

Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in BiH

MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2016

Programme Title & Project Number		Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results	
Programme Title: Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in BiH Programme Number (if applicable): n/a MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00091998		Country/Region: Bosnia and Herzegovina Priority area/ strategic results: UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved. UNDAF Outcome 13: System of public services and CSOs strengthened to respond better to the rights of survivors of CRSV.	
Participating Organization(s)		Implementing Partners	
Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women		National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations Human Rights Center Mostar, Association of Citizen “Buducnost” Modrica, Legal Aid Center for Women Zenica, SULKS – Section of Women Camp Detainees, Association Sehara, Association Nas Glas, Association Zvijezda Vares, Udruženje žena Maja Kravica, Partnership for Public Health	
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)		Programme Duration	
Total approved budget as per project document:	USD 4,144,441	Overall Duration (months)	36 months
MPTF /JP Contribution: by Agency (if applicable)	IOM USD 354,068 UNDP USD 390,673 UN WOMEN USD 412,226 UNFPA USD 574,510		
Agency Contribution by Agency (if applicable)	UN WOMEN USD 60,000		
Government Contribution (if applicable)	RS Gender Center USD 9,829		
Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	UN ACTION USD 500,009		
TOTAL:	USD 2,301,315	Start Date	15 Sept. 2014
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Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.		Report Submitted By	
Assessment/Review - if applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>n/a</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>n/a</i>		Name: Nina Kovac Title: Joint Programme Manager Participating Organization (Lead): UNRCO/UNDP Email address: nina.kovac@one.un.org	

ACRONYMS

BD	Brcko District
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CRSV	Conflict-related Sexual Violence
FB	Facebook
FLA	Free Legal Aid
FBIH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MHRR	Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PTSD	Post-trauma stress disorder
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organizations
RS	Republika Srpska
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
ToT	Training of Trainers
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
UNRCHCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
USA	United States of America
VWS	Victim/Witness Support

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the reporting period, through the combined effort of 4 UN Agencies – UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and IOM – and multiple donors – UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, United Kingdom (UK) and Canadian Governments - within the Joint UN Programme ‘**Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)**’ foundations have been strengthened and opportunities created for long-term support to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in BiH.

CRSV survivors across the country have new avenues to access their rights thanks to the combined effort of the UN, civil society and renewed government support. The Governments of Brcko District (BD) and the Federation of BiH (FBiH), with the support of IOM, have established and technically capacitated Commissions to recognize the legal status of civilian victim of war to new applicants. In Republika Srpska (RS), a new Law on Protection of Victims of Torture has been drafted. If approved, it will reopen the application procedure that was closed since 2007. During this process and thanks to the UN in BiH, civil society has been recognized as one of the key partners in the dialogue with institutions on the work of the newly formed Commissions, as well as in providing inputs and feedback on legislation. Additionally, in the Bosnia-Podrinje Canton (Gorazde), government authorities have developed a comprehensive plan to address the needs of CRSV survivors and enact the implementation of their rights stemming from the FBiH ‘Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children’. In 2017, the UN will continue providing support to the two commissions and to stakeholders in RS for the approval of the draft law.

The **foundations of a comprehensive service provision system**, involving the different sectors of health, psycho-social support, justice and employment **have been laid**, although some more time and resources are required for completing the work. A total of **250 service providers have acquired better knowledge and more sensitivity to address gender-based violence (GBV) and CRSV survivors’ needs**. In the three target locations, **Banja Luka, Gorazde and Brcko**, the health care¹ sector is fully capacitated to provide tailored and sensitive services to CRSV survivors and line ministries in both Entities (RS and FBiH) have the resources and internal procedures in place to continue the education process of the next generations of professionals and extend it to other locations. In the justice sector, free legal aid has been extended to more remote locations and full capacitation will continue in 2017, together with the employment and psycho-social support sectors.

Through the Joint programme, **280 CRSV survivors and more than 2,600 vulnerable persons received or are receiving direct support from the Programme - of these, 26 are children of survivors**. Additionally, an estimated number of 200 family members are also directly or indirectly benefitting from Programme’s interventions. In some activities, the UN worked with the most vulnerable and marginalized even among the population of CRSV survivors, people who have received no form of support in the past 25 years. It has to be noted that when it comes to service delivery, the UN in BiH chose a wider and inclusive approach to avoid stigmatization of survivors, thus reaching also non CRSV beneficiaries.

One of the most visible achievements of the Joint UN Programme is the **empowerment of individuals and improving the quality of their lives** through economic empowerment and support to local associations and their leaders. Notably, during the implementation of activities, some beneficiaries have stood out as leaders in their communities and small associations, becoming more vocal and more empowered to take an active

¹Throughout the report, the 'health sector' includes the following types of institutions: medical centers, hospitals, clinics, etc. 'Psycho-social support' includes: centers for social welfare and centers for mental health.

role in the activities themselves and in representing the associations' members before government authorities.

Finally, **more than 400 persons, from different segments of society** (students, civil society, government officials, public sector professionals, media, etc.) **have come in contact – some for the first time – with the issue of CRSV**, the need to provide reparations and more sensitive services to this group and the challenges posed by the stigma that still surrounds survivors.

Nevertheless, further progress is urgent to take full advantage of the windows of opportunity and to assure CRSV Survivors in BiH are adequately redressed and serviced, socially included and individually empowered in their everyday lives.

I. Purpose

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved.

UNDAF Outcome 13: System of public services and CSOs strengthened to respond better to the rights of survivors of CRSV.

Overall Outcome: Access to justice, care, empowerment and reparations for the survivors of CRSV, and their families, enhanced in line with UN and European standards.

- **Outcome 1.** Evidence-based targeted intervention facilitates design of CRSV relevant policies and provision of CRSV sensitive practice and service delivery.
- **Outcome 2.** Comprehensive care and support services (in accordance with UN and European standards) are more effective, responsive and accessible.
- **Outcome 3.** Equal access to reparations is advanced at all levels.
- **Outcome 4.** Outreach and advocacy programmes to combat stigmatization and ensure equality of citizens and social reintegration, are developed in co-operation with all relevant stakeholders.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

The studies and researches conducted in the course of 2015 have informed the development and implementation of interventions led by UN Participating Agencies (PUNOs) in 2016. In particular, recommendations of IOM research² have been included both in training sessions on reparations as well as in the consultative work that has informed the on-going processes of drafting/amendment / implementation of legislation in the different parts of the country. The mapping of economic empowerment schemes³, along with the study on socio-economic impediments⁴ jointly conducted by UNFPA and UN Women, have influenced the strategy adopted by UNDP and UN Women in the employment and economic empowerment sectors, highlighting how further work was necessary prior to the inclusion of employment bureaus in the network of services providing support to survivors. Furthermore, results from the socio-economic impediments research and the survey on stigma⁵ against CRSV survivors have been embedded in UNFPA

² 'Reparations for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Analysis of services and data holders, in view of moving forward' (2015)

³ 'Mapping existing targeted economic schemes for conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) survivors, recommendations for their strengthening and a methodology for the establishment of new ones' (March 2015).

⁴ 'Social and Economic Rights of Conflict Related Sexual Violence Survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Obstacles and Challenges' report (April 2015).

⁵ 'Stigma against survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina' report (April 2015).

work on health and psycho-social support and have provided further direction to the UN Joint Programme (UNJP) on areas of engagement for future work on stigma alleviation. Finally, UN Women mapping of civil society organizations⁶ (CSOs) guided the launch of a call to strengthen the capacities of associations of CRSV survivors to assist their members, which resulted in four associations improving the services rendered to their members and strengthened capacities of their leadership.

2016 also saw the initial results of activities initiated in 2015 with the aim of increasing accessibility and quality of services for CRSV survivors. **Foundations of a comprehensive service provision system, with more effective and responsive health, psycho-social support, justice and employment services, have been laid in the three selected locations with spill overs in other areas of BiH as well.** The capacitation of the health pillar is completed, whereas work in the other sectors requires more time and resources to be completed.

In 2016, work in the justice sector focused on strengthening the outreach and institutional capacities of free legal aid (FLA) providers and to a minor extent of victim/witness support (VWS) offices. Access to free legal aid was extended to more rural and remote areas in 4 Cantons/areas (Doboj area, Herzegovina – Neretva, Zenica-Doboj and Central-Bosnia Cantons for a total of 19 municipalities) through free legal mobile aid teams, outreach and cooperation agreements with public institutions and civil society, reaching 78 CRSV survivors and more than 1,942 other vulnerable beneficiaries. Capacities of FLA and VWS providers have been further strengthened through infrastructural upgrade⁷, provision of equipment, orientation training for new staff - including for the first-time elements on CRSV cases -, sharing of experiences at the regional level, training on stress management and further education on judicial compensations claims in criminal proceedings⁸. Institutionalization of FLA and justice & security capacity building will be conducted in 2017, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of BiH.



Opening of Domaljevac free legal aid office



Development of training package for health service providers, Teslic, BiH

Overall, in 2016 the UNJP achieved the full capacitation of the health care sector in the three targeted locations, where 90 service providers have improved skills, knowledge and capacities to provide sensitized services to CRSV/GBV survivors and health care institutions developed and adopted local protocols mainstreaming principles of service provision to survivors of CRSV and GBV into practices and procedures. Additionally, to ensure the replicability of knowledge within line ministries (preventing loss of quality and lack in availability of services due to simple staff turn-over), a pool of trainers was established with entities' health ministries and provided with educational tools to train new staff in the future. Work in the psycho-social support sector has been initiated, with resource packages developed and endorsed by both BiH entities line ministries.

⁶ 'Mapping of CSOs and associations of survivors working with survivors of CRSV in BiH. Current and future initiative and capacity building needs' report (March 2015).

⁷ An additional branch office of the FLA Office of Odzak (Posavina Canton) has been fully set up in Domaljevac and will be inaugurated in January 2017.

⁸ The education session was based on TRIAL report "Compensating survivors in criminal proceedings: perspectives from the field".

Pilot economic-empowerment schemes have been established in three locations, involving 90 beneficiaries - half of which are CRSV survivors. A first assessment of the more advanced scheme has shown that beneficiaries have increased their monthly income and taken an active role and ownership over their business; through the lens of economic empowerment, safe spaces have also been created for the group to give and receive support and increase social and inter-ethnic cohesion⁹. As shown in the study on stigma against CRSV, one of the aspects of stigma is survivors' auto or self-stigma, i.e. survivors' perception of being guilty and responsible for the violence perpetrated against them and a consequent feeling of worthlessness. A lesson learnt from this intervention is that economic empowerment –



Beneficiary of one of the economic empowerment schemes, BiH



Design and wool weaving training, economic empowerment schemes, BiH

beyond the monetary element - has positive impact on alleviating survivors' self-stigma. Public authorities have shown great interest and support to the initiative. Notably, the Gender Center of RS co-financed one of the schemes and one municipality established a working group to select beneficiaries and monitor the impact of the scheme. Partnership with the private sector has also been explored, setting an example for other potential interventions with vulnerable groups. The full impact of this intervention is expected in 2017. Finally, in a pilot attempt to tackle the trans-generational consequences of CRSV, 26 children of survivors have been involved in activities aimed at increasing their employability (life skills, job searching, CV writing, preparation for interviews, etc.), activities which had great success and created more demand.

With regard to the integration of the employment sector in a comprehensive service provision system, analysis conducted by UN Women demonstrated that survivors do not enjoy their right to preferential treatment in employment, despite the fact that this provision is included in legislation in both BD and the FBiH. UN Women is therefore advocating with BD and FBiH for the implementation of existing legislation. An initial achievement is that the government of Brcko agreed to create a working group to develop a government-led employment programme targeting CRSV survivors to be launched in 2017. In parallel, through successful advocacy done in collaboration with the RS Gender Center, UN Women achieved that targeted employment programmes be included in the Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture currently in development in RS.

In 2016, through a small grant programme, four associations of survivors have strengthened their organizational and technical capacities to manage funds and implement projects to improve the lives of their members. Through this intervention, the following results were achieved:

- 10 CRSV survivors from Tuzla Canton (aged 45 to 70) improved their sewing skills, including 15 young people who come from families of CRSV survivors (aged 18 to 23) who improved both sewing skills and computer literacy.

⁹ The development of the economic scheme in Bratunac involved a group of survivors that was ethnically mixed. During meetings with the group, focus was put by beneficiaries themselves on how difficult, but yet important it is to have an ethnically mixed group in a difficult context such as the one in Bratunac (where some beneficiaries have fled the city during the war, and then came back, some have been there the whole time, and some have fled other cities and moved to Bratunac during or after the war). The group flagged to be particularly proud of the group cohesion and ability to support each other despite many differences between individual members and the burden of the crimes committed in the past.

- 8 CRSV survivors from Eastern Bosnia improved their weaving skills, activity which was scaled up through one of the three economic empowerment schemes.
- 10 CRSV survivors from Sarajevo Canton professionalized their work with wool through trainings from a company which does interior design and developed a brand for their products called Woolmania (<https://www.facebook.com/woolmaniasa/>).
- 22 women and their families from the area of Vares improved their skills in green house-production, poultry, berries, beekeeping and dairy products through workshops and purchase of equipment, while the association advanced the knowledge about promotion of the products.



'Woolmania', interior design brand established by an association of survivors of torture, BiH

An additional result of this capacity building was the personal growth of the leaders of a couple of associations¹⁰. This approach shows the benefit of involving survivors as actors, rather than only as beneficiaries of programme interventions.

In 2017, pending availability of funding, the UNJP plans to complete the capacitation of service providers in the psychosocial, justice & security and employment sectors.



Workshop for Federation of BiH and Cantons government's representatives and civil society on enhancing access to education for survivors of CRSV and their children, as part of a comprehensive reparations package, Mostar, May 2016.

In 2016, there have also been **positive developments in the area of legislation and access to reparations in both entities and in BD**. Despite the fact that in 2015 the process of drafting of a BiH-level law on torture had been revived, following political developments showed that a single reparation package was not viable in this moment¹¹. IOM work therefore focused on improving legislation granting financial and non-financial reparations and its implementation at the entity and cantonal level. As mentioned above, in 2016, a new 'Law on Protection of Victims of Torture' has been drafted by RS Ministry of Labour and Veterans' Affairs and is expected to be presented to the RS Assembly and to the public in Autumn 2017. The new pre-draft Law addresses the main issues present in the previous RS 'Law on Protection of Civilian Victims of War'. Namely, it will allow the reopening of the registration process (closed since 2007), it will abolish the requirement of physical disability for CRSV

survivors and it will include additional rights (such as free legal aid and targeted economic empowerment programmes), in line with the recommendations of the consultative process led by IOM in 2016. At the same time, in both BD and the FBiH, governments have established commissions to recognize the status of civilian victim of war to new applicants, which are being operationalized with IOM technical support. IOM work has also contributed to the recognition of civil society as one of the key partners in the dialogue with institutions on the work of the newly formed commissions, as well as in providing inputs and feedback on

¹⁰ Namely, one of them initiated advocacy in the local community for the improvement of the status of this population through the signing of public petition. The other reports of her empowerment to further pursue her education and become more professional in leading the organization and implementing activities.

¹¹ Although the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR) of BiH established a working group for the revision of previous draft versions of the law and the drafting of a new document, only the FBiH and BD nominated their representatives to the group. RS opted out explaining they would address the issue with a dedicated law at the entity level, in line with what already existing in BD and FBiH. The MHRR working group is continuing nevertheless to work on the draft law, hoping to reopen the discussion later at a higher political level. The UN continues to monitor the process as observer within the working group.

legislation. Finally, in the Bosnia-Podrinje Canton (Gorazde), government authorities have developed a comprehensive plan to address the needs of CRSV survivors and enact the implementation of their rights stemming from the FBiH 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children'. The plan has already resulted in the employment of several children of CRSV survivors, and in funds being allocated in the public budget for the work of the local association of CRSV survivors. These advancements have been influenced by extensive training of government representatives and civil society actors on the concept of reparations and reparations models and by a country-wide consultation process led by IOM. The first output, which was already achieved in 2015, has been upscaled as new actors got involved in the consultations process, reaching a total of over 100 government and civil society stakeholders who acquired better knowledge on the issue. In total, the consultation process included 38 round tables and workshops with participation of over 200 representatives from governmental and non-governmental sector at all levels (BiH, entities, BD and cantons) and in different sectors (education, health services, financial compensation and employment).

In 2017, the UN will continue providing support to the two commissions and to stakeholders in Republika Srpska for the approval of the draft law. Opportunities for amending the BD 'Decision on Protection of Civilian Victims of War' will also be explored.



Legal clinic on provision of free legal aid to vulnerable categories with participation of university students, Mostar, BiH.

organized together by UNDP and FLA providers, resulting in the recommendation that FLA legislation at all levels be amended to include provision of FLA to survivors based on their status. Moreover, about 140 university students have attended lectures or participated in legal clinics on CRSV (with 29 students and young lawyers who have remained to volunteer in FLA centers) and pilot extra-curricular courses on GBV and CRSV have been integrated in the teachings of 10 academic staff. Furthermore, building upon the analysis and guidelines on media reporting developed in 2015, 14 media professionals from both BiH entities have been trained on sensitive reporting and ethical standards and more will be trained in 2017 to complete the output. Together with key stakeholders, pilot innovative initiatives aimed at involving social influencers in increasing public awareness about the issue and combatting stigma against CRSV were launched: on the occasion of June 19th, International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, the annual award for the most notable contributions in this field in

Lastly, through a wide range of activities, **awareness of more than 400 persons from different segments of society was raised, improving their understanding of CRSV and piloting innovative solutions to tackle stigma** attached to this issue. The study on stigma against survivors of CRSV conducted in 2015 has highlighted how stigma has three main dimensions: self or auto-stigma, family stigma and societal/community stigma. In order to address these different aspects of the phenomenon and raise awareness on the whole issue, the UN (led by UNFPA) worked on different levels. 190 people (general public, service providers, decision makers, religious organizations, CSOs, and the media) were introduced to the impacts of stigma onto survivors in Banja Luka, Sarajevo and Mostar, and key alliances were built in efforts to combat this phenomenon.

Even more people were included in advocacy initiatives



Workshop on forum theater for young community leaders to prepare theater plays addressing stigma against CRSV.

BiH was launched (awards to 5 winning human rights advocates were given on December 10th, 2016); work with religious communities and youth leaders to involve them in addressing the issue has been commenced and will be completed in 2017, upon availability of funding. Building upon this wealth of experiences, in 2017, UNFPA will also develop a comprehensive stigma alleviation programme, which is expected to guide the work of the UN Organizations in the following period.

When it comes to **delays in implementation**, it has to be noted that work on legislation heavily depends on political dynamics and has often experienced considerable postponements due to electoral campaigns, election of new political appointees, conflicting priorities, etc. In addition, in the implementation of outcome 2, UN Women analysis has shown that additional advocacy work had to be done to attain the implementation of economic rights foreseen by law and their inclusion in legislation where they were non-existing, before employment bureaus could be included in the CRSV support system.

The project has also faced several **challenges**, due to the delicate nature of the topic, its political sensitivity in the BiH context and irregular availability of funding. In particular, this last aspect has put under particular strain the Programme implementation, not allowing proper timing and sequencing of activities, nor leaving enough time to properly monitor achievements, review them, and adjust the implementation strategy when needed. The implementation time was also reduced by the intensive requirement of reporting and fundraising (6 project proposals and over 15 reports were written over two years). In addition, the start of the Joint Programme in 2014 was quite tumultuous for the lack of political support from government partners. The Programme worked very intensively on gaining the current support, but the overall political situation in the country as well as election cycle makes the Programme often subject to slow-downs and hiccups in implementation. Finally, documentation of results via regular communication channels has been particularly challenging. Due to the stigma attached to CRSV, the Programme initially had a very low visibility profile. More recently, when sharing news and posts on social media, the Agencies often had to avoid visual material where survivors are visible, or where the location of activities is evident, avoid mentioning donors like PSVI or UN Action that have ‘sexual violence’ in their name, and even avoid the use of the title of the Joint Programme.

In terms of **lessons learnt and good practices**, the JP noticed the importance of having a balance of direct and indirect support and activities with short and long term impact. In fact, a very important component of the Joint Programme focuses on creating sustainable and systemic services and in improving legislation and its implementation across the country. The impact of these components is long-term and not immediately visible or felt by survivors. It is therefore important to balance this approach with some direct interventions, that can have short term direct impact on the lives of survivors. More than twenty years after the end of the conflict, in BiH an entry point has been found in economic empowerment and capacity building of associations of survivors, but this approach may considerably vary depending on the country context and the time passed since crimes were committed. Further to that, it became increasable visible that the approach adopted by the JP of including CRSV survivors within wider target groups, such as survivors of gender-based violence, survivors of torture or other vulnerable categories, can help overcome the stigma that surrounds CRSV and reach survivors. Associations, free legal aid providers and welfare centers can be important partners in identifying these potential beneficiaries who may not apply to UN or public calls because of several reasons.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p><u>JP Overall Outcome</u> Indicator [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: 3 locations with fully functioning CRSV Support Network (adapted and tested model of full and comprehensive support network provision to CRSV survivors). Baseline: a) 12 locations where GBV support network model is developed b) 5 locations where Medical Referral Mechanisms are developed. Planned Target: 3 locations with comprehensive CRSV support network, by the end of 18 months.</p>	<p>In 3 locations (Banja Luka/Bratunac, Gorazde, Brcko) service providers, which are part of the support network, have improved capacities and protocols to address CRSV survivors' needs in the health sector, work is on-going in the justice, psycho-social and employment sectors. The Support Network Model is in development.</p>	<p>With regard to the employment sector, part of the work has taken a different turn from initially envisaged. Namely, UN Women foresaw the broadening of the scope of referral mechanisms by integrating employment bureaus, which was planned to be done in cooperation with a project developed and implemented by four NGOs. Two are the reasons for this change of approach: one was the general direction of the work on referrals, focusing on building capacities vertically in single sectors, and the second was the fact that analysis conducted by UN Women demonstrated that survivors do not enjoy their right to preferential treatment in employment, and thus, working only on integrating employment bureaus horizontally would not have the necessary impact.</p> <p>With regard to the justice sector, focus was initially put on strengthening the capacities of FLA and VWS service providers; in late 2016 and 2017, capacitation of FLA will be aligned with the health and psycho-social support sectors through the development of resource package. The activity has been slightly delayed due to unavailability of the working group members who were busy with providing answers to the EU questionnaire due in January 2017.</p>	<p>Resource packages, Training of Trainers (ToTs) and training materials, 'Report Delineating an Optimal Referral Model for Comprehensive Support Services to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Survivors in BiH'.</p>

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Indicator [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Number of capacity needs assessments and review of types of services required for CRSV survivors available Baseline: Information on number and types of services is scattered and out dated Planned Target: Information hubs in 3 locations contain information on existing services, and their capacities and are updated on annual basis. Databases are used by authorities for design of CRSV policies in health, employment and justice sectors.	Assessments completed in early 2015: 1. Assessment of available data and capacities of providers of services for CRSV survivors; 2. Mapping of CSOs and victims' associations; 3. Mapping of existing economic schemes for survivors of CRSV; 4. Research on socio-economic impediments to reintegration of CRSV survivors in the society.	Data has been collected and databases/reports developed. However, due to the high sensitivity of data included, information contained will only be shared in aggregated manner.	IOM database on data holders and service providers' capacities; IOM report 'Reparations for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Analysis of services and data holders, in view of moving forward'; Draft Study on Masculinities and GBV in BiH; UN Women report 'Mapping of CSOs Associations of Survivors working with Survivors of CRSV in BiH', UN Women report 'Mapping of Existing targeted Economic Empowerment Schemes for CRSV Survivors'; UN Women/UNFPA Report 'Social and Economic Rights of Conflict Related Sexual Violence Survivors in BiH, Obstacles and Challenges', UNFPA Compendium, UNFPA Resource Packages for health and Psychosocial Support (RS, FBIH); Protocols for health care services in Banja Luka, Brcko and Gorazde; Draft report 'Guidelines on Protection and Exchange of Personal Data of CRSV Survivors'.
Output 1.A Indicator 1.1.a [UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Minimum standards, protocols and action plans are in place in 3 locations and are used appropriately by key stakeholders to plan all needed services to support CRSV. Baseline: Minimum standards, protocols and action plans exist but are incomplete. Planned Target: Minimum standards, protocols and action plans are used appropriately in all 3 target locations.	Minimum standards (resource packages) for health and psychosocial support developed and endorsed by line ministries in RS and FBIH. Protocols for health care institutions developed and endorsed in 3 locations.	See JP Overall Outcome indicator	
Indicator 1.1.b [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Knowledge products available on CRSV. Baseline: Knowledge products exist for some sector/thematic areas. (N/A). Planned Target: Minimum 7 knowledge products available by 2017.	Target reached in 2015. 7 knowledge products developed in 2015 (for more information, see 2015 MPTF report).	-	
Indicator 1.1.c [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Reliable data on existent CRSV systems available and data managed. Baseline: No reliable data available. (N/A). Planned Target: Reliable data existing in all 3 target locations in accordance with international standards of data management.	Data gathered in 2015 by IOM across all BiH (for more information, see 2015 MPTF report) and database including all collected data shared with the other UN Agencies. UN Women-UNFPA research on socio-economic impediments has been completed and complements IOM database with qualitative data. Guidelines on data management are being developed.	-	

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1.d [UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Capacities and coverage of governmental and civil society capacities, services, infrastructures, and referral mechanisms are enhanced in all 3-targeted locations based on recommendations and best practices deriving from research interventions. Baseline: As determined at the start of activity. Planned Target: Gaps are filled in 3 target locations by 2017.	In the 3 target locations, public health care institutions have improved capacities, internal guiding documents and approaches to address GBV and CRSV thanks to targeted training and localized protocols. Capacity building of the psychosocial support sector is on-going. In 4 additional areas, through small grants, capacities of three CSOs, members of FLA Network have been strengthened for better provision of FLA services. In three locations, schemes for economic empowerment have been set up/initiated. Capacities of four associations of survivors have also been strengthened. These interventions have been informed by recommendations and findings from previously conducted studies.	See JP Overall Outcome indicator	
Output 1.B Indicator 1.2.a [UNFPA]: Compilation of information on CRSV existing practices, standard, stakeholders with harmonized methodology and reliable data. Baseline: Pilot compendium in place. Methodology and software developed. Planned Target: Reliable data collection methodology revised and updated if necessary and compendium regularly updated and maintained.	Compendium updated with new information.	Delay in finalization and launch of the compendium is due to delays in the decision on what institution will assume the ownership and host the compendium on their website as well as on the identification of modalities for diffuse data update. The launch will be by mid-2017.	
Indicator 1.2.b [UNFPA, UN Women]: Research on masculinities, and violence against women in BiH provides a broad view of masculinities across the BiH and informs the advocacy strategy for UN Baseline: No such study is available for BiH/SEE. Planned Target: Study on masculinities and community values regarding violence, CRSV and GBV is available by 2016.	Research on masculinities finalized and currently under final review.	The research underwent international peer-review, due to sensitive nature of the issues it tackles.	

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 2 Indicator [UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Comprehensive care and support services	In the 3 target locations, in the health care sector, capacity building of service providers is concluded (trainings, protocols in place) and	See JP Overall Outcome indicator	Resource packages, ToT and training material, protocols in health care institutions, implementing

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>facilitated in target locations in line with EU and UN standards.</p> <p>Baseline: Support and care are available for CRSV victims in BiH, however currently highly fragmented and not reaching all survivors.</p> <p>Planned Target: Comprehensive care models facilitated in 3 target locations and setting the standards for other locations/actors involved in provision of services to CRSV victims.</p>	<p>CRSV sensitive services are available to survivors. In the justice and employment sectors, capacity building of public services to be more sensitive and responsive to CRSV survivors' needs is on-going, with some delays.</p>		<p>partners' reports, 'Report Delineating an Optimal Referral Model for Comprehensive Support Services to CRSV Survivors in BiH'</p>
<p><u>Output 2.A</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.a [UNFPA, UN Women]: Data on socio economic impediments available contributing to policy development at the local level.</p> <p>Baseline: No data available.</p> <p>Target: Accurate, updated data in 3 target locations maintained and updated on annual basis.</p>	<p>UN Women and UNFPA have established a baseline through the research on socio economic impediments in 2015. The next surveying which will be done in 2017 is for the impact of the economic schemes, where the same beneficiaries from Brcko, Bratunac and Gorazde will fill in questionnaire.</p>	<p>Due to scarcity of funding it was not possible to repeat the study every year. The UN decided rather to focus on assessing the impact of economic empowerment schemes.</p>	<p>UN Women/UNFPA Report 'Social and Economic Rights of Conflict Related Sexual Violence Survivors in BiH, Obstacles and Challenges'; UN Women report 'Mapping of Existing targeted Economic Empowerment Schemes for CRSV Survivors'; Report 'Bratunac Economic scheme– assessment summary'; UN Agencies' websites and social media:</p> <p>Economic empowerment scheme in Bratunac: link to the news</p> <p>Economic empowerment scheme in Gorazde: FB link</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.b [UNDP, UN Women]: Number of users of care and support services in particular of economic empowerment programmes in target locations increased.</p> <p>Baseline: As determined by initial Study on socio economic impediment research.</p> <p>Target: Increase by 5% by 2017.</p>	<p>Target reached. As assessed in 2015, through the Study on Socio-Economic Impediments of CRSV Survivors and a mapping of existing economic empowerment schemes, there were no schemes targeting specifically CRSV survivors in the 3 selected locations. Now 3 schemes have been initiated with a total of 45 CRSV survivors and 45 other vulnerable beneficiaries participating.</p>	-	
<p>Indicator 2.1.c [UNDP, UN Women]: Quality of services (economic empowerment).</p> <p>Baseline: Results of user survey/assessments in 2015.</p> <p>Target: An increase in service satisfaction in 3 target locations visible in results of user survey in 2017.</p>	<p>UN Women full report will be available in end of 2017. Meanwhile, the preliminary assessment of Bratunac scheme has shown a very positive feedback from beneficiaries: "Survivors fully agree on positive effects of the program on their empowerment, attitudes, knowledge and practice, their relations with household members and people surrounding them" (Assessment Summary)</p>	-	
<p>Indicator 2.1.d [UNDP, UN Women]: 3 locations implement targeted schemes for the economic empowerment of CRSV survivors.</p>	<p>Three schemes developed and on-going in three locations.</p>	-	

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Baseline: No baseline is available currently available Target: Roll out of targeted economic schemes for CRSV survivors in at least 2 other locations by 2017.			
<u>Output 2.B</u> Indicator 2.2.a [UNFPA]: Number of medical and mental health service points offering comprehensive care and support to CRSV survivors. Baseline: there is no comprehensive medical and mental health service support offered in targeted locations. Target: all medical and mental health services in 3 locations are equipped and offer comprehensive care and support to CRSV survivors.	3 medical centers (90 service providers) in the 3 target locations have capacities and institutional protocols in place to offer quality care to GBV and CRSV survivors. Work with psychosocial service providers is planned for 2017, pending availability of funding.	-	Resource packages (including minimum standards and guidelines) for RS and FBIH for Health and Psychosocial Support, ToT material for the health sector, Protocols for Banja Luka, Gorazde and Brcko health care institutions, social media.
Indicator 2.2.b [UNFPA]: Number of staff trained in CRSV medical and mental health service provision and for ToT in design of medical protocols for CRSV. Baseline: no training currently on CRSV and their specific needs. Target: 10 professional in each entity trained and lead in drafting of medical guidelines.	In each BiH Entity, a pool of trainers has been formed and trained within the Entities' health ministries. The trainers have lead the development of medical protocols in the 3 target locations. Work with psychosocial service providers is planned for 2017.	-	
Indicator 2.2.c [UNFPA]: Quality of services. Baseline: Results of user survey in 2015. Target: increase in utilization of services and service satisfaction in 3 target locations visible in results of user survey in 2017.	-	Systemic tracking of user satisfaction was considered not feasible at this point.	
Indicator 2.2.d [UNFPA]: Minimum standards, protocols and action plans are used appropriately. Baseline: Minimum standards, protocols and action plans are incomplete. Target: Minimum standards, protocols and action plans are designed in cooperation with professionals and relevant institutions and are used appropriately in 3 target locations.	All tools for the improvement of health care have been finalized in cooperation with relevant ministries and institutions and have been put in use in all 3 locations. In the psycho-social support sector, tools are being developed.	-	
<u>Output 2.C</u>	Discontinued	This indicator has been discontinued because this activity has been conducted by the BiH Court Victim/Witness Support	FLA grantees final reports, draft Resource Package for FLA/Justice Sector, VWS quarterly reports.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Indicator 2.3.a [UNDP]: Models on rehabilitation and psychosocial support for CRSV survivors and witnesses before the courts developed. Baseline: Standardized services and support to survivors of CRSV as determined by Outcome 1 activities. Target: Introduction of standards applying to CRSV services and support in 3 target locations.		Department.	
Indicator 2.3.b [UNDP]: Number of service providers compliant with minimum standards. Baseline: 0. Target: 14.	Minimum standards (resource package) for free legal aid currently under development.	See JP Overall Outcome indicator	
Indicator 2.3.c [UNDP]: Local protocols are developed that stipulate cooperation between governmental and non-government institutions and organizations within the CRSV Support Network. Baseline: Protocols exist but they incomplete and need improvement. Target: 3 locations.	Already reported in 2015 MPTF report (cooperation protocols established between 3 FLA NGOs part of the FLA network and municipalities, welfare centers, other NGOs, etc. in 4 cantons/districts).	-	
Indicator 2.3.d [UNDP]: Number of interventions recorded by witness/victim support services and number of users of care and support services. Baseline: As determined by Outcome 1 activities. Target: Increase by 5% by 2017.	Target achieved and already reported in 2015 (Victim/witness support: 40% increase with co-funding from RoL Project)	-	
<u>Output 2.D</u> Indicator 2.4.a [UNDP]: Capacities developed for targeted stakeholders. Baseline: Available in Transitional Justice Strategy (draft 2012). Target: Capacities developed for approximately fifty relevant decision makers at three distinct levels of governance.	Target achieved and already reported in 2015 (140 first responders trained)	-	Training reports.
Indicator 2.4.b [UNDP]: First responders trained on gender sensitivity, with a particular focus on	Already reported in 2015 (8 trainings held between 2015 and beginning of 2016)	-	

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
CRSV. Baseline: No training. Target: 4 trainings/year.			
<u>Output 2.E</u> Indicator 2.5.a [UNFPA, UN Women]: Number of organisations capacitated to working with CRSV survivors strengthened to enhance and built upon in cluster areas where gaps have been identified, and whose partnerships with the governmental sector is improved. Baseline: As determined by research activities within Outcome 1. Target: At least 3 CSOs in target locations fully capacitated to work with CRSV in partnership with governmental institutions.	Target achieved, with four associations fully capacitated through training (2015), purchase of equipment (2015). and mentoring during the implementation of small grants directed at provision of services to associations' members (2016) [UN Women]. Additional four associations had been capacitated to facilitate CRSV survivors' self-help groups [UNFPA] in 2015.	-	UN Women report 'Mapping of CSOs Associations of Survivors working with Survivors of CRSV in BiH', 4 grantees reports, social media Woolmania, label established by survivors of torture: FB link UNFPA reports

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<u>Outcome 3</u> Indicator [IOM]: Number of key stakeholders strengthened and participating in workshop, roundtables, trainings and working groups on designing of the reparation model for BiH. Baseline: No working groups on CRSV Planned Target: At least 30 key stakeholders participating in 4 working groups (at different levels (CSOs, FBiH, RS, State)).	Target achieved. Over 88 (41 in 2015 and 47 in 2016) representatives of State, Entities, BD and CSOs acquired better knowledge of the concept and implementation of reparations programs. Over 200 participants from different levels of government (State, the Entities of RS and FBiH, BD, Cantons) as well as civil society participated in thematic working groups on improvement of legislation relating to reparations measures.	-	Workshops reports and conclusions, workshops satisfaction surveys.
<u>Output 3.A</u> Indicator 3.1.a [IOM]: Relevant stakeholders' capacities and understanding of linkages between service provision and reparation processes strengthened. Baseline: No training programme developed, and no stakeholders trained in reparations. Target: Initial 2-day training for each of the 4 groups (State, FBiH, RS, CSO pool), and specific trainings incorporated into workshops as required throughout process.	Target achieved. Initial training on the concept of reparations and its linkages with service provision already delivered to 41 participants from all levels of government and CSOs in autumn 2015. Further training of additional 47 participants delivered in 2016, Additional training sessions targeted 15 members of the newly established commissions for the recognition of the status of civilian victim of war (which encompasses CRSV) in the FBiH and BD, some 20 representatives of cantonal	-	Trained stakeholders survey, Training report from Vlasic

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	authorities, as well as 32 representatives of associations from BD.		
Output 3.B Indicator 3.2.a [IOM]: Relevant stakeholders' participation in consultative roundtables and workshops. Baseline: No on-going roundtables. Target: 13 at FBiH-level, 13 at RS/BD level, 8 at State-level, 4 CSO feedback meetings.	Target achieved. 38 round tables and workshops organized with participation of over 200 representatives from governmental and non-governmental sector at all levels and in different sectors: education, health services, financial compensation and employment.	-	Training Reports/Satisfaction Surveys, Consultancy Reports, media. Consultations on education and free legal aid in the FBiH, May 2016: news link
Indicator 3.2.b [IOM]: Designed and developed BiH specific reparation model. Baseline: No reparation model exists in BiH. Target: One BiH specific reparation model designed by 2017.	n/a	No single specific reparations model is viable due to the constitutional set up of the country and to divergent political visions. Output 3C applicable instead.	
Output 3.C Indicator 3.3.a [IOM]: Reparation packages conceptualized at all levels. Baseline: No reparation model or operation strategy exists in BiH. Target: One BiH specific reparations operational strategy designed by 2017.	Improvements in legislation at entity/BD level are being supported: 1. RS new Law on Protection of Victims of Torture in the pre-draft form at the end of 2016. 2. Process of amending the FBiH Law facilitated at the beginning of 2016. 3. New governmental bodies in FBiH and BD for the granting of CRSV status operational by 2017.	As above, no single specific reparations strategy is viable, therefore IOM focused its intervention on improving existing legislation at the entity, cantonal and Brcko District level and on supporting the drafting and implementation of new legislation in RS, where the previous law could not be further amended.	Minutes of meetings and RS working group on the development of the new Law on Protection of Victims of Torture.

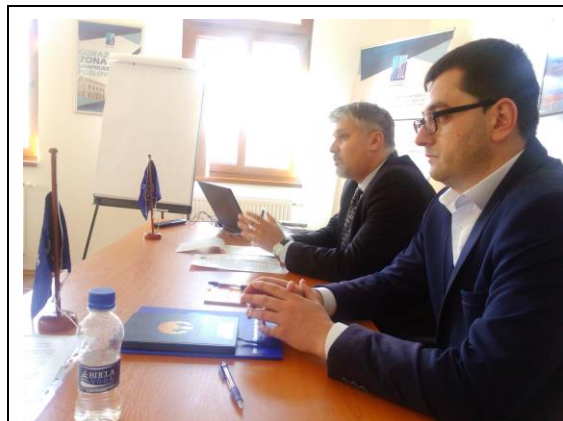
	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 4 Indicator [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Number of public statements and commitments that result from successful advocacy initiatives. Baseline: N/A. Planned Target: 1 per entity and 1 per target location	Gorazde canton, in cooperation with IOM, organized a meeting with associations of survivors from the area and committed to improve the respect of survivors' rights. As a result, an action plan was drafted and changes in secondary legislation have been initiated. In Brcko, thanks to UN Women advocacy, authorities agreed to the formation of a working group to create a district-level program for the implementation of survivors'	-	Gorazde meeting invite and minutes, Memorandum on the implementation of economic rights in Brcko District, UNFPA Report 'Stigma against Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in BiH', social media (link)

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	<p>economic rights. Additionally, upon survivors' associations' request and IOM advocacy, a dialog has been opened between the new Mayor, associations and the new commission for the recognition of the status of civilian victim of war.</p> <p>Advocacy initiatives undertaken by UNFPA resulted in Banja Luka, Gorazde and Brcko medical institutions adopting internal protocols on service provision to survivors of violence.</p>		
<p>Indicator [UNFPA]: Increased in proportion of people who are informed about current position and problems CRSV survivors face</p> <p>Baseline: As determined by activities under Outcome 1. (Meaning N/A).</p> <p>Planned Target: 5% increase</p>	190 service providers acquainted in-depth with stigma impacts onto survivors.	-	
<p><u>Output 4.A</u></p> <p>Indicator 4.1.a [UNFPA, UN Women]: Available data on this phenomenon.</p> <p>Baseline: No data available.</p> <p>Target: Disaggregated data and insights into linkages between gender identities and GBV/CRSV.</p>	Qualitative data has been gathered and its analysis completed.	See Indicator 1.2.b	Draft report on masculinities and GBV in BiH.
<p><u>Output 4.B</u></p> <p>Indicator 4.2.a [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Inter-agency/inter-governmental outreach events of awareness raising/advocacy initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: 0.</p> <p>Target: 3 per year.</p>	<p>8-9 June 2016: in collaboration with UN Women regional office and OHCHR, hosting of the regional launch of the UNSG Guidance Note on Reparations for CRSV (which also gathered public institutions and NGOs from BiH)</p> <p>19 June 2016: Webinar - knowledge exchange with UN Agencies from 7 countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, Nepal, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA) and 6 UN Agencies, Funds, Offices and partner organizations (IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNRCHCO and UN Action)</p> <p>19 June/10 December 2016: On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of</p>	-	Media clipping; Webinar report; draft report on the regional launch of the UNSG Guidance Note; social media (link); Gorazde meeting minutes and invite; FLA grantees final reports; Brcko, Gorazde meeting minutes; Steering Board meeting minutes; methodologies developed for the different studies/researches; communication plan.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	<p>Sexual Violence in Conflict, UNFPA launched an annual award for the most notable contributions in this field in BiH, which was awarded on 10 December, Human Rights Day.</p> <p>In addition, several lectures with students, legal clinics and workshops between FLA NGOs and local authorities have been organized throughout the year.</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.2.b [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Analysis prepared on methodologies and approaches to outreach, data collection.</p> <p>Baseline: Inadequate analysis on methodologies and approaches.</p> <p>Target: Analysis prepared by month 5 of implementation.</p>	<p>Methodology for data collection included as first step in each study/research;</p> <p>Communication plan developed and to be revised in 2017</p>	-	
<p>Indicator 4.2.c [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Number of joint advocacy initiatives that address key challenges faced in the development and implementation of CRSV policies.</p> <p>Baseline: 0.</p> <p>Target: 3 joint initiatives by 2017.</p>	<p>3 initiatives already reported in 2015.</p> <p>2016 update:</p> <p>1 November 2016: 2-day meeting in Gorazde with authorities and associations of survivors.</p> <p>Second half of 2016: UNFPA presentations of the study on stigma in Banja Luka, Sarajevo and Mostar, which were attended by representatives from 68 public institutions (medical centers, centers for social welfare, mental health centers).</p> <p>In addition, UN Women successfully worked together with the RS Gender Center to advocate for the inclusion of economic rights in the new RS Law on Protection of War Torture Victims.</p>	-	
<p>Indicator 4.2.d [IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women]: Number of institutions reached by advocacy.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 4 institutions per target location.</p>	<p>Target reached.</p> <p>Banja Luka: 5 (Center for War Crimes Investigation and Search for Missing Persons of RS, Ministry of Labour, War Veterans and Disabled Persons' Protection of RS, Center for Gender Equality of RS, Ministry of Interior of RS, RS Ministry of Health)</p>	-	

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	<p>Brcko: 8 (Mayor, Mayor's Cabinet, Commission, Department for health and other Services, Health institutions, Employment bureau, Center for Social Welfare, Department for Education, Finance Department and Brcko Assembly representatives)</p> <p>Gorazde: 9 (Prime Minister; Cantonal Ministry of Welfare, Health, IDPs and Refugee; Cantonal Ministry of Education, Cantonal Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Labor; Director of the Cantonal Hospital; Directress of the Mental Health Center; representative from the Welfare Center, Director of the Cantonal free legal aid office, Directress of the cantonal Employment Bureau.)</p> <p>More institutions throughout BiH were reached in the presentation of UNFPA research on stigma and through IOM consultative roundtables.</p>		
<p><u>Output 4.C</u> Indicators 4.3.a [UNFPA, UNDP]: Number of media outlets representatives trained in preventing stigmatization of CRSV survivors. Baseline: 0. Target: At least 3 representatives from each major media outlet throughout the BiH (BiH state level, FBiH, RS and Brcko District) trained in addressing CRSV stigma in media reporting.</p>	Target achieved. 14 representatives of media outlets from FBiH and RS trained.	The activity was completed by UNFPA and UNDP funds for this activity were reprogrammed for other activities.	Training reports, Standards for CRSV media reporting
<p>Indicator 4.3.b [UNFPA]: Number of media outlets reached by advocacy and reporting according developed standards. Baseline: 0. Target: 4 media outlets adopt/endorse standards for CRSV media reporting.</p>	Target achieved in 2015: 7 media outlets have validated the Guidelines for media reporting on cases of conflict related sexual violence.	-	

iii) A Specific Story (Optional)



Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health discussing the action plan for addressing CRSV survivors' needs with cantonal institutions and survivors' associations.

Unemployment in BiH reaches very high peaks, touching 60% in the age group 18-24 years (World Bank, 2014). The issue is even more serious in rural areas and extremely affects young people raised in families in economically fragile situations and/or from vulnerable groups, such as CRSV survivors. In Bosnia-Podrinje Canton the situation is slightly better thanks to forward looking and business friendly policies. However, most of the survivors and their children have difficulties finding a stable job, making a living and setting up a family. This is a common trait in BiH, but considering the trans-generational trauma CRSV survivors' children are subject of, the issue is even

more serious. Thanks to the UN Joint Programme work with cantonal authorities and local associations of survivors, under the leadership of the Cantonal Ministry of Education and Employment Bureau, who has been sensitized on the issue of CRSV and trained on the wider concept of reparations (which

may include forms of compensation/benefits for survivors and their children), Bosnia-Podrinje Canton has developed a work plan to assess and address all issues experienced by the local population of survivors, mostly composed by women. A social card has been developed for each of them, identifying the needs of each person and family unit. In several cases, it had been identified that survivors' children had no jobs or need support in a form of scholarships for continuation of education. The Cantonal government, together with the employment bureau that had already actively collaborated with the UN in the selection of beneficiaries for the economic empowerment scheme in Gorazde, successfully managed to find jobs for almost all unemployed survivors as well as children of survivors. In addition, the Cantonal Government adopted a bylaw by which children of CRSV survivors have been included as a priority category for getting scholarships. The Association of Survivors in Gorazde also received financial support for their work. This has shown a proactive approach of government authorities once they are aware and sensitized to the situation and needs of CRSV survivors. Also, it gives an example of how reparations can not only target the direct victims of the human rights violation, but also their family members, thus having a wider impact. More than 20 years after the end of the war, in fact, many survivors have highlighted that all they want is a better life for their children and assurance that they will not suffer the same trauma they had gone through.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

A mini-review of the Joint Programme is scheduled for early 2017. Additional studies conducted in 2016 include an analysis of all economic empowerment/priority employment programs implemented by public institutions in BiH, at different levels, with identified entry points for CRSV survivors as a sub group. The findings of this analysis will be used to advocate with the governments on different level for the potential inclusion of CRSV survivors in existing programs. The analysis will be finalized and available in 2017.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

UN Women: change of strategy in the employment sector

UN Women's part of the work on referrals has taken a different turn from initially envisaged. Namely, UN Women foresaw the broadening of the scope of referral mechanisms by integrating employment bureaus, which was planned to be done in cooperation with a project developed and implemented by four NGOs. There are two reasons for the change: one was the general direction of the work on referrals, focusing on building capacities vertically in single sectors, and second was the fact that analysis conducted by UN

Women demonstrated that survivors do not enjoy their right to preferential treatment in employment, and thus, working only on integrating employment bureaus horizontally would not have the necessary impact.

IOM: change of strategy when it comes to the 'reparations' model' for BIH

No single specific reparations model is viable due to the constitutional set up of the country and to divergent political visions. However, the process of the harmonization of legislation at the entity, cantonal and Brcko District level has been discussed and initiated, with the goal of providing and securing equal access to rights to all survivors regardless of their place of residence.

UNDP: reprogramming of funds for media training

The activity was completed by UNFPA and the funds for this activity were reprogrammed and used for the implementation of other activities.

V. Resources (Optional)

Additional funding has been provided by the UK Government in October 2016 (USD 428,603). In addition, the RS Gender Center decide to contribute to the implementation of the economic empowerment in RS with about USD 9,829.