.

1.4 Capacity of relevant institutions to support intercultural dialogue and trust building initiatives enhanced.

**Outcome 2: Increased participation, awareness and influence of youth and youth civil society organizations in policy dialogue with decision makers on issues impacting B&H's development and reform agenda.**

2.1 Work stream established within the Dialogue Platform for youth and youth civil society organisations that provides an opportunity to influence policy making on key development issues in the country and in relation to improving intercultural dialogue and understanding in particular.

**Outcome 3: Education and peacebuilding initiatives support greater social cohesion at national level and in targeted communities.**

3.1. Policy-makers, education professionals, civil society and other relevant stakeholders at different levels have discussed the importance of peacebuilding, diversity and social cohesion in the field of education.

3.2. Educational institutions CSOs and other partners have collaborated to promote peacebuilding, diversity and social cohesion in the field of education.

3.3. Vulnerable groups strengthened their capacities to be equally included in the decision-making process at the municipal/local level.

**Outcome 4: Citizens and communities promote culture, trust building and appreciation of diversity to advance common peacebuilding goals.**

4.1 Enhancing intercultural dialogue and fostering the role of culture through the Dialogue Platform

4.2 Increasing participation and engagement by citizens, civil society and leaders in intercultural dialogue activities and initiatives.

4.3 Vulnerable groups empowered to promote social inclusion, diversity, gender equality and peacebuilding in the field of culture.

| <b>(for IRF-funded projects)</b>   |  |
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| <b>Recipient UN Organization(s)</b><br><br><b>Resident Coordinator (RC)</b><br><i>Mr. Yuri Afanasiev</i><br><i>UN Resident Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i><br><br><br><i>Ms. Florence Bauer</i><br><i>UNICEF Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i><br><br><br><i>Mr. Sinisa Sesum</i><br><i>Head of Antenna Office in Sarajevo</i><br><i>UNESCO Venice Office - BRESCE</i><br><br><br><i>Ms. Zahira Vilani</i><br><i>UNDP Deputy Resident Representative</i><br><br><br><i>Date:</i> | <b>Representative of National Authorities</b><br><br><i>On behalf of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i><br><br><i>Mr. Bakir Izetbegović</i><br><i>Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i><br><br><br><i>Date:</i> |
| <b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b><br><br><i>Name of Representative</i><br><i>Signature</i><br><i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i><br><i>Date &amp; Seal</i>   |  |

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## **PROJECT COMPONENTS:**

### **COMPONENT 1: (The “WHY”)**

#### **a) Situation analysis, financial gap analysis and assessment of critical peacebuilding needs**

##### **- Conflict drivers and critical peacebuilding needs:**

#### **Background: Country Context**

During the violent break-up of the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) suffered a terrible conflict that resulted in half of its pre-war population of 4.2 million being displaced internally and externally, thousands lost their lives or disappeared and most of its infrastructure and economy were destroyed. The Dayton Peace Agreement (DPA) signed in 1995 ended the violent conflict and brought peace. In the immediate post-war period of the 1990s and early 2000s the international community stabilized the country by employing a number of political and security instruments as well as by providing extensive humanitarian aid and development assistance. During this period there was tangible progress in B&H, such as demilitarization and reintegration of former combatants, the creation of institutions and establishment of administrative frameworks, reconstruction and rehabilitation of homes and infrastructure, as well as the return of some refugees and displaced persons to their pre-war homes and full repossession of their property.

However, a consequence of the war was that the multi-ethnic and diverse society that existed prior to the conflict was transformed so that today the principal constituent groups Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats, live more or less in ethnically exclusive regions in the country, isolated for the most part from each other. Relations between the ethnic communities were damaged, with mutual mistrust creating barriers to peaceful coexistence. Although the DPA ended the war it created a complex governance structure for B&H.<sup>2</sup> This intricate network of institutions that the DPA created has not managed to resolve the underlying causes of the conflict between the three principal ethnic groups - i.e. divergent visions of how B&H should be structured; the manner by which B&H's ethnic balance should be maintained and the interests of the principal national groups secured; as well as divergent views and narratives with regard to transitional justice and addressing war crimes. These causes continue to manifest themselves in political, social, economic, educational and cultural terms. Consequently, seventeen years after the DPA came into force B&H remains a fragmented and divided country, with each national group living in its own political and cultural space, growing further apart.

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<sup>2</sup> B&H is today governed by two entities, Republika Srpska and the Bosniak-Croat Federation, ten cantons within the Federation, the District of Brcko. It has 142 municipalities, thirteen prime ministers, fourteen legislatures, nearly 150 ministers, five presidents, and three constitutional courts.

## **Current Situation: Ongoing and Emerging Challenges**

In recent years the prolonged economic recession has placed B&H's complex political system under enormous strain. As B&H enters its seventh year of a downward spiral the challenges and setbacks that the country faces are becoming more acute. The notable gains made in the early post-war years in stabilizing the country are unraveling on many fronts because of a number of problems that the country faces. Addressing these problems individually would be a serious challenge for any mid-sized country in the region of the Western Balkans. Unfortunately, B&H must face these multiple problems simultaneously.

First, there is a crisis of governance and political deadlock in many institutions. At the State level the Parliament has not passed more than a handful of laws and the administration remains weak. The Federation has been in crisis for over a year with its Parliament deadlocked and the Government split because of political battles being fought between former coalition partners. In the city of Mostar, a lynch-pin for Bosniak-Croat relations in the Federation, and in the town of Srebrenica, where the legacy of war crimes impacts Bosniak-Serb relations, political stalemate between political parties over reforming municipal electoral units and budgets threatens these key municipalities with financial collapse, thereby increasing tension between communities living there.

Second, corruption, weak rule of law and administrative inefficiencies are preventing B&H to effectively address its declining economy. Since 2008 there has been an economic downturn in B&H. Foreign direct investment and industrial production have continued to fall, the trade deficit is widening and GDP growth is stagnating. It is expected that Croatia's entry into the EU this July will in the short to medium term adversely affect trade and commerce with B&H, thereby further increasing the already high unemployment rate in the country, which officially stands at 29 per cent.<sup>3</sup> Consequently, there has been an increase in social unrest and strikes in the country among the public sector workers and recipients of social assistance and government aid, such as war veterans.

Third, although B&H's accession to the EU and its associated requirements has provided an additional framework for broad democratization and peacebuilding goals, B&H's EU prospects have been set back because of the failure by B&H's political leaders to make progress on constitutional reform in the country.<sup>4</sup> In order for B&H to achieve candidacy status, the EU requires that the European Court for Human Rights' decision on Sejdic-Finci be implemented.<sup>5</sup> However, following months of EU-led mediation amongst key political party leaders, no agreement has been reached. Without the resolution of Sejdic-Finci, as well as no agreement on the establishment of a coordination mechanism in B&H to effectively conduct accession negotiations with the EU, the SAA agreement will not be signed with B&H, thereby effectively "freezing" the country's EU accession process. With Croatia having entered the EU in July, Serbia having recently achieved candidacy status, and the election of new European Commission officials in 2014, there is a risk that

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<sup>3</sup> The figure of 29% is provided by the International Labour Organization. The figure is likely to rise in the near term, especially amongst B&H's agricultural producers.

<sup>4</sup> International Crisis Group (2012) Bosnia's Gordian Knot: Constitutional Reform.

<sup>5</sup> The Court ruled that the B&H Constitution, which prohibits citizens representing "Others", such as Jews and Roma, from standing in elections for leadership positions in the House of Peoples and the Presidency of B&H, is in violation of the European Convention on Human Rights.

the EU's focus will shift elsewhere and that B&H will be left behind.

Fourth, B&H continues to struggle with the legacy of war crimes and transitional justice<sup>6</sup>. Although a number of cases have been tried by national courts, there remains frustration amongst victims, media, leaders and the public with regard to the process of war crimes adjudication in B&H, as well as the results.<sup>7</sup> Recent judgments of cases rendered by ICTY of high-level political and military leaders for crimes committed in B&H have elicited different reactions and feelings amongst the population in B&H depending on which ethnic group the victims and perpetrators belong to. In order to ensure long-term peace and reconciliation it is critical that there be an attribution of legal responsibility to individual perpetrators, rather than to national groups through collective guilt. This remains a challenge in B&H.

Fifth, a number of upcoming events in the next months are likely to increase political tensions. For example, the publication of the results of October 2013 census, the first to be conducted in B&H since 1991, will determine the extent to which demographic changes have occurred both during and after the war<sup>8</sup>. The concern is that the results of the census will be used by some political representatives to bolster their arguments for changes (or not) to the post-Dayton political structure of B&H. In addition, the upcoming 2014 elections for canton, entity and state institutions are likely to further increase strain as political parties shift into pre-election mode and engage in nationalist rhetoric to attract votes.<sup>9</sup>

The decrease in effective governance at several levels, the diminishing EU perspective, the publication of census' results and elections in 2014, the faltering economy and social unrest, as well as the legacy of war crimes and access to justice, are therefore fuelling tensions in the country. Whilst Croatia has already joined the EU, Montenegro is making progress towards EU accession, and Serbia and Kosovo\* (in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 dated 1999), have taken steps to begin the process of a normalization of relations, which have resulted in the former receiving a green light from the EU to begin accession negotiations, B&H remains the "weakest link" in the Western Balkans.<sup>10</sup> According to standard country indicators and measurements B&H is facing serious challenges and obstacles to its proper functioning and therefore requires continued support and engagement for the next several years.

The overall trend for peace and development in B&H is therefore negative, with widespread pessimism expressed with regard to the country's future prospects.<sup>11</sup> Serious

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<sup>6</sup> War Crimes and Transitional Justice refers to judicial and non-judicial measures employed to redress the legacies of massive suffering and human rights abuses. These measures include; criminal prosecutions, truth-telling, memorialization, reparations, as well as vetting and institutional reforms.

<sup>7</sup> In the past ten years approximately 211 war crimes cases in B&H were completed with 235 convictions. However, despite these achievements, a backlog of over 1,300 war crimes cases remains at the state and local levels.

<sup>8</sup> The current political and administrative system established under the Dayton Peace Agreement is based on the 1991 census when the proportions amongst the three constituent peoples and "Others" was different, and when the geographic distribution of the population of B&H was more mixed.

<sup>9</sup> Oxford Analytica (2013) "Slide continues in Bosnia towards chaos and decay."

<sup>10</sup> Ditchley Foundation (2013) "Problems in the Western Balkans: Settled or dormant?"

<sup>11</sup> Findings of Prism Research survey conducted for the UNCT's Common Country Assessment (CCA) and Conflict-related Development Analysis, draws that in total 46.3% of B&H citizens say that things will remain unchanged, 22.4% state that things will further deteriorate, while 45.9% of young people, ages 18-35, say that things will remain the same and are pessimistic about the future.



concern is being articulated by representatives of civil society, local media and government officials that we are witnessing a roll-back of hard-gained progress made over many years and that the country has not faced such a serious challenge to its stability in over a decade.<sup>12</sup>

The concern about the deteriorating situation in the country is being echoed by representatives of the international community, notably the European Union, several important Member States in the Peace Implementation Council (PIC), as well as bilateral donors, who are consequently re-assessing the plan for future engagement in B&H.<sup>13</sup> Namely, if current negative trends are not reversed, or at least mitigated, there is a growing risk that the political, economic and social situation on the ground could undermine peacebuilding efforts, and therefore further destabilize the country.<sup>14</sup> Key observers have also expressed concern that serious trouble in B&H could impact the region of the Western Balkans more broadly by potentially involving neighboring Serbia and Croatia, as well as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, thereby possibly setting back positive processes in these countries too.<sup>15</sup>

### **Citizen Insecurity and Dissatisfaction: Unrest in February**<sup>16</sup>

As reported in the CCA, the prolonged political impasse, deterioration of the economic and social situation in B&H, and increased insecurity amongst the population is resulting in a rise in popular dissatisfaction and frustration.<sup>17</sup> A public opinion poll conducted by the UN in May 2013 showed that members of all ethnic groups still feel threatened in B&H. The findings of the survey were multifaceted. A significant number of respondents said that further deterioration of the political and economic situation could lead to new violence in B&H in the form of crime or violent social protests.<sup>18</sup> The CCA underscored that this volatile combination of social and economic angst with unresponsive leaders and dysfunctional institutions could lead to a broader social uprising, increased clashes between political leaders and parties, as well as a radicalization of nationalist rhetoric.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> 2013 Public Opinion Poll results confirm this trend, showing that 55.7% of examinees aged 18 to 35, 44.6% aged 36 to 50, 43.0% aged 51 to 65 and ones older than 66 state that the deteriorating situation in B&H could lead to a new conflict. When asked if they are willing to take action 26.7% answered positively, while 6.5% were willing to use violence or force.

<sup>13</sup> See statement made by the Head of the EU Delegation to the United Nations during the UN Security Council Debate “The Situation in B&H” 14 May, 2013, and press statement issued by the Political Directors of the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board who met in Sarajevo on 22-23 May 2013.

<sup>14</sup> Oxford Analytica, in its report entitled “Slide Continues in Bosnia Towards Chaos and Decay”, 17 January, 2013 states that B&H “has entered its seventh year of downward spiral” and that current challenges (governance crisis, derailment of EU accession, economic decline, social unrest etc) underscores that unless current negative trends are reversed ethnic tensions are likely to increase, resulting in B&H “moving towards becoming a failed state or even breaking up.”

<sup>15</sup> Ditchley Foundation (2013) Problems in the Western Balkans: Settled or dormant?; Oxford Analytica (2013) “Slide continues in Bosnia towards chaos and decay.”

<sup>16</sup> As agreed with PBSO, following submission of the previous version of the project document in November 2013, updated information on the unrest that took place in February 2014 has been inserted in this version of the project document.

<sup>17</sup> Public Opinion Poll results, Prism Research, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in B&H. 7-22 May 2013.

<sup>18</sup> Other findings included more than half of the respondents thought B&H could not break apart peacefully. Although a majority said that they would employ peaceful means to defend their ethnic community some 10%, mostly males between the ages of 16 and 35, said that they would take up arms to defend their community’s interests.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

The social unrest and violent public protests that occurred in February 2014, though shocking, were therefore not surprising. Starting in the industrial city of Tuzla in the Federation, several thousand people representing civil society, workers and citizens demanded that the government address socio-economic issues, illegal privatization of socially-owned companies and corruption, while youth anger was in great part driven by lack of opportunities in terms of employability within the country. The protests, which initially focused on corruption and jobs, started out spontaneously and peacefully but quickly spread to over twenty cities and towns in B&H (primarily in the Federation, but also smaller demonstrations in the RS), and in many cases turned violent. In several major cities in the Federation (Zenica, Tuzla, Sarajevo, Mostar) government and institutional buildings were set on fire, while police and youth clashed resulting in scores injured and arrested. Consequently, several canton government administrations and security officials resigned. After this eruption of violence, nonviolent demonstrations continued throughout March in several cities, and have developed into “citizen plenums” in larger cities and towns in the Federation.<sup>20</sup>

Although the protests were clearly socio-economic in nature, the ease with which socio-economic unrest and other forms of dissent were re-directed in some cases towards inciting ethnic conflict is worrying and demonstrates how fragile relations are currently between the major communities in B&H, and are likely to be more so in the upcoming period. Another point of concern is that those responsible for the violent escalation of the protests many were mostly young men and teenagers. The economic downturn, high unemployment rates and lack of quality education are therefore contributing to delinquency and expression of intolerance amongst youth. Finally, although the citizen plenums were initially popular it appears that they have lost momentum because of a lack of a single leadership.

### **Diminishing Space for Dialogue**

Despite the recent events, so far citizens, leaders and civil society in B&H have been unable to resolve the multitude of challenges that are driving the country deeper into crisis, and have failed to engage in an effective and credible dialogue process to find common ground to tackle B&H’s present and emerging problems. Political and public discourse is instead radicalizing, while nationalist rhetoric has become more aggressive.<sup>21</sup> In the absence of a serious discourse on the country’s problems some senior political representatives are warning of B&H’s “inevitable collapse”, others are focused more on asserting their national community’s position in the context of unresolved status issues through constitutional reform, while a third group of leaders are engaged in a political conflict over the control of key governing institutions in the country.

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<sup>20</sup> These plenums consist of a mixture of trade unions, civil society organizations, artists, intellectuals and ordinary citizens and are evolving into more organized movements for political and social change, focusing their angst primarily on local leaders for failing to address socio-economic issues and corruption.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Atlantic Initiative Democratization Policy Council (2011) Assessing the potential for renewed ethnic violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Nansen Dialogue Centre Sarajevo and Saferworld (2010) The Missing Peace: The need for a long-term strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lack of progress is creating increased friction in B&H, with the political and social discourse in the country today becoming increasingly conflict-prone. Interaction between the three principal ethnic communities is today largely characterized by strong polarization and mistrust, perpetuated by barriers for understanding and tolerance. This is a consequence of the damage inflicted on individual citizens and communities during the violent conflict that engulfed B&H in the 1990s, failure to fully provide justice to victims, as well as an inability by the international community and B&H citizens and leaders to fully address the root causes of the conflict.

Additionally, there are a number of factors which are increasing mistrust, fear and polarization in B&H today: i) the DPA has cemented the politico-ethnic division of the country; ii) ethnically exclusive post war demographics, offering few neutral spaces for people of different ethnicities to interact; iii) politicians' nationalistic rhetoric, a narrative instilling fear and thereby upholding division, with no real alternative high level discourse available; iv) a legacy of caution for expressing opposition to authorities; v) attitudes of fear and mistrust and stereotyped views of others inherited from home; vi) an education system which is mono-ethnic and which does little to promote tolerance or even curiosity of "otherness"; vii) lack of easy and safe encounters with people of another ethnicity/community; and viii) lack of space for sincere dialogue, tolerance, and trust building.

Individually and collectively the three constituent peoples, "Others", and minority communities in B&H are held back from effectively tackling challenges that affect them all equally, such as the faltering economy, high unemployment rates and other challenges.<sup>22</sup> This polarization and mistrust is contributing to, and made worse by, the already mentioned challenges and problems facing the country (e.g. lack of governance, democratic backsliding, weak rule of law, corruption, increased nationalist rhetoric, economic decline, set-backs in the EU accession process etc). The current situation, therefore, is prolonging, and deepening unhealthy relationships between communities, which increases the risk of conflict and violence.

### **Presidency Appeal**

Recognizing the need to create space in B&H for dialogue, conflict prevention and building of trust, the **B&H Presidency in 2011 requested United Nations assistance** from the Secretary-General to further advance peace and reconciliation in B&H, given the Organization's long-standing expertise and comparative advantage in this area. This appeal was reiterated by the Presidency and other leaders representing all communities during the Secretary-General's visit to B&H in July 2012, who during his visit underscored that promoting dialogue and trust building should be the main priority in B&H. More recently, due to the further deterioration of the situation and challenges emerging over the horizon, the Member of the Presidency from Republika Srpska, Nebojsa Radmanovic, once again emphasized this appeal in a meeting with the UN Secretary General in New York on 12 April 2013.

In a recent poll conducted for the conduct of the UNCT's Common Country Assessment (CCA) B&H citizens acknowledged that reconciliation was critical and important in

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<sup>22</sup> Public opinion poll results, Prism Research, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Office of the UN resident Coordinator in B&H. May 7 to May 22 2013. Data showed that in total 72.4% of B&H citizens find corruption to be the biggest contemporary problem and challenge.

fostering progress in other areas, such as governance and economic development.<sup>23</sup> Although there is some dialogue and reconciliation activity led by CSOs, religious leaders and other citizens occurring at community or lower levels, often with positive though limited impact, they are often not reported on in the media and therefore the public perception is that not enough progress is being made on reconciliation and dialogue. In addition, there are **no inclusive strategies for peacebuilding in B&H** that would help to counteract the escalation of negative and increasingly conflict-laden discourse. While lip service is being paid by politicians and community leaders towards the implementation of the DPA and B&H's road to the EU, citizens in B&H are, in fact, being exposed to a constant barrage of messages that underscore friction and discord within society.

Given the setbacks in peacebuilding and other negative trends that B&H is facing, the limited visibility and impact of existing trust-building activities, and the absence of country-wide peacebuilding strategies, the Presidency appeal is unique because it demonstrates that there is a commitment at the highest political level to establish a process for trust-building and dialogue. In addition, there is also an emerging consensus amongst key actors of the international community operating in B&H that further work in, as well as support for dialogue and trust building processes is required in order to mitigate against these negative trends.<sup>24</sup> That is why on behalf of the Presidency of B&H the UNCT is submitting this project proposal to the Peacebuilding Fund, Immediate Response Facility in order to render support to this indigenous peacebuilding initiative.

The Presidency identified **education** and **culture** as areas that require attention, with a focus on **youth** underscoring that these subjects can act as a springboard for dialogue and trust building to take root in the country. Recent studies and analysis conducted by the UN support the Presidency's assessment that more dialogue, peace and reconciliation in B&H is needed.<sup>25</sup>

This was underscored by the UN Special Rapporteur in on Cultural Rights to B&H during her visit to B&H in May 2013 whereby she stated that education and culture are often "held hostage to political debates" and deepen divisions in the country.<sup>26</sup> There is a decrease in respect and appreciation for diverse cultural heritage, which combines ethnic, religious and historical elements in the case of the three main ethnic groups. Although surveys conducted in recent years indicate that the vast majority of citizens in B&H believed that the people in B&H have more things in common than differences, a majority also did not believe tolerance in society was increasing. In fact, they underscored that there was a

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<sup>23</sup> Public opinion poll results, Prism Research, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Office of the UN resident Coordinator in B&H. June, 2013. Respondents do not think that the process of reconciliation in B&H has been completed. The majority of the respondents think either that there was no reconciliation in B&H, or they describe the extent of reconciliation as small or partial.

<sup>24</sup> Reference to testimonials Annex E.

<sup>25</sup> As part of the MDGF-financed programme "Culture for Development: Improving Cultural Understanding in Bosnia & Herzegovina", which was a joint programme of UNESCO, UNDP and UNICEF conducted in 2009-2012, two Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) studies (2010 and 2013) were conducted. The KAP studies concluded that in the ten target municipalities of the project attitudes with regard to inter-cultural dialogue and reconciliation had changed positively. The 2013 study concluded that additional gains in the field of intercultural dialogue, tolerance and reconciliation could be made through further outreach with parents and teachers and education of youth.

<sup>26</sup> Press Statement made 23 May in Sarajevo by the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Farida Shaheed. <http://www.un.ba/novost/10384/bosnia-and-herzegovina-culture-and-education-hijacked-by-political-debate-warns-un-expert-on-cultural-rights>.

noticeable deterioration with regard to civic and inter-cultural dialogue and cooperation because the country's three main ethnic groups tend further towards ethnic exclusivity. Nevertheless, despite these challenges ordinary people in B&H would like to see relations between communities improve and believe that citizens, in particular youth, are the best catalysts for change.<sup>27</sup>

Education in B&H is highly fragmented, attend separate schools, or segregated schools with separate entrances and class shifts, and learn according to separate ethnically-based curricula.<sup>28</sup> Unlike their parents who were educated in a multi-ethnic, diverse environment before the war, today education is almost entirely mono-ethnic. There are few opportunities for youth from different ethnic and other cultural backgrounds to engage with one another, and therefore the level of civic and intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding is extremely weak.

This is having a disproportionate, negative effect on youth who, being particularly affected by the economic downturn, are vulnerable to delinquency and are becoming increasingly involved in inter-ethnic incidents. Surveys indicate that students, educators and parents would like to see education system reforms to enhance young people's appreciation for diversity and tolerance in B&H. However, attempts at reform have been hampered by the lack of harmonization of required legislation, as well as the complex administrative and decision-making structure of the country.<sup>29</sup>

### **Existing Efforts and Gaps**

Following the signing of the Dayton Peace Accord in 1995, a number of efforts were made that focused explicitly on reconciliation. However, such efforts have become neglected and underfunded by local authorities and the international community in light of a stronger focus on governance, democratization, rule of law and human rights, including minority rights, with a focus on supporting B&H on its path towards integration into EU.

During the past several years only a few international donors have included an unambiguous focus on reconciliation in their development assistance programming, and that, too, is for the most part piecemeal support for a number of small scale local initiatives.<sup>30</sup> Although some very good work is being done by a variety of civil society organizations, including women's groups, youth groups, and various think tanks and academics, and positive impacts have been noted, they are nonetheless contained through various short term and localized projects.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> KAP Study 2010, pp.30-40. According to a survey conducted in 10 target municipalities, 72% of respondents believed that people in Bosnia and Herzegovina have more things in common than differences; almost two-thirds believed that cultural differences should not be an obstacle to marriage; a majority of respondents did not believe tolerance in society was increasing; nearly half confirmed that there were parts of B&H that they would not like visit because of certain hostile attitudes; 83% agreed that existing relations between different communities need to be improved.

<sup>28</sup> UNICEF (2009) Divided schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such divisions are most obvious from the fact that in ethnically mixed areas children will travel further to "suitable schools" even though there are schools in the immediate vicinity. In addition there are "two-schools under one roof" whereby children from two ethnic communities use the same school facilities but attend separate classes, enter through separate entrances and follow separate curricula.

<sup>29</sup> Nansen Dialogue Centre Sarajevo and Saferworld (2010) The Missing Peace: The need for a long-term strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina)

<sup>30</sup> See Annex A on current IC-funded reconciliation initiatives.

<sup>31</sup> One recent example of a successful initiative is the Model United Nations, held in Mostar (MOSTIMUN) and in Banja Luka (BaLMUN, the largest Model United Nations in the Balkans ever) in April 2013. These

Moreover, in cases where international donor funds are targeted explicitly towards peace and trust building initiatives they remain at the local level with limited opportunities for high-level visibility, or connections with senior-level decision makers and leaders in B&H. The public perception, therefore, is that despite these ongoing activities taking place sporadically throughout the country there is little progress being made with regard to dialogue and trust building.

Most donors, including the UN, do not address trust building and dialogue *explicitly* but instead refer to the *implicit* peacebuilding elements of their programs. For example, the UN, EU and other donors' state that programmatic support to transitional justice, human security and protracted displacement will contribute to peacebuilding processes by addressing the needs of targeted populations i.e. victims of war crimes, socially and economically-vulnerable groups and refugee/internally displaced persons. However, although these activities and programs can have elements of peacebuilding, with some degree of variance, there is no overarching mechanism or process to link these activities to broader dialogue and trust building processes strategically or operationally. So, although there is an emerging view by the international community that more work needs to be done in the field of trust and peace building, and with the most current exception of a USAID-funded project on reconciliation, very few are currently providing explicit donor support in this field.

The top-level support and sponsorship by the B&H Presidency of this initiative will facilitate buy-in from other decision-makers at the State, Entity, Canton and municipal levels. Civil society organizations with whom the UNCT cooperates through a number of programs have expressed a keen interest in the project. Based on previous experience with UNCT programming conducted by the three UN agencies it is expected that youth, parents and teachers will be interested in participating in the project. Other donors, such as USAID and the EU, have expressed their support to the UNCT and are open to exploring partnership with the UN to enhance synergy of activities in order to elevate dialogue and trust building to a higher political level and improve visibility.

## **b) Gender analysis**

B&H faces a number of challenges with regard to gender mainstreaming. For example, B&H continues to struggle with traditional stereotypes with regard to the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society at large. The complex division of competencies between different levels of government presents a significant challenge to applying a uniform approach to gender mainstreaming across different sectors of society.

Achieving gender equality in B&H is difficult because of discriminating social norms and lack of knowledge and awareness with regard to the correlation between gender equality and socio-economic development. Women have very limited access to and impact on the political and decision making process, they have disproportionately limited access to employment, and many of them are subjected to gender based violence.<sup>32</sup>

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conferences gathered youth with the aim of supporting their development into more informed citizens and encouraging them voice their own opinions about important and common issues.

<sup>32</sup> Fourth and Fifth Periodic CEDAW Report (2013).

With regard to fair and equal access to gainful employment, for example, a country study<sup>33</sup> done by the International Labor Organization in 2011 underscored that in B&H there are significant differences in levels of participation in education and employment between men and women, i.e. that men have significantly greater access than women. For example, the annex of this report states that women, especially young women, on average complete approximately nine years of education. In addition, women living in urban areas are four times more educated than women from rural areas. Since women have limited access to education opportunities they are less likely to obtain quality employment.

Violence against women, especially domestic violence, continues to be a widespread social problem in B&H, and is a serious violation of the fundamental human rights of victims/survivors. The slow pace of prosecution and low level of conviction rates of perpetrators of sexual violence is an issue of serious concern in B&H. Despite the adoption of relevant legislation to address gender-based violence, such as the B&H Gender Equality Law (2003) and Law on prohibition of Discrimination (2009), as well as increased reports by the Human Rights Ombudsman of B&H on gender based violence (especially mobbing and unfair employment practices) violence and discrimination against women continue to be a serious problem in the country.

Due to the fact that government institutions do not have the capacity to address effectively discrimination, violence, underemployment and other issues that disproportionately affect women more than men, women have turned to the civil society sector for assistance, advocacy and engagement. Gender transcends ethno-religious identity-based conflict and has therefore demonstrated to be an issue that can act as a critical connector providing opportunities for dialogue. In the B&H context, women have therefore been much more active in the civil society sector, including in the field of peace and trust building. In the early post-war period of the 1990s senior political leaders consistently underscored the valuable contribution of women active in civil society in creating space for dialogue, and this remains the case today.

This project will therefore seek to leverage the important role that women play in peace processes in B&H by seeking to increase the level of participation of women, in particular those living in smaller towns and rural areas. In addition, a portion of the activities are focused on the theme of gender, as an issue that affects all ethnic groups, in all localities. In particular, 15% of the funds of the Small Grants Facility will be made available to women associations and vulnerable groups; in addition, the Dialogue Platform initiative will aim to work at least with 15% women and vulnerable groups recipients. It is hoped that through dialogue and activities addressing normative issues across B&H, gender and the role of women will be placed front and centre - with a view to addressing key problems of violence against women, discrimination and underemployment which affect all three ethnic groups and “Others”.

### **c) Project (Portfolio) Justification**

#### **Project's Relevance to Peacebuilding**

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<sup>33</sup> Gender and Employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina: a Country study, Lejla Somun-Krupalija; International Labour Office, Bureau for Gender Equality; Geneva, ILO, 2011 1v.

Often what is missing in peace and trust building initiatives is the involvement and buy-in of senior level politicians. This is not the case with this project proposal, which is in support of an initiative of the Presidency of B&H, which recognized the need for dialogue and greater opportunities of interaction among all B&H communities. Given the UN's experience in this field, the Presidency requested UN support to place dialogue and trust building front and center in B&H to help the country overcome the current crisis.

Given the challenges that B&H faces the project proposal is timely and the buy-in of the Presidency can ensure national ownership of the process and a catalysing effect. Despite the deepened divisions in B&H caused by the violent conflict in the 1990s, and the post-conflict period that followed, there remains a strong desire by many citizens in the country – parents, school teachers, students, people active in the arts, culture and media and citizens in general – to explore diversity, establish linkages and identify opportunities for dialogue and trust building.<sup>34</sup> The project will thus allow for longer-term and larger peacebuilding efforts by consolidating dialogue processes and initiatives occurring simultaneously in B&H, at different levels and conducted by various actors.

Good initiatives on the ground regrettably lack broader visibility and therefore impact. This analysis is backed up by recent observations made by the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, who visited B&H in May 2013 whereby, based on meetings with a wide variety of interlocutors and research, she stated that it was possible for all constituent peoples and national minorities to build a common future, whilst respecting B&H's diversity and protecting the interests and identities of all communities. She therefore urged all levels of government in B&H to maximize the opportunities for people to engage in culture, sports, science and arts, and to have access to "neutral spaces where politics and ethno-national affiliations do not interfere" and where youth can come together. This would contribute to the creation of a pluralistic and inclusive society, which is a central precondition for building trust, peace and economic development in B&H.<sup>35</sup> The establishment of a Dialogue Platform is therefore an opportunity to support a nascent initiative of senior level decision makers who seek to establish a framework that connects high-level politics with lower-level civic engagement in order to elevate, through bottom-up *and* top-down approaches, dialogue and trust building to the national level.

The UN is well-positioned to support the Presidency's initiative not only financially but also in political and operational terms. The UN is perceived to be an impartial actor by local actors, as well as by international community partners, the EU Delegation and key bilaterals like the US, UK, Swiss and others. The additional strategic relevance of the UN lies in the two focus areas of culture and education. UNICEF and UNESCO are well placed to implement activities in the culture and education sectors, with UNDP adding a

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<sup>34</sup> This includes discussions on war crimes, transitional justice and dealing with the past. Source: UNDP's "Facing the Past and Access to Justice", 2012 survey. According to the Prism Public Opinion Poll Results (June, 2013) almost a third of the respondents state that people should reach common truth about their past grievances. pp. 26.

<sup>35</sup> Press Statement made on May 23 in Sarajevo by the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of **cultural rights**, Farida Shaheed. <http://www.un.ba/novost/10384/bosnia-and-herzegovina-culture-and-education-hijacked-by-political-debate-warns-un-expert-on-cultural-rights>. A/HRC/25/49/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Farida Shaheed [Addendum], Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (13 – 24 May 2013)



broader development assistance focus, including experience working at the local level with municipalities and civil society. Moreover, these three agencies have just completed the implementation of a 3 year, joint programme funded by the MDG-F entitled “Culture for Development: Improving Cultural Understanding in B&H” which focused on improving cultural understanding between different ethnic groups, respect for diversity and trust building.<sup>36</sup> Previous activities will be leveraged and lessons can be integrated into this project, further enhancing its strategic relevance.

Within the broader UN portfolio relevant to peace and trust building, the project’s focus on dialogue and trust building complements work in transitional justice, protracted displacement, social exclusion of discriminated groups, area-based development addressing the needs of minority community returns and host communities, DRR, and security sector reform. During the development of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015-2019 the UNCT conducted a Common Country Assessment (CCA) with a strong conflict analysis component (CDA). Out of four focus areas of the UNDAF 2014-2019 the first is Rule of Law and Human Security, within which there is a specific UNDAF Outcome has been dedicated to conflict prevention: ***Outcome 2: By 2019, B&H consolidates and strengthens mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity and community security.***<sup>37</sup> Therefore, the UNCT will target its programming for the next UNDAF cycle towards addressing conflict drivers by increasing support to peacebuilding. This proposal to the PBF will therefore be complementary to UNCT efforts in other fields and address a long-standing gap in the peace and development agenda in B&H, which is the existence of high-level sponsorship and support for peace and trust building efforts as demonstrated by the B&H Presidency appeal.

Finally, the project strategically focuses on civic initiatives instead of formal governance processes and institutions only. In this manner, the focus is on strengthening civic dialogue “from the bottom up”, but adding the catalyst of the Presidency’s support, attention and publicly expressed encouragement across B&H. This also minimizes the risk of the project implementation being obstructed by disagreements and deadlock at the political level.

### **Catalytic Effects**<sup>38</sup>

Since there is a danger that the deteriorating situation in B&H will increase the risks for destabilisation, and therefore reversion to conflict, establishing a national capacity, such

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<sup>36</sup> “Culture for Development: Improving Cultural Understanding in Bosnia & Herzegovina”, was a joint programme of UNESCO, UNDP and UNICEF conducted 2009-12. The overall goal of this programme was to improve inter-cultural understanding amongst B&H’s communities, respect for diversity and reconciliation, as well as promoting B&H as a multi-cultural society. The programme consisted of three main objectives: i) capacity building through cultural policy and legislation development; ii) promotion of inter-cultural understanding; and iii) encouraging local economic development through cultural products and tourism.

<sup>37</sup> Community security encompasses traditional enforcement and prevention activities that contribute to crime reduction as well as actions to help build stronger, more cohesive communities that inspire a sense of confidence and respect.

<sup>38</sup> Definition of Catalytic for PBF Projects: An initiative is catalytic when it a) launches an initiative that allows for longer-term or larger peace building efforts or b) unblocks a stalled peace building process and/or c) it undertakes an innovative, risky or politically sensitive intervention that other actors are unwilling to support and that addresses conflict factors. Also see [www.unpbf.org/catalytic\\_programming](http://www.unpbf.org/catalytic_programming)

as the Dialogue Platform, around which progressive forces in the country can gather is necessary.<sup>39</sup> The Dialogue Platform of the Presidency of B&H will thus serve to help unblock peacebuilding processes by providing an alternative space for citizens, CSO representatives and local leaders to work jointly on promoting civic and inter-cultural dialogue and trust building.

No other group of leaders in B&H representing the three constituent peoples at such a high political level have come out in support of dialogue like the Presidency has. Moreover, the Dialogue Platform combines the efforts of decision-makers, civil society actors and citizens. This has never occurred before in B&H and is therefore an opportunity that should be supported in order to encourage other leaders representing different levels of government at the State, Entity, Canton and municipal levels to join the endeavour.

The Dialogue Platform offers a framework for senior level politicians, both men and women, to engage with citizens as partners, and as force multipliers, to catalyze the transformation of B&H through enhanced dialogue.<sup>40</sup> If successful, the Dialogue Platform could serve as a nascent peacebuilding strategy at the national level, which is currently lacking. The Dialogue Platform will do this by combining *top-down* with *bottom up* approaches to peacebuilding (i.e. by linking high-level politics with low-level civic and inter-cultural dialogue activities), raising visibility and public awareness, and by ensuring synergy and complementarity of activities funded by the IRF/PBF and other donors. In addition, the Dialogue Platform and its Small Projects & Initiatives Grants Facility would in future be able to strengthen *implicit* dialogue or inter-cultural elements of a broader set of initiatives in the arts, cultural heritage and education areas. The project would be able to strategically coordinate with such initiatives to provide support and build further dialogue opportunities. In summary, the project is catalytic in that it launches an initiative for longer-term peace building efforts; and in that it undertakes an innovative and politically sensitive intervention where other actors are reluctant to intervene explicitly.

Given the currently growing interest amongst key donors in B&H in trust building and dialogue as a priority area, the project would be able to attract additional funding. The project will attract additional funding and in-kind support in the following manner:

- Applicants to the Grants Facility will be encouraged to provide between 15 and 50 per cent co-financing of the costs of the activity for which they are requesting support. Co-financing will ensure that only the most serious CSOs, citizens, Joint

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<sup>39</sup> Public opinion poll results, Prism Research, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Office of the UN resident Coordinator in B&H. May 7 to May 22 2013. 55.7% of those polled aged 18 to 35 find that the deteriorating situation in B&H could lead to new violence in B&H.

<sup>40</sup> Although tailor-made for the B&H context, the Dialogue Platform is based on similar approaches adopted in other country contexts with similar peace and development needs, such as the “Infrastructure for Peace” in Kirgizstan and the Dialogue Reference Group in Zimbabwe. The Dialogue Platform is derived from a current need identified in B&H, and also based on similar experience in other post-conflict contexts, which is to address the challenge of “joining up” the impacts of many small scale local dialogue/reconciliation initiatives. It is well established in peace building practice that this is the KEY problem in peace building programming. One of the best-known and well-established methodologies to enable such “linking up” is CDA’s “Reflecting on Peace Practice” - in particular the linking of “key people” with “more people”, cross cutting with linking “individual/personal level” to the “socio-political level”. The Platform, assisted by the Grants Facility, will therefore enable such “joining up” of efforts.

ventures of CSOs with public institutions, and other applicants with a solid track record of delivery will apply;

- In-kind support (e.g. provision of free premises, services, media coverage etc) by Presidency and other governments at various levels and by other partners;
- Other international donors have expressed an interest to support the Presidency initiative directly, or in parallel with other initiatives e.g. EU Delegation, bilateral donors and actors such as USAID, UK, Swiss, OSCE, etc. (See Annex F for testimonials of support).<sup>41</sup>
- Opportunities for synergizing and co-financing of projects by State, Entity, Canton and municipal level governments will be explored by considering projects that are able to receive financial assistance from these bodies. This will also encourage sustainability and local ownership.

## **COMPONENT 2: (the “What”)**

### **a) Project focus and target groups**

#### **Strategic Focus/Impact:**

The overall strategic focus/impact of this project is to stem the deterioration of relations amongst communities and substantially decrease the threat of renewed conflict and violence by promoting peaceful coexistence and creating opportunities for development of possible alternative means to address ethnic relations. (This overall outcome for this project is in line with Priority Area 2 of the PBF Global Results Framework: To promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution.)

The project aims to address **key conflict drivers** (as set out above in the project proposal under “Diminishing Space for Dialogue” and in the section on gender analysis), which are summarized as:

- i) ethno-religious divisions in the country, in particular amongst youth through separate schools and curricula;
- ii) uncivilized and nationalist rhetoric that is increasing tensions, in particular as B&H enters an election year in 2014;
- iii) the lack of “safe” spaces for citizens, especially youth, to engage with each other without fear of retribution from home communities;
- iv) insufficient cooperation between civil society and senior decision-makers and politicians;
- v) marginalization and exclusion of other groups from mainstream society (eg. Roma, LGBT, people with disabilities and women); and
- vi) lack of visibility and mainstreaming of trust building and dialogue in B&H political and social life.

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<sup>41</sup> The EUSR informed the joint DPA-PBSO delegation that visited Sarajevo in December 2013 that the EU Delegation would seriously consider opportunities for funding once the Presidency Initiative is up and running.

This requires:

- strengthening local capacities for peace in B&H;
- changing public perceptions of, and attitudes towards, civic and inter-cultural dialogue (as well as the possibilities that civic and inter-cultural dialogue offers in terms of paving the way towards trust building more broadly);
- placing civic and inter-cultural dialogue front and centre in B&H's public and political life;
- providing an alternative space around which B&H stakeholders (citizens, leaders and civil society) feel that is safe to interact and establish linkages between communities so that they can jointly identify common issues of concern, interests and goals, with a view to address better critical challenges that affect all communities and citizens in B&H equally; and
- addressing relevant conflict drivers of education and culture, which were acknowledged by the Presidency to be important entry points for opening a positive discourse in B&H. (Through the incorporation of culture and education as a focus, the project aims to harness existing capacities to bridge ethnic divides.)<sup>42</sup>

### **Key target groups/beneficiaries:**

The programme aims to work directly with citizens, leaders and “champions” of intercultural dialogue from different sections of the society, with a particular focus on youth. Thus, beneficiaries will include youth, parents, teachers, school children, people active in arts and culture, civil society, religious and business leaders, marginalized groups and communities (Roma, LGBT) and citizens in general, emphasizing the involvement of young women and girls from less developed and neglected areas of the country.

### **Assumptions:**

A solid number of citizens, in particular youth, recognized leaders, role models/prominent individuals and civil society actors will actively participate in civic and inter-cultural dialogue. Media will be engaged and will continually report on positive stories of intercultural dialogue initiatives and events through their outlets. Other donors will be enthusiastic to partner with the UN in order to increase resources, both political and financial, and therefore contribute to overall impact of IC-supported peace and trust building support.

### **This is based on the following theory of change:**

The project aims to create momentum for increased citizen engagement in peacebuilding initiatives and to change perceptions towards coexistence and appreciation of diversity. This will lead to **changes in personal behavior** in terms of increased trust, respect for diversity, and decrease of fear towards “the others”. It will also engender **changes in relationships** as occasions will be given to people for meeting, exchanging experiences

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<sup>42</sup> This is based on solid prior experience in a 2008-2012 joint UN program which focused on Culture and Development and aimed to improve cultural understanding.

and building networks and connections. Finally, it will aim **to institutional or policy change** in two ways: firstly, it will establish a completely new mechanism or tool which will serve as a catalyst for all peace and trust building initiatives, i.e. the Dialogue Platform; secondly, *through* the Dialogue Platform citizens and decision-makers will be able to shape the path towards a peacebuilding strategy and for future policy changes needed to overcome the actual impasse in the fields of culture, education, issues relevant for youth and broader development issues in the country of interest to involved actors. The project also aims to scale up the initiative to a regional level, amplifying thus the impact of the initiative.

This will be done through the following theory of change:

If a Dialogue Platform for all relevant stakeholders - particularly those most vulnerable (e.g. youth, women, etc.) – is created and peacebuilding local civic initiatives are supported, then safe spaces are established for decision makers and civil society to enable the first country-wide peacebuilding process. Furthermore, if a robust communication and outreach strategy is in place, the overall process will gain the necessary visibility that has been lacking in many previous initiatives. Finally, if the capacity of relevant institutions to support intercultural dialogue and trust building is enhanced, future sustainability of the initiative will be ensured.

The process will have three work streams: youth, culture and education. These have been identified by the Presidency and by the UNCT as both drivers and restrainers of conflict. The goal of the joint UN support is thus to catalyze positive experiences and leaders in these fields to enable a change in citizens' perceptions and to facilitate dialogue with decision-makers.

Therefore, if a work stream that provides youth and youth civil society with an opportunity to influence policy making is established as part of the Dialogue Platform, then youth participation, awareness and influence on policy dialogue increases, impacting B&H reform agenda. Similarly, if the importance of peacebuilding and diversity in education is discussed, educational institutions collaborate to promote these values and vulnerable groups are empowered to take part to the decision-making process, then education will become a pivotal tool for supporting greater social cohesion. Finally, if the role of culture and intercultural dialogue is fostered through the Dialogue Platform and citizens - particularly vulnerable groups - increasingly participate in intercultural activities, then communities can have a greater role in advancing peacebuilding goals.

In conclusion, if dialogue spaces are established, if youth participation and influence on decision-makers is increased, and if education and culture actively support greater social cohesion and promotion of intercultural dialogue, then citizen engagement in peacebuilding will increase and perceptions and attitudes of people towards coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity will improve.

**Outcomes:**

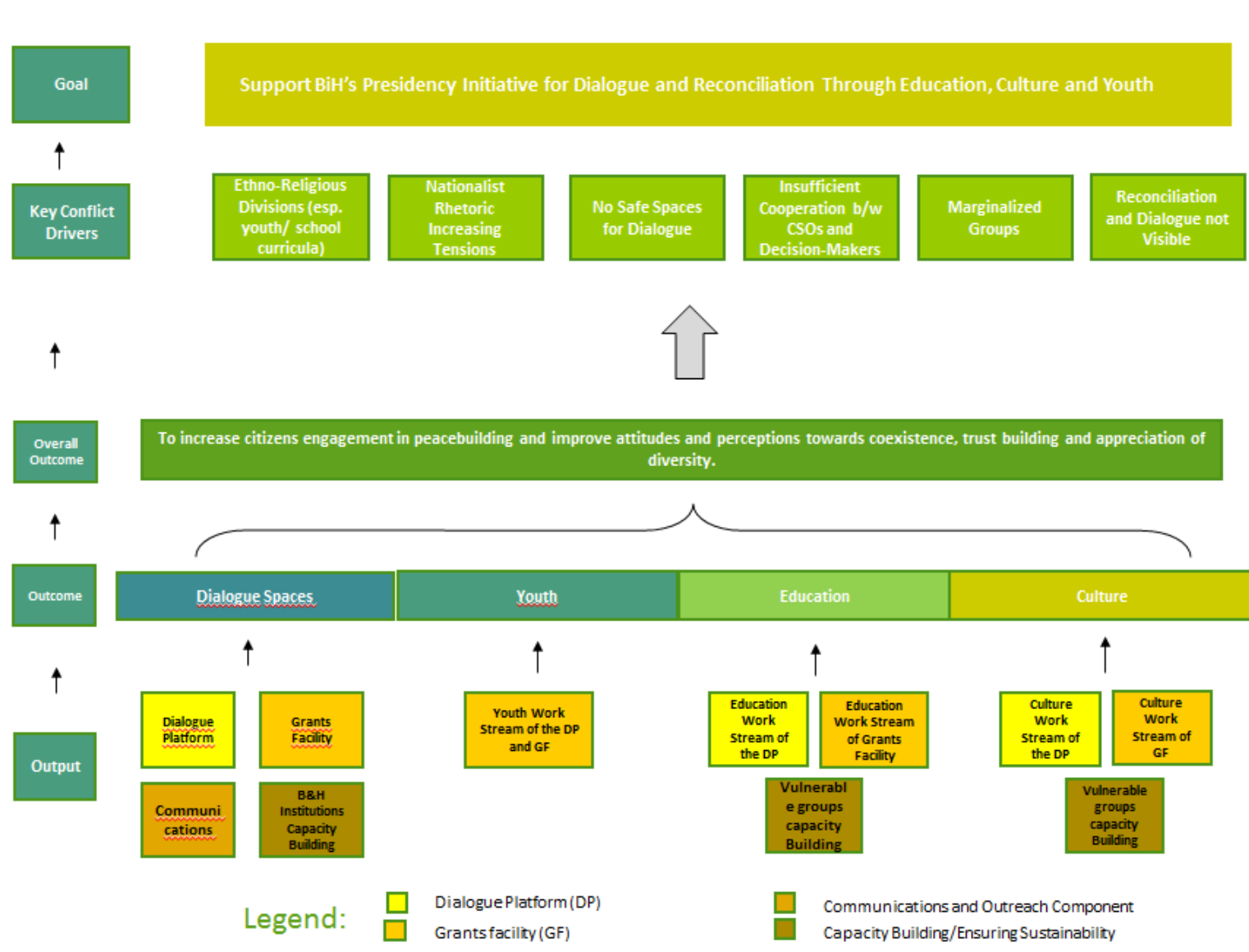
**Overall project outcome: to increase citizen engagement in peacebuilding and improve attitudes and perceptions towards coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity.**

Outcome 1: Established dialogue spaces for decision makers, civil society and citizens that enable country-wide peacebuilding process to promote coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity.

Outcome 2: Increased participation, awareness and influence of youth and youth civil society organizations in policy dialogue with decision makers on issues impacting B&H's development and reform agenda.

Outcome 3: Education and peacebuilding initiatives support greater social cohesion at national level and in targeted communities.

Outcome 4: Citizens and communities promote culture, intercultural dialogue, trust building and appreciation of diversity to advance common peacebuilding goals.



### **COMPONENT 3: (the “How” or Implementation Strategy)**

#### **a) Implementation approach**

##### ***- Prioritisation and phasing of support:***

This is a joint, complex project of three RUNOs, UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO, coordinated by the RC's Office, and will be implemented in partnership with the Presidency. The project will be organized around the three desired outcomes in the areas of education, youth and intercultural understanding. Each of these outcome areas, or work streams, will be led by the appropriate agency deemed to have the most relevant expertise and mandate e.g. UNDP will lead Outcome 2 on youth, UNICEF will lead Outcome 3 on education, and Outcome 4 will be led by UNESCO. However, it is important to stress that agency lead does not mean separated, or exclusive, agency pillars of the project and that all agencies will contribute to achieving all project outcomes. In addition, a fourth outcome (Outcome 1) has been added to connect the Presidency to the three outcome areas dealing with youth, education and culture, as well as to pull these work streams together. This will be done through three main project components (here expressed as outputs), which are in effect tools or mechanisms, through which the project outcomes will be achieved: the Dialogue Platform, the Small Grants Facility and a robust communications and outreach component. In addition to the UN and the Presidency, the project management structures (detailed below) will include key international partners the EU and USAID and representatives in order to ensure synergy and collaboration amongst key peacebuilding actors at the strategic and operational levels.

#### **Outcome 1: established dialogue spaces for decision makers, civil society and citizens that enable prolific country-wide peacebuilding process to promote coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity.**

##### **Output 1.1: Establishment of Dialogue and Peacebuilding Platform.**

The Dialogue Platform is a mechanism through which leaders (i.e. the Presidency), civil society (i.e. CSOs, academics, activists in the arts and education) and citizens (i.e. youth in particular) will be able to safely engage in dialogue, thematically through youth, culture and education. It aims to:

- Strengthen links and networks between peacebuilding actors, such as CSOs, artists, educators and peace activists with the Presidency by jointly identifying, promoting, and implementing dialogue and trust building activities (thus combining top-down with bottom-up approaches to peacebuilding).<sup>43</sup>
- Provide space for dialogue that will aid in the development consensus-based approaches for changes to relevant government policies and programmes, or legislation and procedures, relevant for the country's peacebuilding agenda

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<sup>43</sup> This expertise is locally available, e.g. in the following: Nansen Dialogue Center, Centre for Non-violence action, Catholic Relief Service, Youth Initiative for Human Rights, CIVITAS.



(focus is on education, youth and culture issues but the project will allow for flexibility in order to address other fields, such as the economy, environment and social policy).

- Contribute to changing public perceptions and attitudes regarding reconciliation.
- Consolidate inter-cultural dialogue activities and initiatives: by ensuring synergy and complementarity amongst activities funded by the Grants Facility, by encouraging greater alignment between activities funded by the Grants Facility with ongoing UNCT programme activities relevant for peacebuilding (e.g. in the fields of transitional justice, protracted displacement, human security, disarmament, community safety and other areas), and by partnering with international and domestic donor-funded peacebuilding and trust building programmes and activities to increase impact and ensure sustainability.<sup>44</sup>
- Provide capacity building support in order to strengthen national capacities (both of institutions and civil society) for peacebuilding.

#### Activities:

- **Sign a joint UN-Presidency MoU** outlining aim, purpose, activities, management structures and implementation modalities of the Dialogue Platform (1.1.1);
- **Organize 3 high-level conferences of the Dialogue Platform** with the Presidency: Kick-off, Mid-point Review and closing Conferences (1.1.2).
  - The High level **kick-off conference** of the Dialogue Platform will be hosted by the UN with the Presidency, inviting other donors such as the EU, USAID, etc. with target groups and beneficiaries. It will be the occasion to officially present the Presidency Initiative to the public and other donors, engendering a potential catalytic effect for further funding and initiatives;
  - the **Mid-point Review Conference** will serve to review implementation, present best action plans, show-case successful initiatives funded by the Grants Facility (as well as other notable examples funded by other donors) and provide strategic direction for developing a **Joint Declaration and Plan of Action on Peacebuilding/Trustbuilding for B&H**; this would be a strategic plan/memorandum of intent outlining key priority areas for action by stakeholders (government, civil society, etc.), and guidance for donors;
  - during the **Closing Conference** the Joint Declaration and Plan of Action will be officially presented, public awards<sup>45</sup> for best initiatives

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<sup>44</sup> Partnership priorities include USAID-funded, CRS-implemented “Pro-buducnost” project (pro-future) which addresses reconciliation through truth-telling and examining what happened in the past in B&H, as well as with the EU and potential partnerships with other donors Switzerland, Turkey, Saudi Arabia etc.

<sup>45</sup> Awards for best projects can be a visit of a sport or music celebrity part of the peacebuilding champions’ network to the project or a trip to the headquarters of one of the agencies involved.

funded by the Grants will be distributed and official handover process will be presented.(1.1.3)

As part of the process **an inter-organizational coordination group for peacebuilding and trust building**, including relevant stakeholders from the international community and major national and international CSOs engaged in peacebuilding in the country and region will be convened. The goal of the coordination group is to sign a joint declaration to ensure a coordinated approach by the international community and other relevant stakeholders in the field of peace and trust building. The coordination group will also serve to leverage further funding by potential donors interested in supporting peacebuilding initiatives, thus giving opportunities to projects funded by the Grants Facility to scale up or extend their activities.

In parallel, the project will envisage the creation of **local forums** involving key partners and government counterparts in order to define priorities in the community and identify possible gaps related to trust building and conflict prevention. The forums will carry on the work of the Dialogue Platform at the local level, thus preparing the ground and proposing topics for the three high level conferences.

- **Scale up the Presidency initiative** to a regional initiative for trust building or to other transition arrangements through a formal hand-over process. The Presidency, in fact, intends to establish a regional trust building initiative with Presidents and Governments of other states and entities in the region of the Western Balkans i.e. Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, FYROM and Kosovo\* (in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 dated 1999)<sup>46</sup>. A second phase of the Presidency initiative would therefore underpin this regional initiative.(1.1.4)

### **Output 1.2: Small Projects and Grants Facility (GF) is established to support local and civic initiatives promoting peaceful coexistence, trust building, intercultural dialogue and appreciation of diversity.**

The Grants Facility will fund local, civic and inter-cultural dialogue initiatives, which will be show-cased and supported by, and integrated into, the Dialogue Platform. The establishment of a Grants Facility as part of the project emphasizes two aspects of peace building practice that have internationally been established as crucial to the success of peace building efforts: flexibility and local ownership.<sup>47</sup> The Grants Facility will apply selection criteria that incorporate existing best practices and approaches of the three RUNOs implementing the project, as well as corporate requirements on small grants and partner contracting (e.g. UNDP's LOD and as well as MDG-F Culture for Development JP of UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO Cultural Understanding projects).

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<sup>46</sup> Reference to our discussion with the Presidency, a possibility of scaling the Initiative up to a regional level as part of B&H future engagement in the Peace and Development Commission.

<sup>47</sup> OECD (2008) Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities.

The Grants Facility will be sub-divided into *four allotments*. (1.2.1). The allotments will define the types of **actors that can apply** for funds from the Grants Facility and **amounts**, such as:

- i. **CSOs registered in B&H.** They possess expertise and knowledge in a wide range of issues that are implicitly or explicitly reconciliatory in nature, have proven abilities to mobilize constituents for action (youth, displaced persons, small businesses, confessional groups etc.) and have developed country-wide networks that are readily available to expand the impact and spread of civic and inter-cultural dialogue activities and initiatives. Through their initiatives these groups will act as multipliers for civic and inter-cultural dialogue. (10,000-50,000 USD)
- ii. **Schools and Educational Institutions** (including pre-school, kindergarten, etc.) (5,000-10,000 USD)
- iii. **Individuals and Informal Groups** (youth, student and parents informal associations) (500-3000 USD) backed by an educational/cultural institution or a well-established CSO.
- iv. **Media** to encourage production of film, journalism and other mediums that address themes of diversity, dialogue and tolerance focusing on youth, culture and education (1,000-6,000 USD)

In order to ensure coherence with the project goals, all projects to be funded by the Grants Facility will need to meet the following *general criteria*:

- **Inclusiveness**<sup>48</sup>: target groups and beneficiaries must include more than one of the following: i) youth, school children, parents, and teachers; ii) “Champions” for intercultural dialogue in the arts and culture; iii) Media; iv) civil society, intellectuals, religious and business community leaders; and v) leaders/decision makers; vi) women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups;
- **Diversity**: two or more ethnic or national groups involved;
- **Geographic Spread**: combinations of urban and rural, cross-entity and inter-ethnic localities; due diligence will be exercised to ensure regional and ethnic balance, as well as coverage of key rural areas and smaller towns which are often neglected by dialogue initiatives, such as Canton 10, Western and Eastern Herzegovina, Podrinje and Posavina regions.
- **Gender balance**<sup>49</sup>: participation of women, in particular young women, will be required; initiatives should incorporate a gender perspective;
- **Visibility**: applicants will be required to implement a media and/or outreach strategy as a component of their project proposal;
- **Do No Harm Guidelines**: to be applied in the selection of initiatives for funding and in all further aspects of project implementation to ensure equity, fairness and impartiality.

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<sup>48</sup> 15 % of the GF funds will be made available for gender and vulnerable groups-related projects.

<sup>49</sup> 15 % of the GF funds will be made available for gender and marginalised groups-related projects.

Furthermore, a more detailed methodology and selection criteria for project proposals will be developed on the basis of LOD (Reinforcement of Local Democracy) and MDG-F Culture for Development JP *methodology for awarding grants*<sup>50</sup>. Main sections will be:

- **Financial and operational capacity**
- **Relevance**: relevance to the goal and priorities of the Dialogue for the Future project; relevance for target groups and beneficiaries.
- **Methodology**: M&E aspect, concrete and realistic work plan etc.
- **Sustainability**
- **Budget and cost efficiency**

LOD and MDG-F methodologies are attached to this project document.

In order to ensure that applications address the goals and topics relevant for the project, the Call for Proposals will give priority to project proposals in the following *focus areas*:

### **I Formal and Informal Education** (UNICEF lead)

A salient conflict driver is the existence of pervasive ethno-religious divisions in the country, which are perpetuated amongst youth through separate ethnic schools and curricula. Therefore, students will be a key target beneficiary for this project, both inside educational institutions, as well as outside formal school environments. Due to their roles and responsibilities towards youth, the inclusion of parents and educators as beneficiaries and targets of, and participants in, civic and inter-cultural dialogue activities will be pursued too.

#### **Types of projects which could be supported/suggested projects:**

- Initiatives aiming at influencing policy change in the field of inclusive quality education;
- Projects on intergenerational dialogue between students, teachers and parents to share past, positive experiences of older generations concerning diversity in B&H pre-war with the younger generation growing-up in a less diverse, post-war B&H;
- Joint activities between students from different communities to provide informal opportunities for exchange, connections and new relationships; e.g. sports, thematic workshops, competitions and cultural events;
- Projects aiming to include intercultural education, conflict transformation, the importance of peace and human rights in schools.

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<sup>50</sup> LOD programme is a transparent tool for funds disbursement developed by UNDP's Reinforcement of Local Democracy Project and based on the EU Grants Scheme. It has been running for three consecutive rounds and recently the methodology has also been adopted by the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. MDG-F methodology was used for Culture and Development Programme in B&H, a joint initiative by UNDP, UNESCO and UNICEF funded through the Spanish MDG (Millennium Development Goals) Achievement Fund (MDG-F).

## **II Intercultural Understanding** (UNESCO Lead)

B&H's diverse cultural heritage, which combines ethnic, religious and historical elements in the case of the three main ethnic groups, is a driver of conflict and division. Yet, culture, whether it is performing, visual or written arts offers space for joint reconciliatory initiatives.

### **Types of projects which could be supported:**

- Initiatives in the arts and culture that address positive themes of diversity, trust and mutual understanding through film, multi-media, publications, music and literature, with special attention to new media;
- Activities engaging B&H artists/intellectual/academic or cultural workers to promote intercultural understanding;
- Research and analysis on civic and inter-cultural dialogue in B&H;
- Cultural activities directly or indirectly addressing peacebuilding issues that bring diverse communities and especially youth together;
- Capacity building initiatives for “Champions” on civic and inter-cultural dialogue.
- Projects engaging Entity and State level cultural institutions to pursue cultural reconciliatory initiatives in the future in order to secure the long-term aspect of the initiative.

## **III Youth Leadership & Innovation** (UNDP lead)

Youth in B&H are offered few opportunities for engaging with the “other”. Schools and other institutions offer few safe opportunities to do so. The long-term stability and prosperity of the country will depend on young people’s openness and ability to overcome differences and find common ground on issues that will affect all citizens and communities in B&H.<sup>51</sup>

### **Types of projects which could be supported:**

- Initiatives aiming to build facilitation and communication skills of youth through workshops and trainings so they will promote further ideas and culture of tolerance, trust and diversity in their own communities;
- Youth projects that bring diverse groups of beneficiaries and target groups together around common, ‘apolitical’ interests (e.g. environment, sports, culture, small business development, etc.) that *implicitly* foster trust building and bridge-building by creating connections between members of diverse communities;
- Social innovation projects that focus on innovative use of social and new media as a tool to promote interculturalism and respect for the others;
- Initiatives connecting religious and business community leaders, civil society and intellectuals with youth to expound merits of diversity and to sensitize them towards tolerance and trust;

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<sup>51</sup> Nansen Dialogue Centre Sarajevo and Saferworld (2012) Leaving the past behind: The perceptions of youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### **IV Gender** (Multi-Agency)

Women play a key role in B&H in conflict resolution and peace processes, especially in the B&H civil society sector where they tend to play a prominent role over their male counterparts. The project proposals will seek to increase the number of women participants in peace building processes representing a broad spectrum (civil society, intellectuals, leaders, politicians, educators, athletes, artists etc.) in dialogue activities and initiatives by making 15% of the GF's funds available to gender and vulnerable groups-related projects and to initiatives promoted by women associations.

#### **Types of projects which could be supported:**

- Activities aiming to raise awareness on gender issues and the role that gender plays in peacebuilding and inter-cultural dialogue;
- Projects giving support and building the capacity of women leaders in the field of good governance, peacebuilding and conflict prevention;
- Capacity building initiatives on resource mobilization for women specifically targeting young women and girls, in rural and semi-rural areas;
- Joint initiatives by civil society with municipal, Entity and State Gender Equality Commissions<sup>52</sup> in order to transfer knowledge and expertise from the former to the latter and to aid the Commissions to identify, analyze and adequately address gender related issues in the field of conflict prevention;
- Initiatives tackling gender-related issues in schools, such as peer-violence, gender-based bullying, social roles and gender equality;
- Initiatives addressing the seven commitments of the Secretary General's report on Women's participation in peacebuilding (A/65/354–S/2010/466)<sup>53</sup>

#### **V Socially-excluded & marginalized Groups** (Multi Agency)

A less apparent, but no less important, issue for consideration in this project is the marginalization and exclusion of other groups from mainstream B&H society e.g. ethnic groups that belong to the "Other" category, particularly Roma, LGBTs and people with disabilities. Inspiring greater tolerance for the most marginalized and excluded groups will help to do the same amongst youth amongst the three constituent communities. Therefore, 15% of the GF budget will be made available to gender and vulnerable groups-related projects.

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<sup>52</sup> OSCE report on Status and activities of municipal Gender equality commissions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2009)

<sup>53</sup> (a) Women are fully engaged in, and timely gender expertise is provided to, all peace talks (including – in B&H case - Constitutional reform);

(e) women can participate fully in post-conflict governance, as civic actors, elected representatives or decision makers in public institutions, including through temporary special measures such as quotas;

(f) rule-of-law initiatives encourage women's participation in the process of seeking redress for injustices committed against them and in improving the capacity of security actors to prevent and respond to violations of women's rights;

(g) economic recovery prioritizes women's involvement in employment-creation schemes, community-development programmes and the delivery of front-line services.

### **Types of projects which could be supported:**

- Workshops on entrepreneurship and social inclusion to develop the capacity of marginalized groups in claiming and fulfilling their rights, in order to ensure greater social cohesion;
- Entrepreneurship initiatives benefiting vulnerable groups (e.g. children with disabilities LGBT, minority groups such as Roma, etc.);
- Projects encouraging policy discussion and application of international provisions on cultural diversity, freedom of expression and heritage and identifying vulnerable groups as important actors in this process in B&H society (e.g. 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions);
- Projects on tolerance and respect for diversity in schools and informal education activities;
- Initiatives strengthening capacities of leaders, artists and intellectuals from marginalized groups and socially excluded to expound merits of diversity and to sensitize them towards tolerance and trust;
- Initiatives that specifically target vulnerable, excluded, socially marginalized groups (persons with disabilities, LGBT, minority groups e.g. Roma etc.) in the area of intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity and inclusive education.

### **Activities associated with establishing and running the Grants Facility**

- Develop allotments, criteria and monitoring mechanisms for the selection of Grants Facility beneficiaries based on LOD and MDG-F C&D JP methodology (1.2.1);
- Issue call(s) for proposals (1.2.2);
- Organize up to three public presentations (Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar) to encourage actors to apply to the Grants Facility (1.2.2);
- Conduct trainings for Grants Facility applicants on PCM, proposal writing and incorporating themes of intercultural understanding and trust-building into project design (1.2.2);
- Organize regular information sharing events between awarded CSOs in order to transfer knowledge and establish a network of like-minded civil society groups;
- Establishment of Small Grants Facility M&E mobile group and development of small grants facility M&E system (1.2.3).

The **first selection of projects** will be done by the Selection Committee, which will comprise the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the three participating RUNOs described below from the Dialogue Platform. The possibility of making the selection committee more inclusive will be explored during the implementation phase. The second part of the selection process will be carried on through an innovative and participatory process which will include use of social media and a nation-wide reality-based TV show.

The TV show will also contribute to showcasing the funded initiatives and to a wider awareness around the Dialogue Platform work. Further detail can be found in the following communications and outreach component envisaged in Output 1.3 (see below).

**Output 1.3: Awareness raised and interest generated for participation in the Dialogue Platform and Grants Facility. (Communications & Outreach Component)**

The Dialogue for the Future project will have a strong communications and outreach component to increase visibility, public awareness and credibility of inter-cultural dialogue as a positive process for change in B&H, i.e. as something that is normal and desirable. This will be done through a number of innovative techniques that will range from making the selection of projects funded by the Small Grants Facility a participatory and reconciliatory process, to ensuring that the Dialogue Platform is widely known and recognised as a leading peacebuilding initiative. This component will include various communication channels and products (TV stations, web portal, media campaign, as per below). The most complex product, the TV show, will be outsourced to well-established and experienced media organizations and/or TV stations with a solid track record in producing project formats to promote civil society engagement. Lessons learned, in-house expertise and media outreach resources of the UNCT will also be drawn upon.<sup>54</sup>

**Activities:**

- Develop a Communications and Outreach Strategy that includes (1.3.1):
  - Outline audiences, key messages, communications approach, channels and tools that will be developed and adopted by the partners in the project;
  - Develop guidelines and principles of PR and communications related activities;
  - Develop and conduct quality control of any/all communications materials, including but not limited to media advisories, press releases, sound bites, web stories, posters, leaflets, banners, short videos etc.;
  - Develop success stories that will be featured in electronic and print media, web portals, and via social networks.
- Conduct a B&H-wide campaign to promote the Dialogue for the future project including (1.3.2):
  - Public relations and communications activities will be conducted continuously throughout the project duration. The main goal of the communications activities will be to support the project goals and raise awareness of the target audiences on need for increased peace building and open dialogue.

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<sup>54</sup> Reference is to the Visibility and Communication strategies for UNDP's Reinforcement of Local Democracy (LOD) and four UN Joint Programmes (including Improving Cultural Understanding in B&H), as well as UNICEF outreach programmes.



- Public relations and awareness raising events in Sarajevo, Mostar and Banja Luka with panel show members, musicians etc. in cooperation with CSOs, Government & Donors;
- Organize and coordinate press conferences and various events aiming to promote the project and its activities – with partner organizations (donors, and CSOs) and authorities (focus on municipal level).
- Organize trainings and workshops for media professionals and providers to enhance reporting on citizen engagement in peacebuilding, trust building and appreciation of diversity, with specific reference to reporting about the project’s activities (1.3.3)<sup>55</sup>:
  - Present social innovation activities, aiming to encourage development of new projects that support project goals and are focused on innovative use of social media.
- Train project implementers funded by the Grants Facility on media production techniques to develop video and other materials for the TV show and/or the WEB platform (1.3.4);
  - Provision of audio-visual equipment if necessary (e.g. hand-held flip-cams);
  - Training on production of content for web publishing;
  - Training on audio-visual production;
  - Training on advanced use of social media for communicating project’s messages
- Produce and broadcast up to 10 episodes of a “reality”-based TV show that will emphasize a participatory and competitive approach in the selection of projects and initiatives funded by the Grants Facility, as well as show-case the Dialogue Platform component of the project (1.3.5);

#### “Moj Projekat” (My Project) TV Show<sup>56</sup>

The core output of the communication and outreach component will be a 30 minute TV show entitled “Moj Projekat” which will transform the selection of dialogue projects funded by the Grants Facility from what is normally a closed-door, bureaucratic exercise into a participatory, reconciliatory and competitive activity that will target a young audience.<sup>57</sup>

The idea is to record a number of episodes (around 10) during which contestants (e.g. 3 per episode) with good project ideas for dialogue will present their project proposals for funding to a panel of judges. The panel (three to five) will consist of well-known and popular Bosnians and Herzegovinians (and possibly also from neighbouring Croatia and

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<sup>55</sup> One of the recommendations from the “Evaluation of the Influence of the MDG-F Program for Enhancing Intercultural understanding in B&H” report was that CSOs should adopt outreach policies and better cooperate with the media.

<sup>56</sup> Note that the name of the show may change in order to ensure maximum visibility and popularity.

<sup>57</sup> The use of competitive, reality-based programming has proven to be very popular with audiences, in particular youth, e.g. X-factor, Dragons Den, “Moj Biznis” etc.

Serbia) from culture, sport, music, theatre etc. representing all communities in the country, and who are respected in *all* B&H and/or the region. Back stories on the projects and contestants/organizations that highlight positive contributions towards trust-building and dialogue will be produced in advance and broadcasted within each episode of the show.

The projects will be chosen amongst the best proposals stemming from the call for proposals of the Grants Facility, and therefore will be pre-screened to ensure that they meet rigorous criteria. Each episode will focus on a particular theme (formal and informal education, gender, inter-cultural understanding, socially-excluded and marginalized groups and youth leadership & innovation) as per the Grants Facility set-up. Contenders will be assisted to produce short stories (kind of video blog) on their projects (why and how they do it, featuring people they work with) for use in the TV show and sharing via the web-portal, which will hence work as an *indirect* monitoring tool.

Financial prizes will be awarded to all projects to ensure that everyone wins i.e. the biggest prize will go to the first place contestant, second prize to the first runner up, and third prize to the project that comes last. At the very end of the project cycle a final show will be recorded during which the best three to five of the fifteen projects will have a chance to compete for an award recognizing their contribution to intercultural dialogue and trust building in society, which could include additional project financing, celebrity participation in projects etc.

Professional media organizations and/or TV stations will be chosen to produce and broadcast the TV show based on their track record for successfully implementing such projects, as well as their reputation as unbiased organizations that promote peace building. The selection of media company(ies) and/or TV stations to which this will be outsourced will be done using standard procurement procedures. All episodes of the show, short films produced by the contestants and “behind the scene” footage will be available on project’s web portal, which will reach a wider youth audience because of greater familiarity and use of internet-based technologies.

- Establish and administer a WEB platform to be continuously used for communication with target audiences (as defined in the communication strategy) (1.3.6);

#### Web Platform and Portal for Promotion of Interculturalism

A web-portal will be established that will be act as the electronic and multi-media lynchpin for the Dialogue Platform, its Grant Facility, the flag-ship product, “Moj Projekat” of the communications and outreach component, plus as a primary communications channel for online communication with target audiences. Relevant content from the entire project implementation process will be continuously uploaded. The web portal will also provide opportunities for dialogue initiatives and projects not funded by the Grants Facility for visibility and linkages amongst peace and dialogue activists throughout the country. The online contests focusing on interculturalism will be launched through the web platform (selection of the best culture related webpage, best online story on cultural diversity, best proposal for intercultural action etc.). The platform will feature blogs written by number of prominent cultural workers, activists, participants in the TV show etc. Strict guidelines for types of content and appropriate communication via web platform will be developed

to ensure quality control and adherence to main themes and goals of the Dialogue Platform.

The web-portal will include the following:

- a. **Full episodes** of the show, back stories and filming of project implementation documentaries, You Tube videos, audio pod-casts etc. that will allow project implementers, beneficiaries and citizens, in particular youth, to upload, follow and share content.
  - b. **Short stories (multimedia) on projects funded by the Grants Facility;**
  - c. **Integrated Social Media use** (Twitter, Facebook etc.) allowing project implementers, beneficiaries participants and citizens, in particular youth, to comment, discuss and exchange views on Grants Facility and other donor-funded projects being implemented; or on dialogue themes covered by the project (e.g. gender, marginalized groups etc.)
  - d. **Blogs** of featured authors (panel members, other notable B&H citizens supporting the project) to initiate discussion with the target audience(s)
- Issue regular publications of Results and Achievements of the Dialogue for the Future Project.
    - Collation of lessons learned and best practices of the Dialogue Platform and into a study report that can be used by the UN, B&H government and other donors for future peace building programming initiatives of a similar nature. (To be conducted as a sub-project or activity by teams of young evaluators as per the M&E section below);

#### **Output 1.4: Capacity of relevant institutions to support intercultural dialogue and trust building initiatives enhanced.**

In order to strengthen local ownership and ensure sustainability of the Dialogue for the Future initiative, especially with regard to funding opportunities for local CSOs in the field of peacebuilding, a transition mechanism has been envisaged. The three cultural institutions in the Entities (Republika Srpska and Federation) and at the State level will be empowered to fundraise and issue calls for proposals for local CSOs. Therefore, limited funding is to be plugged-in into existing governmental cultural funds under a long-term Memorandum of Understanding and with specific criteria on intercultural dialogue and peacebuilding (contingent on co-funding from other sources<sup>58</sup>).

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<sup>58</sup> Example: funding 3x50,000 ea. for \$ for \$ matching equals 300,000, thereby creating a multiplier effect.

### Activities:

- Partner with institutions and/or government bodies in the two Entities and at State Level to strengthen local capacity in applications for funding and support to local peacebuilding initiatives (1.4.1).
- Secure co-financing by allocating a portion of funding from the Grants Facility to empower the three institutions to develop their capacities to support local peacebuilding initiatives in the key thematic areas of the project (1.4.2). Provide training to institutions to build their capacities to transfer knowledge and skills in developing projects that incorporate intercultural understanding and trust-building (1.4.3).

### **Outcome 2: Increased participation, awareness and influence of youth and youth civil society organisations in policy dialogue with decision makers on issues impacting B&H's development and reform agenda. (UNDP lead)**

**Output 2.1 Work stream established within the Dialogue Platform for youth and youth civil society organizations that provides an opportunity to influence policy making on key development issues in the country and in relation to improving intercultural dialogue and understanding in particular.**

Outcome 2 aims to address youth's lack of trust in democratic processes and their inability to streamline anger and discontent in order to influence political decisions. A **safe space for dialogue between youth representatives and leaders**, including civil society organizations representing youth interests, will be provided to engage them in policy-oriented discussions with decision-makers. In fact, although some participatory mechanisms are already in place, they have been neither sufficient nor effective. Hence, through the Dialogue Platform these mechanisms will be strengthened at the local level, while providing a State-level platform to channel all youth requests. A thorough assessment of gaps existing within these mechanisms will be conducted to provide a baseline and to assess needs and areas for further engagement.

In order to make these discussions as meaningful and effective as possible, **youth capacities and skills will be improved** through a set of training sessions and workshops on communication and facilitation (2.1.1). Also, youth networks will be strengthened by connecting youth leaders to relevant stakeholders, such as religious and business leaders, civil society representatives and intellectuals, providing mentoring, ideas and broader support from the society (2.1.2). Finally, attention will be paid to inter-community networks, thus linking youth leaders and initiatives from different parts of the country.

The overall goal of the youth work stream of the Dialogue platform is to identify issues that are relevant for young B&H citizens, which have direct or indirect influence on peacebuilding in the country, and funnel them into a single high-profile forum (2.1.3). Although the idea is to make the selection of the topics flexible and youth-led, some suggestions have been developed, such as:

- Intercultural, inter-communal and intergenerational dialogue
- Youth and the media

- Application of key international conventions in the field of human rights, humanitarian law and other related provisions into education approaches and methodologies in B&H
- The perception of gender and marginalized groups amongst youth
- Youth and environment
- Youth-led innovations for peace and development

A second tool to further engage youth in peacebuilding initiatives will be a **section of the Grants Facility specifically targeting youth** (youth leadership & innovation, as previously described in output 1.2). The Grants facility will thus provide support to policy-oriented youth initiatives aiming to create and foster a safer space for dialogue and issues of coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity. These projects will concretely benefit the communities involved, and offer an example of good practices which will be showcased through the TV show, therefore reaching a wider audience.

Finally, youth will be involved in monitoring projects supported by the GF, thus offering them the chance to see other interesting initiatives in the country and learning by doing. The methodology which will be used for this purpose is M&E mobile teams, which will be provided with the necessary equipment to record videos, take pictures and write short articles to be published on the WEB platform. Goal of this innovative practice is to make the M&E process interactive, participatory and transforming it into an occasion to acquire knowledge and develop technical skills.

#### **Activities:**

- Mapping of relevant youth stakeholders and interesting projects in the field of youth and peacebuilding;
- Ensuring a specific allotment of the Grants Facility to youth-led projects;
- Building youth communication and facilitation skills through workshops and trainings in order to address ideas of tolerance, trust building and diversity in their respective communities (2.1.1);
- Connecting youth leaders and participants with religious and business leaders, civil society and intellectuals (2.2.2);
- Connecting youth from different entities and cultural backgrounds through study trips and other events (2.2.2);
- Supporting youth participants to the Dialogue Platform in identifying common areas of interest through local forums (2.1.3);
- Supporting the forum's youth participants to develop action plans/proposals and projects to be presented in the Mid-point Review Conference of the Dialogue Platform (2.1.4).

### **Outcome 3: Education and peacebuilding initiatives support greater social cohesion at national level and in targeted communities. (UNICEF lead)**

**Output 3.1. Policy-makers, education professionals, civil society and other relevant stakeholders at all levels have discussed the importance of peacebuilding, diversity and social cohesion in the field of education.**

In order to support a dialogue around quality education and the importance of diversity in B&H schooling institutions, the Dialogue Platform will provide relevant stakeholders in the field of education with the adequate space for discussion. First, through local forums and events, networks and partnerships will be enhanced to identify priorities and targets. Secondly, identified issues will be brought to the national-level Dialogue Platform for further discussion, with the aim of working on a shared vision in the field of education to be included in the Presidency Joint Declaration on Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention envisaged in Output 1.1. As part of this process, the project will contribute to advocate for inclusive inter-cultural quality education to be on the agenda of the Conference of Ministers of Education, with the aim of promoting peacebuilding, diversity, social cohesion, and with special attention to addressing the needs of marginalized groups.

The Dialogue for the Future Platform will build upon previous initiatives by UNICEF and other civil society stakeholders in the country, to avoid overlaps and to ensure better synergies. Therefore, the project will facilitate coordination and support policy discussions on inclusive inter-cultural quality education, with educational institutions at all levels as a part of the “including all children in quality learning” Regional Call for Action. This Regional Call for Action "Education Equity now - Including all children in quality learning" is a joint UNICEF CEE/CIS - Turkey initiative, which hosted an international conference on 10-13 December 2013, in Istanbul. This Regional Ministerial Education Conference helped set an agenda for quality basic education in the region through the agreement of country delegations to collaborate on the Call for Action to include all children in quality learning. It contributed to strengthen political commitments toward effective reforms for improving equity in education access and in learning. It also fostered greater dialogue and horizontal cooperation in the region and beyond, between sectors and between countries.

#### **Activities:**

- Support participants to the Dialogue Platform from the field of education to identify common areas of interest through local forums (3.1.1);
- Include identified issues on the agenda of the Dialogue Platform, to be discussed by civil society with, inter alia, the Ministries of Education, Human Rights and other relevant stakeholders (3.1.2);
- As part of a Regional Call for Action “Including all children in quality learning” and other initiatives, facilitate coordination and support policy discussions on inclusive inter-cultural quality education, with educational institutions at all levels (3.1.3);
- Advocate for inclusive inter-cultural quality education to be on the agenda of a Conference of Ministers of Education, promoting peacebuilding, diversity, social cohesion, and addressing the needs of marginalized groups (3.1.4);
- Support up to 5 initiatives that promote inclusive and intercultural education involving policy makers, key stakeholders and institutions (3.1.5).

#### **Output 3.2. Educational institutions, CSOs and other partners have collaborated to promote peacebuilding, diversity and social cohesion in the field of education.**

In parallel to institutional Dialogue, the project will also support local initiatives promoting peacebuilding, diversity and social cohesion in the field of education.

A specific allotment of the GF has thus been dedicated to educational institutions and schools, while CSOs engaged in the field of education will be able to compete within the allotment dedicated to CSOs. In addition, also informal groups and individuals will be given the chance to compete for funding. 2012/13 KAP Research in fact underscored that, according to respondents, today parents and family up-bringing play a very important role in teaching children tolerance and developing their identity<sup>59</sup>. Parents and young students will thus be given the opportunity to propose ideas and projects for the GF, with backing by schools or well established CSOs, in order to ensure professionalism and competence.

Moreover, the GF focus areas include formal and informal education as a priority area for projects proposals. In 2012/13 KAP study most of the respondents said that for them it would be important for children in elementary school to be encouraged to improve tolerance, learn about other groups' traditions and about nonviolent conflict-resolution methods. Also, more than 70% of participants said they are in favour of introducing "intercultural education" as a subject in elementary schools. However, it is remarkable that schools are less and less seen as key institutions for teaching children tolerance<sup>60</sup>. This is the reason why the project aims to put a focus also on informal education besides formal schooling, to address the issue from a different perspective and through a wider variety of tools.

Hence, through allocation of small grants the project will aim to support projects in the following areas:

- Inclusive and intercultural education, respect for diversity and social cohesion in school in the most segregated and mono-ethnic communities in B&H;
- Peacebuilding, conflict transformation, negotiation, mediation and conflict resolution, for pupils, parents, teachers and CSOs;
- Intergenerational dialogue between youth, teachers and parents to share past, positive experiences of older generations concerning diversity in B&H pre-war with the younger generation growing up in a less diverse, post-war B&H;
- Inter-community dialogue and exchanges between schools from different locations; and
- Joint activities such as sports and cultural events, in order to build connections between youth from different communities.

### **Activities:**

- Implement school based programmes on peacebuilding, inclusive and intercultural education, respect for diversity and social cohesion in at least 30 new schools in the most segregated and mono-ethnic communities in B&H (e.g. puppet shows, workshops on peaceful communication, One Minute Junior movies) funded by the Grants Facility (3.2.1).

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<sup>59</sup> However, the majority of respondents stated that it is important for children in elementary schools to be encouraged to improve tolerance towards different religions and nationalities, and to get familiar with different cultural traditions and learn methods of peaceful conflict resolution.

<sup>60</sup> Only 12% of respondents in municipalities in focus for MDG-F project and 10% in control municipalities said that schools are key institutions for teaching children tolerance.

- Empower adolescents through at least 10 initiatives related to inclusive inter-cultural education, peacebuilding, diversity and social cohesion funded by the Grants Facility (3.2.2).
- Organize up to 10 trainings and workshops on inclusive inter-cultural education, peacebuilding, conflict transformation, negotiation, mediation and conflict resolution, for pupils, parents, teachers and CSOs (3.2.3).

### **Output 3.3. Vulnerable groups empowered to promote social inclusion, diversity, gender equality and peacebuilding in the education sector<sup>61</sup>.**

Women and other marginalized groups<sup>62</sup> in B&H are the object of one of the most striking examples of discrimination, being often targeted in various ways and subject to stereotypes. This could therefore serve as an example to the other communities to see from an external point of view how discrimination can affect people's life and debate about social inclusion in the education sector. Hence, training on social inclusion and initiatives directly benefiting vulnerable and marginalized groups will complement other activities in the education component, with the aim to put front and center the need for a more inclusive and open education in the country.

#### **Activities:**

- Conduct up to 5 workshops on entrepreneurship and social inclusion to develop the capacity of marginalized groups in claiming and fulfilling their rights. (3.3.1)
- Support vulnerable groups in designing and implementing up to 10 entrepreneurship initiatives that benefit vulnerable groups (e.g. children with disabilities, minority groups such as Roma) (Grants Facility) (3.3.2).

### **Outcome 4: Citizens and communities promote culture, intercultural dialogue, trust building and appreciation of diversity to advance common peacebuilding goals. (UNESCO lead)**

#### **Output 4.1 Enhancing intercultural dialogue and fostering the role of culture through the Dialogue Platform**

In her 2013 mission visit report<sup>63</sup> the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights recommended to maximize “cross-community opportunities for engaging in activities in the field of culture, sports, science and arts” and to create “neutral spaces sheltered from politics and issues relating to ethno-national or religious affiliation”. She also called upon people associated with sports, in particular football teams and fan clubs, as well as artists to be engaged and support projects bridging communities.

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<sup>61</sup> Issues related to vulnerable and socially excluded groups will be used to indirectly address the issues of discrimination and diversity.

<sup>62</sup> i.e. Roma, nationalities not considered as “Constituent Peoples”, members of the LGBTQ community, as well as women and persons with disabilities.

<sup>63</sup> A/HRC/25/49/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Farida Shaheed [Add.], Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (13 – 24 May 2013)



In light of these recommendations the Dialogue Platform will connect relevant stakeholders in the fields of arts and culture (civil society, cultural institutions and B&H authorities) to create a neutral space where issues regarding intercultural understanding and diversity of cultural expressions can be debated. Prominent personalities from the country and the region will be engaged in support to the work of the platform. Their role in advertising and raising awareness around the importance of intercultural dialogue and the role of culture in peacebuilding will be strengthened by adequate capacity building exercises to train them on communicating the projects goals and strategy. Among these prominent personalities, some will also participate in the selection of the projects submitted to the Grants Facility during the TV show.

#### **Activities:**

- Support participants in the Dialogue Platform from the field of culture to identify and include on the Platform agenda common areas of interest through local forums (4.1.1).
- Establish a network of prominent social influencers in the fields of culture, arts and sports with: i) the Dialogue Platform; ii) activities funded by Grants Facility; and iii) in promotional events as per the communications & outreach component (4.1.0).
- Conduct up to three workshops for prominent social influencers on advocacy for the project's goals (4.1.3).

#### **Output 4.2 Increasing participation and engagement by citizens, civil society and leaders in intercultural dialogue activities and initiatives.**

The Grants Facility will include a specific focus area on intercultural understanding as a means to ensure greater citizen participation in initiatives on intercultural understanding and dialogue. Activities which could be supported by the GF range from youth initiatives in the field of culture encouraging cross-community exchanges to trainings, workshops and cultural products such as movies, music, multi-media, publications and literature.

In parallel, a mapping exercise of all relevant stakeholders and peacebuilding projects in the field of culture will be conducted to assess strengths and gaps and better direct future activities of the Presidency initiative in the field of culture. Targeted research and assessments will complement the exercise providing directions to B&H institutions on how to better mainstream civic and intercultural dialogue, trust-building and respect for diversity in government policies.

#### **Activities:**

- Map relevant stakeholders and interesting projects in the field of culture and peacebuilding (4.2.1).
- Implement initiatives in areas of arts and culture that address themes of diversity, trust-building and intercultural understanding through the Grants Facility (4.2.2).
- Implement research and analysis projects that focus on how B&H institutions can better mainstream civic and intercultural dialogue, trust-building and respect for diversity in government policies through the Grants Facility (4.2.3).
- Implement initiatives that highlight local and regional cultural heritage through the Grants Facility (4.2.4).

### **Output 4.3 Vulnerable groups empowered to promote social inclusion, diversity, gender equality and peacebuilding in the field of culture.**

Given vulnerable and marginalized groups (including women) importance in shaping culture and transmitting values of diversity, specific space will be dedicated to culture, arts and sports issues relevant for these groups within the Dialogue Platform events. At the local level, their presence and active participation in local forums will be also ensured, to make the process inclusive.

Gender and vulnerable groups will also be focus areas within the Grants Facility, giving thus more space to these groups and/or organizations engaged in these areas to contribute with activities and projects<sup>64</sup>. Particular attention will finally be given to encouraging policy discussion and application of international provisions on cultural diversity, freedom of expression and heritage and identifying vulnerable groups as important actors in this process in B&H society (e.g. 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions).

#### **Activities:**

- Dedicate specific space in the Dialogue Platform events on culture, arts and sports issues relevant for vulnerable and socially marginalized groups and fully include them in the process of developing a B&H Peacebuilding Plan of Action;
- Encourage policy discussion and application of international provisions on cultural diversity, freedom of expression and heritage and identifying vulnerable groups as important actors in this process in B&H society (e.g. 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions). (4.3.1)
- Allocate funds from the Grants Facility for up to 5 initiatives that specifically target vulnerable, excluded, socially marginalized groups (persons with disabilities, LGBT, minority groups e.g. Roma etc.) and gender issues in the area of culture and cultural diversity. (4.3.2)

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<sup>64</sup> A total of 15 % of the GF funds will be made available for gender and vulnerable groups-related projects.

### Project implementation modalities:

The project will be implemented in three broad phases:

#### Phase 1: Preparation

- Recruitment of necessary project personnel;
- Development of criteria and call for proposals for the Small Projects and Initiatives Grants Facility;
- Consultation on and finalization of Communications and Outreach Strategy;
- Public launch of the Dialogue Platform and Grants Facility;
- Selection of "Dialogue Champions"; selection of local initiatives for Grants Facility funding;

#### Phase 2: Implementation

- Implementation of local civic and inter-cultural dialogue initiatives funded through the Small Projects and Initiatives Grants Facility;
- Establishment of Dialogue Platform structures and implementation of capacity building activities;
- Quality monitoring of local initiative implementation;
- Implementation of Communications and Outreach Strategy in consortium with the Presidency and "Dialogue Champions" for the launching of/publicity for the local civic and inter-cultural dialogue initiatives;

#### Phase 3: Consolidation and finalization of follow up planning

- Evaluation of local civic and inter-cultural dialogue activities funded through the Grants Facility;
- Generation of lessons learned through Dialogue Platform;
- Finalization of exit strategy/follow up on project design/other measures to consolidate sustainability;
- Final PR/media event highlighting the capacities for and achievements of dialogue through the arts, culture and educational sectors.

The project will be implemented through UN Joint Project Pass-through modality. There will be a project team of two professionals (1 Joint Project Coordinator; 1 Project Assistant) supported by a project officer per RUNO.

The project will be headed by a **Joint Project Coordinator** who will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project and will coordinate with other relevant staff of the UNCT i.e. three RUNOs and RC Office involved in this project. The Project Coordinator will report on progress in project implementation to the three RUNOs and to the RCO through the Peace and Development Adviser.

#### **The Joint Project Coordinator will:**

- Implement all aspects of the project – establishment of a Dialogue Platform, Communication and Outreach Component and the Grants Facility;

- Coordinate and manage a team of 3 officers representing each of Agency for this project (UNESCO and UNDP will provide this through in-house resources while it is envisioned that a project officer will be hired to work on the UNICEF education work stream) and 1 project assistant that will be hired separately for the entire project;
- Report to the Resident Coordinator and the three RUNOs through the Political Adviser, Peace and Development within the RC Office to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project, as well as to ensure that the project is well-placed strategically within the UNCT's peace and development programme to ensure coherence;
- Report on implementation progress to, and receive overall guidance and direction from, the Project Management Committee.

**The Project Assistant will:**

- Provide support to the Project Coordinator in the implementation of the project;
- Report to the project Coordinator.

## b) Budget

### **Budget break-down into categories:**

| <b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET</b>   |                        |                          |                          |                  |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| <b>CATEGORIES</b>   | <b>Amount<br/>UNDP</b> | <b>Amount<br/>UNESCO</b> | <b>Amount<br/>UNICEF</b> | <b>TOTAL</b>     |
| 1. Staff and other personnel                                      | 73,700                 | 35,000                   | 40,000                   | 148,700          |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials                               | 5,000                  | 4,500                    | 3,600                    | 13,100           |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture<br>(including Depreciation) |                        |                          |                          |                  |
| 4. Contractual services   | 668,334                | 438,333                  | 438,333                  | 1,545,000        |
| 5. Travel   | 25,000                 | 3,000                    | 4,000                    | 32,000           |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts                           |                        |                          |                          |                  |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs                       | 84,359                 | 23,000                   | 23,000                   | 130,359          |
| <b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>                                    | <b>856,393</b>         | <b>503,833</b>           | <b>508,933</b>           | <b>1,869,159</b> |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs*  | 59,948                 | 35,268                   | 35,625                   | 130,841          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>916,341</b>         | <b>539,101</b>           | <b>544,558</b>           | <b>2,000,000</b> |

\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

## c) Sustainability

### **Sustainability of the project:**

The project will aim to be sustainable operationally and financially by leveraging the support of the Presidency at the political level towards making the dialogue platform a longer term mechanism beyond the life cycle of the project. To better direct this process and further stages of the initiative, a Joint Declaration and Action Plan on Peacebuilding/Trust Building will be developed and signed by participants to the Dialogue Platform. This Action Plan will outline key priorities and gap areas for action by stakeholder, i.e. government, civil society and donors. As per above, the Action Plan will also provide an opportunity to scale up the project to a regional initiative, as per the Presidency's recommendation, involving senior leaders from neighbouring countries.

The project will also aim to ensure that media outlets remain committed to producing positive stories on trust building beyond the project. In addition, the innovative approach that uses a TV programme targeting a youth audience offers longer term viability because broadcasters and sponsors will recognize the value of producing good programmes that are commercially viable, and therefore continue with such programmes in the future.

During the set-up of the project consultation with local actors on the issues of dialogue and trust building will be expanded through the local forums. Thanks to this mechanism ownership will be ensured, using a flexible and bottom-up approach allowing stakeholders to select their own priority areas for discussion within the Dialogue Platform. Furthermore, cooperation with the three cultural institutions in the Entities (Republika Srpska and Federation) will open the path for a more sustainable domestic support to peacebuilding initiatives promoted by civil society organizations. Also, the project's envisioned youth network (youth outcome/work stream) and intercultural dialogue/leaders network (culture outcome/work stream) will provide ready-made structures that can be built upon through follow-up programmes.

With regard to funding, as stated above other international donors have expressed an interest to support the Presidency initiative directly, or in parallel with other initiatives (e.g. EU Delegation, bilateral donors and actors such as USAID, UK, Swiss, OSCE, etc.).<sup>65</sup> Additional donor funds and co-financing arrangements will be sought to fund individual activities conducted under the sponsorship of the Dialogue Platform (e.g. for conferences, workshops) and to increase the level of funding of the Grants Facility in order to implement a greater number of grass-roots initiatives.

In addition, sustainability will be sought through the communications and outreach component, in particular through the T.V. which has attracted interest by private broadcasters in the country because of the interesting format and peacebuilding theme. This project will therefore seek appropriate avenues for private-public partnership in order to ensure the longer term commercial viability of the TV show well-beyond the cycle of this project.

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<sup>65</sup> The EUSR informed the joint DPA-PBSO delegation that visited Sarajevo in December 2013 that the EU Delegation would seriously consider opportunities for funding once the Presidency Initiative is up and running.

#### d) Risk management

| Risk   | Likelihood<br>(high, medium<br>low) | Severity of impact<br>on project<br>(high, medium,<br>low) | Mitigating Strategy   |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Inter-cultural dialogue activities supported through the project touch on potentially sensitive topics.  | High                                | Medium   | Throughout the project, emphasize the support of inter-cultural dialogue as a process whilst maintaining a clear neutral stance with regards to the content.  |
| Political developments undermine the ability or willingness of the Presidency & other leaders to engage in public support for inter-cultural dialogue.                       | Low                                 | High   | Continuous contact with the Presidency on inter-cultural dialogue to ensure transparency and coordination.  |
| Local initiatives funded through the Grants Facility will only nominally include dialogue elements in order to secure funding for educational, art and cultural initiatives. | Low                                 | High   | Mitigate risk through robust selection criteria. Clarify modalities through outreach events and trainings (e.g. conduct of 'Open Days', as was done under the MDG project); clear criteria; ensure monitoring; emphasize dialogue outputs of initiatives.   |
| Overlap with other donor-funded reconciliation initiatives (e.g. USAID).   | Medium                              | Medium   | Continuous coordination with other donors active in the peacebuilding/ reconciliation.<br>Dialogue Platform will complement other IC-funded efforts, both those that are explicitly and implicitly peacebuilding in nature; bring specific focus to culture, youth and education sectors re peacebuilding; elevate politically the issue, provide greater visibility; and together with other donors and actors increase impact collectively. |

|  |        |        |   |
|--|--------|--------|---|
| October 2014 elections and change in power structure can hamper implementation of activities.                        | Medium | High   | A rapid start of activities and launch of the Dialogue Platform, Grants facility and TV show will ensure that the bulk of the project activities are kick-started before the elections. |
| High frustration among the population may fuel political polarization and increase the possibility of social unrest. | Medium | Low    | Measures of confidence building are included in the project; The project will encourage parties to implement the activities unless the security risk is too high.                       |
| Publication of Census results could exacerbate ethnic conflict.  | Medium | Medium | Facilitate a dedicated discussion with stakeholders working on peacebuilding projects to adjust programme response to the changed situation.  |
| TV shows and web platform reach less audience than expected.   | Low    | High   | Proactive marketing campaign will be conducted using TV stations and online channels insuring appropriate reach of audience.  |



**e) Results framework and Monitoring and evaluation:**

Please, see Attachment.

### **Systems for M&E of the project (portfolio):**

The M&E will be conducted in line with the UN Evaluation Group Norms and Standards<sup>66</sup> and UN PBF specific M&E and reporting guidelines<sup>67</sup>. M&E is a continuous feature in the PCM process. M&E requirements are observed during the planning phase including identification of research tools and actions needed in order to establish project and programme baselines and for the impact assessment and final evaluation.

Day to day monitoring will be performed by the UN implementation team and implementation monitoring will be performed by the Project Board (please see Project Management Arrangements and Coordination Section). Final evaluation will be conducted as an independent exercise by the external evaluators in line with practice and generic ToR elaborated by the UN PBF.

Through the MDG-F Culture for Development in B&H programme, comprehensive research on intercultural understanding has been conducted in 2010 and again in 2012/2013 which will serve as an important baseline for the PBF project. In essence, the research has produced two distinct analytical products:

- KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) Study – Impact Assessment of the MDG-F Culture for Development Programme in B&H<sup>68</sup>, and
- KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) Study on Intercultural Understanding in B&H<sup>69</sup>.

Intercultural understanding study, in combination with **Public Opinion Poll** conducted for CCA and **Voices of Youth Survey**<sup>70</sup>, establish a baseline for the PBF project. The survey's questions can be combined and then repeated at the end of the PBF programme in order to capture change/impact of the PBF project efforts in the given implementation period. Approximate financial allocation for the repeat of the KAP/CA survey that could take place in 2014 is approximately 55,000 USD. This research would be the primary measurement method for the LFM/Results matrix that will provide insight into whether the programme has achieved its outcome level results.

Apart from the allocation for the longitudinal research in 2015, the project has to budget also for final evaluation, thus the total for the M&E is 85,000 USD.

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<sup>66</sup> <http://www.uneval.org/>

<sup>67</sup> <http://www.unpbf.org/application-guidelines/7-monitoring-and-evaluation-me-reflective-peacebuilding/>

<sup>68</sup> Focus of the analysis is on 10 core municipalities where the programme was most active in the 2009-2012 period. Longitudinal study has been conducted on a sample of 1,000 respondents – first wave research has been conducted in 2010 and the second wave in 2012/2013. Responses of the two waves have been compared and the impact of the programme in these localities has been captured.

<sup>69</sup> 2012/2013 Report has been produced on a survey sample of 2,000 respondents. Analysis is representative for the entire population of BH with data disaggregated in the following fashion: 1) State, Entities and District of Brcko level; 2) by Gender – male vs. female respondents; 3) by age group – 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+; 4) by level of education – primary, secondary, university, university and higher...; 5) by the size of the locality – small vs. large settlements

<sup>70</sup> Voices of Youth research was conducted in 2012 and will provide a baseline for youth perceptions towards the issues relevant for the project.

## **COMPONENT 4: (The “WHO”)**

### **a) Implementing agencies and their capacity:**

This project will be implemented by the RCO office and three RUNOs, which are UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO. Further locally-based implementing partners are to be identified through a call for proposals from the Small Projects and Initiatives Grants Facility.

The three RUNOs have previous experience in Joint Projects in B&H, in particular through the 2008-2012 “Culture for Development” project that was funded by the Millennium Development Fund.<sup>71</sup> In 2013 the UNCT also started implementing two integrated returns and area-based development projects, with implicit peacebuilding components, entitled “Applying the Human Security Concept to Stabilize Communities in Canton 10” and “Birac Regional Advancement and Cooperation” respectively. Each project will involve a number of RUNOs (UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR and IOM); therefore the UNCT has demonstrated capacity and a track record in delivering joint programming. For the IRF/PBF project submission UNICEF and UNESCO are well placed to implement activities in the cultural and education sector, with UNDP adding a broader development assistance focus, including experience working at the local level with municipalities and civil society organizations.

As the small Grants Facility is envisioned to be flexible there are no-pre-determined activities nor pre-approved CSOs and other implementing partners (though, strict selection criteria will be applied along the guiding principles as per above). Nevertheless, the three RUNOs have a well-established track record of working with local CSO and other implementing partners. The capacities of implementing partners that come from the CSO sector is strong and it is expected that there will be enough applicants that will be well-equipped to meet the selection criteria of the Grants Facility. The RUNOs intend to transfer funds to implementing partners using the pass through modality i.e. all three agencies will contribute equal proportions to individual projects that receive funds from the Grants Facility.

### **b) Project Management Arrangements and coordination:**

#### **Project management and coordination**<sup>72</sup>

The project will be overseen by a **Project Board**, which will consist of the Presidency, the UN Resident Coordinator (chair), and the Heads of three RUNOs implementing the project as members, with the Project Coordinator as Secretary. A Civil Society Representative, on an *ad-hoc* basis, will be invited to participate as an observer<sup>73</sup>. International donors (e.g. US/USAID and EU Delegation) with a strong interest in supporting peace and trust building will also be invited to participate as observers. The project will be coordinated on a day-to-day basis by the

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<sup>71</sup> Under the “Culture for Development” project, a Project Coordinator was hired with the dual task for managing the UNDP component of the project. For the purpose of this new project however, a separate Project Coordinator will be hired within the RCO’s office.

<sup>72</sup> Use the table of Annex D as a reference model.

<sup>73</sup> The modalities of including a representative from civil society will be developed further. One approach is to invite CSOs that have a particular interest or expertise in a given area to provide guidance and advice to the Project Board.

Project Coordinator, and he/she is responsible for overall project management and coordination.

The Project Board will:

- Meet quarterly and will provide overall guidance, oversight of project implementation, suggestions for targeted civic and inter-cultural dialogue initiatives to be funded by the Grants Facility;
- Develop and agree on an annual work plan and Communications and Outreach Strategy;
- Approve proposals to the Grants Facility, which will be technically reviewed and selected by the Project Team and technical experts provided by the three RUNOs and the RC's office i.e. Peace and Development Adviser (The selection process will be clearly defined with a focus on dialogue elements in local initiatives in the areas of arts, culture and education, with a focus on youth and other selection criteria);
- Advise on and provide strategic guidance for priorities (e.g. themes, geographic locations, target groups etc.) for clusters of projects funded by the Grants Facility;
- Advise on coordination priorities of the Dialogue Platform with other dialogue initiatives and programmes (domestic and those funded by other donors) to ensure that they are linked where possible in order to strengthen their dialogue aspects;
- Review progress against Work Plan and Results Framework.

### **c) Administrative Arrangements**

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOs on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Participating Organizations, and in accordance with the undg-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds"<sup>74</sup>, the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOs and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

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<sup>74</sup> Available at: <http://www.undg.org/docs/9885/Protocol-on-the-role-of-the-AA,-10.30.2008.doc>

Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);

Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than July 31st;
- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the completion of the activities. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the PBF; and
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months after the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the

RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

**Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

## **Component 5: Annexes**

### **ANNEX A:**

#### **Donor Mapping in Peacebuilding Strategic Outcome Areas**

| <b>Peacebuilding Strategic Outcome Area</b>                   | <b>Key Institution</b>  | <b>Key Projects/Activities</b>   | <b>Duration of projects/ activities</b> | <b>Budget in \$</b>                      |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict. | USAID   | Choosing Peace Together (war victims organizations; dialogue)  | Jan 2010 - April 2014                   | 1.3 million USD                          |
|   |   | New Reconciliation Activity in B&H <sup>75</sup> Pro-Buducnost Project   | 4 years                                 | 4.7 million USD                          |
|   | UK Embassy and British Council  | Nansen Dialogue Centre in Mostar (religious leaders; children summer camps)  | 1 year                                  | 23.000 USD                               |
|   |   | Connecting classrooms  | 3 years                                 | 120.000 USD                              |
|   | Norwegian Embassy   | Nansen Dialogue Centre and some other small scale initiatives through the Embassy Fund. (Reconciliation is one of several possible focus areas for these initiatives.) | 1 year                                  | 630.000 USD for entire embassy fund 2013 |
|   | Ministries of foreign affairs of Finland and France, USAID, Rosa Luxembourg Foundation, European network for alternative thinking and political dialogue, Stiftung- Friedens Bildung, Hiedehof-stiftung, and the German Yearly Meeting. | Peace Event Sarajevo 2014 (peace and nonviolence, reconciliation, gender issues and meeting with the past).  | 6-9 April                               |  |

<sup>75</sup> This USAID project specifically identifies UNCT and B&H Presidency's application to the PBF/IRF for collaboration and synergy.

## ANNEX B:

### Mapping of critical gaps (UN and International budgets)

| Peacebuilding Strategic Outcome Area                          | Ongoing Projects/Activities in Outcome Areas with a direct and demonstrable link to PB and organization responsible for its implementation (NOT covered by other funding sources) | Amount of gap and anticipated use of additional funding  |
|---|---|--|
| Promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict. | Choosing Peace Together (USAID)   | 1.3 million USD targeting war victims associations (the PBF funded project will have a focus on the future rather than on redressing of the past).   |
|   | Pro-Buducnost Project (USAID)   | 4.7 million USD project targeting various stakeholders in 30 municipalities (This USAID funded project specifically identifies UNCT and B&H Presidency's application to the PBF/IRF for collaboration and synergy especially in those municipalities not covered by USAID project). The project is being implemented by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS).  |
|   | Nansen Dialogue Centre in Mostar (UK Embassy and British Council)   | 23.000 USD project targeting religious leaders and children summer camps (the GF will give the opportunity to build upon this initiative for further funding).   |
|   | Connecting classrooms (UK Embassy and British Council)  | 120.000 USD project focusing on school exchanges (the Dialogue for the Future project will have a broader perspective and work both on small activities implemented by local stakeholders and on policy dialogue in the field of quality education).   |
|   | Nansen Dialogue Centre and some other small scale initiatives through the Embassy Fund.   | Reconciliation is only one of several possible focus areas for these initiatives.  |
|   | Peace Event Sarajevo 2014   | The event encompasses international forums, youth camps and a number of cultural activities. As the project will represent an international exchange platform for debate and information on different topics related to nonviolence and peace for youth activists the Dialogue platform will complement its activities and provide opportunities for making long-term connections with the government. |



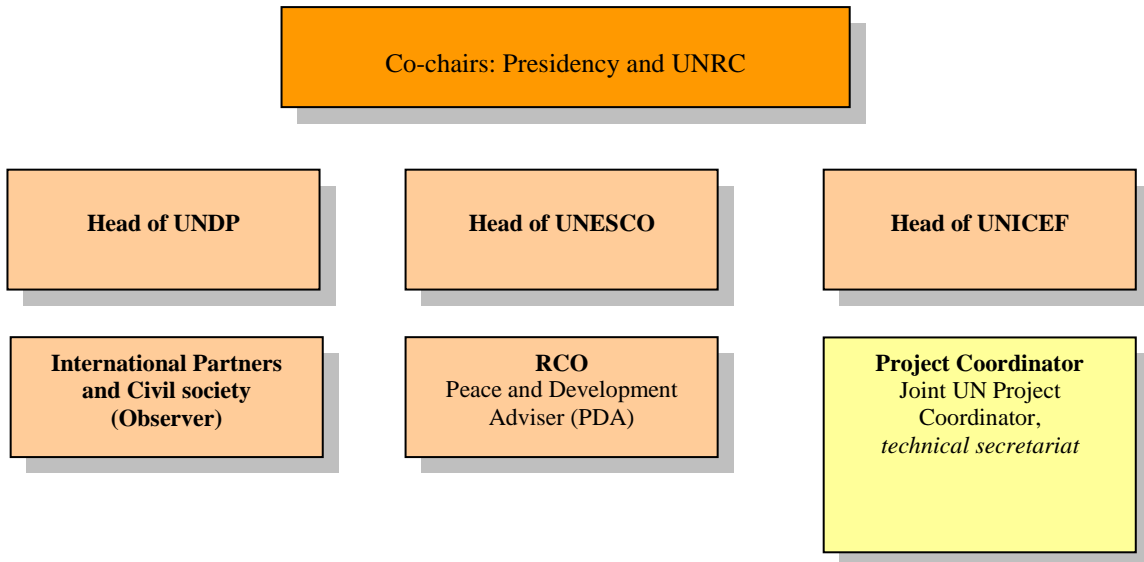
## ANNEX C:

### Mapping of UN Recipient Organizations

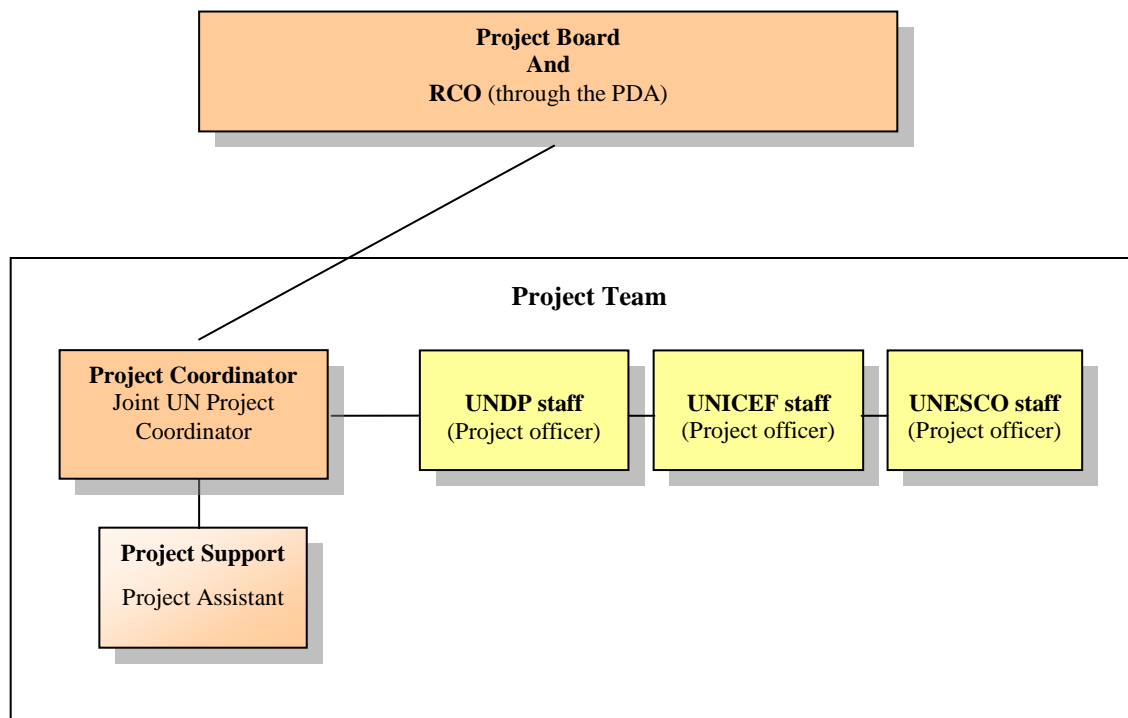
| UN Agency | Key sectors of programming                                     | Annual budget 2012<br>(Agency total)<br>USD | Annual budget 2013<br>(Agency total)<br>USD | Projected budget 2014<br>USD | 2012 Annual Delivery Rate<br>(Agency Total)<br>USD |
|-----------|--|---|---|------------------------------|--|
| 1) UNDP   | 1) Governance and Social Inclusion                             | 21,385,145                                  | 12,462,510                                  | 10,700,000                   | 80%  |
|           | 2) Rural and Regional Development                              | 6,557,754                                   | 8,618,484                                   | 8,698,754                    |  |
|           | 3) Human Security and Justice                                  | 2,080,705                                   | 2,480,988                                   | 5,000,000                    |  |
|           | 4) Energy and Environment                                      | 3,031,075                                   | 2,598,796                                   | 535,898                      |  |
|           | Budgets of UNDP CO Administrative, Common Premises, UNDSS, RCO | 3,883,322                                   | 4,640,088                                   | 4,500,000                    |  |
|           | <b>Total</b>   | <b>36,938,001</b>                           | <b>30,800,866</b>                           | <b>29,43,652</b>             |  |
| 2) UNICEF | 1) Child Rights Monitoring                                     | 493,006                                     | 283,770                                     | 300,000                      | 99,61%   |
|           | 2) Social Protection   | 902,698                                     | 471,809                                     | 900,000                      |  |
|           | 3) Alliances for child rights                                  | 356,897                                     | 314,993                                     | 350,000                      |  |
|           | 4) Health, Nutrition and IECD                                  | 345,572                                     | 800,074                                     | 700,000                      |  |
|           | 5) Inclusive Education   | 1,579,586                                   | 1,701,605                                   | 1,250,000                    |  |
|           | 6) Inclusive protection for children                           | 976,708                                     | 1,274,959                                   | 1,350,000                    |  |
| 3) UNESCO | 1) Protection of cultural heritage                             | 844,000                                     | 584,000                                     | 1,200,000                    | 100%   |
|           | 2) Fostering creativity and diversity of cultural expressions  |   |   |                              |  |
|           | 3) Science technology and innovations                          |   |   |                              |  |

## Annex D: Organigram

### Project Board:



### Project Management Team:



## ANNEX F: Testimonials of Support



**EUROPEAN  
UNION**

SPECIAL  
REPRESENTATIVE  
IN BOSNIA AND  
HERZEGOVINA



Ref No: *Ares (2013) 2760561*

Sarajevo, 23. 07. 2013.

**Subject: Support of the joint UN and Presidency project "Dialogue for the Future – Promoting Coexistence and Diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina"**

Excellency,

We would like to express our full support for the Presidency's initiative to create space for dialogue, peace and reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as our appreciation to the UN which is endeavoring to bring together international and national partners to reinforce the peacebuilding agenda in the country.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is at a critical point in the post-conflict development, including its EU path. Communities and citizens together face a number of challenges that are unique to Bosnia and Herzegovina, which unfortunately remains divided and fragile.

Dialogue at multiple levels - between BiH's diverse communities, between civil society and elected representatives, and amongst citizens - is critically important if the country is to be able to tackle effectively the myriad of challenges it faces.

Therefore, the United States and the European Union welcome the joint UN and Presidency project entitled "Dialogue for the Future – Promoting Coexistence and Diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina", submitted to the United Nations Peace Building Fund for funding support.

We look forward to complementing our own programmes and activities with this UN-funded Presidency initiative in order to enhance the overall impact of international community backing for peacebuilding processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

With best wishes,

*Peter Sørensen*  
Ambassador Peter Sørensen  
Head of the Delegation of the European Union  
and EU Special Representative in Bosnia and  
Herzegovina

*Patrick S. Moon*  
H.E. Mr. Patrick S. Moon  
Ambassador  
Embassy of the United States of America  
to Bosnia and Herzegovina

## ANNEX E:

### TARGET TABLE FOR OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS OF THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This target table will be used for MPTFO reporting (see template 7 and 8)

|   | Performance Indicators   | Indicator Baselines  | Planned Indicator Targets  | Targets actually achieved |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 1:</b><br><b>Established dialogue spaces for decision makers, civil society and citizens that enable country-wide peacebuilding process to promote coexistence, trust building and appreciation of diversity</b> | <p>Dialogue and Peacebuilding Platform developed</p> <p>% of population that benefited from improved dialogue and enhanced appreciation of diversity in the targeted areas across the country</p> <p>Number of articles/stories positively depicting peacebuilding, tolerance, multiculturalism and non-violent conflict resolution in select media outlets.</p> <p>Cooperation of institutional stakeholders with CSOs enhanced for facilitation and support of in-country and regional peacebuilding initiatives</p> | <p><b>B 2014:</b> No Dialogue Platform</p> <p><b>B 2014:</b> TBD in 2014 by baseline assessments of current state of play regarding dialogue and respect of diversity</p> <p><b>B 2014:</b> Number captured through baseline analysis at the start of the project.</p> <p><b>B 2014:</b> Training needs assessment</p> | <p><b>T 2015:</b> All elements of the dialogue platform functioning</p> <p><b>T 2015:</b> 20% of population improved dialogue and mutual understanding through Grants Facility awarded community projects</p> <p><b>T 2015:</b> Number increased by at least 10 % by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>T 2015:</b> Cooperation enhanced and trainings assessed for usefulness and relevance by participants.</p> |                           |
| <b>Output 1.1</b><br>Establishment of Dialogue and Peacebuilding Platform.  | <p>MoU signed</p> <p>High-level conferences of the Dialogue Platform held</p>  | <p>B 2013: No MoU.</p> <p>B 2014: no conferences held</p>  | <p>T 2014: Signed MoU</p> <p>T 2014/15: 3 conferences held</p>   |                           |
| <b>Output 1.2</b><br>Small Projects and Grants Facility (GF) is established to support local and civic initiatives promoting peaceful coexistence, trust building, intercultural dialogue and appreciation of diversity.    | <p>No. of small projects implemented (500-50,000 USD)</p>  | <p>B 2014: Calls for proposals conducted in 2014.</p>  | <p>T 2015: at least 15 projects implemented</p>  |                           |

|   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Output 1.3</b><br>Awareness raised and interest generated among the broader population for participation in the Dialogue Platform and Grants Facility.   | TV show produced and broadcasted nation-wide  | B 2014: No TV show   | T 2015: Up to 10 episodes of the TV show produced and broadcasted nation-wide  |  |
|   | Web platform developed  | B 2014: no WEB platform  | T 2015: WEB platform   |  |
|   | Training sessions held for media professionals and for Grants Facility beneficiaries  | B 2014: No trainings   | T 2014: at least three training sessions   |  |
| <b>Output 1.4</b><br>Capacity of relevant institutions to support intercultural dialogue and trust building initiatives enhanced.   | Allocated portion of Grants Facility funds to partner institutions  | B 2014: no funds allocated to partner institutions   | T 2015: Funds allocated  |  |
|   | Trainings conducted   | B 2014: no trainings   | T 2015: At least one training session conducted  |  |
| <b>Outcome 2:</b><br>Increased participation, awareness and influence of youth and youth civil society organisations in policy dialogue with decision makers on issues impacting B&H's development and reform agenda. | Strengthened youth participation in policy development and governmental initiatives<br><br>Nation-wide youth network established dedicated to intercultural understanding and dialogue<br><br>Perceptions of youth that they have no or little influence on important decisions | <b>B 2014:</b> Assessment of existing youth participatory mechanisms.<br><br><b>B 2014:</b> No dedicated youth network.<br><br><b>B 2008 and 2012:</b> All youth responses (%):<br>- At work, in school or college 80% (2008), 88% (2012) <sup>76</sup> ;<br>- In the family or household 61% (2008), 70% (2012) <sup>77</sup> ;<br>- In the local community 89% (2008), 97% (2012) <sup>78</sup> ;<br>- In political organisations or NGOs 90% (2008), 99% (2012) <sup>79</sup> ;<br>- Amongst peers and friends 66% (2008), 80% (2012) <sup>80</sup> . | <b>T 2015:</b> At least 3 sessions/conferences organized through platform for the duration of the programme; establish new or strengthen existing youth participation mechanisms/channels with the government.<br><br><b>T 2015:</b> Network members from all parts of the country, at least 3 initiatives instigated by the network for duration of the project.<br><br><b>T 2015<sup>81</sup>:</b><br>- At work, in school or college 78%<br>- In the family or household 60%<br>- In the local community 87%<br>- In political organisations or NGOs 90%<br>- Amongst peers and friends 70% <sup>82</sup> |  |

<sup>76</sup> 2012 Responses disaggregated: Male 87.5%, Female 89%, Roma 99%, Youth without parents 85.2, Youth with special needs 93%, Youth returnees 90.8%.

<sup>77</sup> 2012 Responses disaggregated: Male 70.2%, Female 70.2%; Roma 83.8%, Youth without parents 63.6%, Youth with special needs 84%, Youth returnees 73.8%

<sup>78</sup> 2012 Responses disaggregated: Male 96.9%, Female 97.7%; Roma 100%, Youth without parents 98.9%, Youth with special needs 97%, Youth returnees 100%

|   |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Output 2.1</b><br>Work stream established within the Dialogue Platform for youth and youth civil society organisations that provides an opportunity to influence policy making in on all key development issues in the country and in relation to improving intercultural dialogue and understanding in particular | Workshops and training sessions held/study trips organised   | B 2014: 0.   | T 2015: At least three trainings and workshops conducted, at least two study trips conducted                                      |  |
|   | No. of projects per area of intervention supported   | B 2014: n/a  | T 2015: At least 1 project per area of intervention supported   |  |
| <b>Outcome 3:</b><br><b>Education and peacebuilding initiatives support greater social cohesion at national level and in targeted communities.</b>  | Quality, inclusive inter-cultural education is included in the agenda of the next annual Conference of Ministers of Education          | B 2014: N/A  | T 2015: inclusion on the agenda   |  |
|   | Percentage of youth, parents and teachers in targeted schools with increased positive perceptions                                      | B 2014:: to be collected in selected schools (before implementation) | T 2015: TBD once baseline is collected  |  |
|   | No. of boys and girls who benefited from implemented trainings and small- scale projects on quality inclusive intercultural education. | B 2014: 0  | T 2015: At least 3,000 children (in targeted schools)   |  |
|   | Vulnerable/marginalized families participating in Municipal Council sessions (desegregated by Roma, non-Roma, gender).                 | B 2014: 0  | T 2015: at least one representative/association of the families participating in at least two Municipal Council sessions per year |  |
|   | Opinion of targeted children towards interculturalism and tolerance improved   | B 2013: to be collected in selected schools (before implementation)  | T 2015: TBD once baseline is collected  |  |
| <b>Output 3.1.</b><br>Policy-makers, education professionals, civil society and other relevant stakeholders at all levels have discussed the importance of peacebuilding, diversity and social cohesion in the field of education.  | No. of local forums held   | B 2014: no local forums  | T2015: local forums held  |  |
|   | No. of initiatives supported   | B 2014: no initiatives supported                                     | T 2015: at least 5 initiatives supported  |  |

<sup>79</sup> 2012 Responses disaggregated: Male 98.2%, Female 98.9%; Roma 99%, Youth without parents 98.9%, Youth with special needs 98%, Youth returnees 98.5%

<sup>80</sup> 2012 Responses disaggregated: Male 78.5%, Female 81.2%; Roma 96%, Youth without parents 78.4%, Youth with special needs 90%, Youth returnees 83.1%

<sup>81</sup> Under the current circumstances in B&H, which is facing a number of critical challenges in the coming months (elections in October, socio-economic unrest and stalled EU accession process), the UN Agencies underscored that achieving a positive change of 10% in youth perceptions may be an overly ambitious target. Nevertheless, it was agreed between the Agencies and PBSO to aim for this target of 10%, whilst taking into account the potential for extraneous events and circumstances preventing the project from achieving this target.

<sup>82</sup> Note. While gender disaggregated youth data will be available in the repeat analysis planned in 2015, whether data will be available for youth from vulnerable groups will depend on sufficient funds available to ensure adequate comparison sample.

|   |                                     |             |  |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| <b>Output 3.2.</b><br>Educational institutions CSOs and other partners have collaborated to promote peacebuilding, diversity and social cohesion in the field of education. | School based programmes implemented | B 2014: n/a | T 2015: At least three school based programmes implemented |  |
|   | Youth initiatives implemented       | B 2014: n/a | T 2015: At least ten youth initiatives implemented         |  |
|   | Trainings and workshops organized   | B 2014: n/a | T 2015: At least 3 organized.                              |  |
| <b>Output 3.3.</b><br>Vulnerable groups strengthened their capacities to be equally included in the decision-making process at a municipal/local level.                     | Workshops conducted                 | T2014: n/a  | B 2015: At least 5 workshops conducted                     |  |
|   | Initiatives implemented             | T2014: n/a  | B2015: At least three initiatives implemented              |  |

|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Outcome 4:</b><br/><b>Citizens and communities promote culture, intercultural dialogue, trust building and appreciation of diversity to advance common peacebuilding goals.</b></p> | <p>Culture issues addressed through the Platform conferences in support of UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and 2005 Convention on the Protection and promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions</p> <p>Culture related projects supported and implemented through the Grants facility</p> <p>% change of citizens' perceptions of the 2013 KAP study question on intercultural understanding (see baseline).<sup>83</sup></p> | <p><b>B 2014:</b> n/a</p> <p><b>B 2014:</b> no culture related projects supported and implemented through the Grants facility</p> <p><b>B 2012/2013</b> - To what degree to you agree with the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Life in a multicultural society has more positive than negative aspects 80.6%<sup>84</sup>;</li> <li>- I don't feel very comfortable in the company of people of a different ethnic background or religion 21.2%<sup>85</sup>;</li> <li>- My identity is respected and understood in my community 87.4%<sup>86</sup></li> <li>- Cultural differences should not be a barrier for people who want to get married and start a family 73.4%<sup>87</sup></li> <li>- The culture and rights of minorities are sufficiently promoted and protected in B&amp;H 49.4%<sup>88</sup>;</li> <li>- B&amp;H is a country with a growing amount of tolerance within society 55.5%<sup>89</sup>;</li> <li>- The diversity of culture in B&amp;H is what makes it differ from neighboring countries and makes it unique 78%<sup>90</sup></li> <li>- Children in B&amp;H should learn about the culture of all ethnic groups in B&amp;H 88.8%<sup>91</sup>;</li> <li>- There are some regions of B&amp;H which I would not like to visit because of certain hostile attitudes 24.6%<sup>92</sup>;</li> <li>- In B&amp;H, people have more similarities than differences 83.3%<sup>93</sup>;</li> <li>- Amongst the members of various ethnic groups in B&amp;H, understanding and cooperation are possible as regards business and economic development 81.8%<sup>94</sup>.</li> </ul> | <p><b>T 2015:</b> At least one session on culture issues in the Platform conferences</p> <p><b>T 2015:</b> At least 5 culture related projects supported and implemented through the Grants facility. At least 3 projects dedicated to the needs of vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>T 2015:</b> 5% positive change in responses of general population in comparison to values captured in 2013 research<sup>95</sup>.</p> |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|

<sup>83</sup> Apart from geographical disaggregation, data could be further disaggregated by gender, age, education and income level, employment status, etc.

<sup>84</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 80.6%, Federation B&H 75.5%, Republika Srpska 87.1%, Brcko District 100%.

<sup>85</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 21.2%, Federation B&H 23.3%, Republika Srpska 12.9%; Brcko District 94.8%

<sup>86</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 87.4%, Federation B&H 82.4%, Republika Srpska 94.4%, Brcko District 100%.

<sup>87</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 73.4%, Federation B&H 67%, Republika Srpska 82.1%, Brcko District 02.9%.

<sup>88</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 49.4%, Federation B&H 38.5%, Republika Srpska 63.1%, Brcko District 94.8%.



|   |  |                            |  |  |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Output 4.1</b><br>Enhancing intercultural dialogue and fostering the role of culture through the Dialogue Platform                                     | Workshops conducted  | B 2014: n/a                | T 2015: At least three workshops conducted   |  |
| <b>Output 4.2</b><br>Increasing participation and engagement by citizens, civil society and leaders in intercultural dialogue activities and initiatives. | Initiatives implemented<br>Research and analysis projects  | B 2014: n/a<br>B 2014: n/a | T2015: At least 5 initiatives implemented<br>T 2015: At least three research and analysis projects |  |
| <b>Output 4.3</b><br>Vulnerable groups empowered to promote social inclusion, diversity, gender equality and peacebuilding in the field of culture.       | CSOs representing vulnerable and marginalized groups participating at the Dialogue Platform conferences<br>Initiatives implemented | B 2014: n/a<br>B 2014: n/a | T 2015: At least three CSOs .<br>T 2015: At least 3 implemented                                    |  |

<sup>89</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 55.5%, Federation B&H 47.9%, Republika Srpska 64.3%, Brcko District 100%

<sup>90</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 78%, Federation B&H 73.3%, Republika Srpska 84.7%, Brcko District 84.8%.

<sup>91</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 88.8%, Federation B&H 86.3%, Republika Srpska 92.3%, Brcko District 95.6%.

<sup>92</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 24.6%, Federation B&H 26.6%, Republika Srpska 16.3%, Brcko District 100%

<sup>93</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 83.3%, Federation B&H 78.5%, Republika Srpska 89.8%, Brcko District 95.2%.

<sup>94</sup> Disaggregated data: Total 81.8%, Federation B&H 77.1%, Republika Srpska 88.6%, Brcko District 87.7%.

<sup>95</sup> In the second wave of research control questions on respondent's perception of other groups' perceptions will be added. E.g.: To what extent would you agree with the statement «People of other ethnic or religious groups respect my identity, believe that multicultural society has more positive than negative aspects and believe that diversity is what makes B&H unique» etc.

