

UNITED NATIONS



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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

JOINT UN PROGRAMME:

**SEEKING CARE, SUPPORT AND JUSTICE
FOR SURVIVORS OF CONFLICT RELATED
SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN BIH**

PROJECT DOCUMENT

May 2015



Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

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

UNDAF Outcome 13: By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors.

Joint Programme Outcomes: **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.

Programme Duration:

18 months

Anticipated start/end dates:

1 April 2015 – 31 March 2017

Fund Management Option(s):

Pass-through

Managing or Administrative Agent:

UNDP (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)

Sources of funded budget:

- UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office
- UK Ministry of Defense
- CIDA
- UN Action Fund

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1. Funded Budget:

2. Unfunded budget:

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Acronyms

AWP	:	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	:	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BiH	:	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CoE	:	Council of Europe
CPAP	:	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	:	Civil Society Organisation
CRSV	:	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
EU	:	European Union
FLA	:	Free Legal Aid
GBV	:	Gender based violence
IOM	:	International Organisation for Migration
HR	:	Human Rights
M & E	:	Monitoring & Evaluation
MHRR	:	Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees
MoF	:	Ministry of Finance
MoJ	:	Ministry of Justice
MoH	:	Ministry of Health
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
OSCE	:	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PBF	:	Peace Building Fund
PDA	:	Peace and Development Advisor
RoL	:	Rule of Law
SBA	:	Standard Basic Agreement
SRSR	:	Special Representative of the Secretary General
ToC	:	Theory of Change
UNCT	:	UN Country Team
UNDAF	:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
UN JP	:	United Nations Joint Programme
UN WOMEN	:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VWS	:	Victim/Witness Support

1. Executive Summary

The proposed UNJP intervention is founded on the basic vision that every CRSV survivor should be able to lead peaceful and fulfilling life, free from insecurity and with full access to rights and services. UNJP's approach to addressing this issue is grounded in the understanding that definition of peaceful and fulfilling life is one in which CRSV survivors are free from fear and insecurity, have fair and effective paths to address their grievances and in which they play active central role in reconciliation and economic development. Through coherent advocacy, capacitation of public institutions and CSOs, which lead towards improved services, legislation, policies, mechanisms and practices UNJP aims to directly impact the lives of survivors.

UNJP aims to achieved this impact through the following:

- ✦ Enhancing access to justice and witness protection before, during and after trials through support to free legal aid (FLA) providers and victim/witness support (VWS) centers,
- ✦ Strengthening capacities of FLAs and VWSs to deal with survivors and enhancing referral mechanisms,
- ✦ Improving access to quality health (with focus on sexual, reproductive and mental health) and social protection services,
- ✦ Supporting standardization of service provision and medical referrals,
- ✦ Economically empowering CRSV survivors and their families through targeted economic schemes and through broadening the scope of cross-sectorial referral mechanisms to include employment bureaus and representatives of businesses,
- ✦ Improving CSOs capacities to deliver services and advocate for survivors' rights, and
- ✦ Reducing discrimination and stigma of CRSV survivors through advocacy campaign.

Building on the results of individual UN agency programmes and inception phase results, and through consultation with local/national partners, the proposed project will establish a model for a functioning CRSV Support network in 3 locations in BiH. In other locations individual elements of the CRSV Support network will continue to be strengthened and enhanced, to ensure sustainability while at the same time providing an opportunity to roll out and replicate the CRSV support network elsewhere in BiH and reparation model in other countries in the future. Programme interventions will enhance the capacity and accessibility of the judiciary, police authorities as first responders, witness support structures, legal aid and psycho-social services, and will directly facilitate survivor empowerment to ensure that primary beneficiaries can seek and receive assistance required for their current and future well-being.

The project will also facilitate an inclusive process leading to the development of a reparations package to provide recognition and redress to survivors, benefitting from the baseline assessment carried out in the first phase of the project. This will be achieved through trainings for relevant stakeholders on reparations packages and models, and a working group to develop an appropriate approach to reparations.

Overall, the UN JP will identify and address the causes of fragmented CRSV care, support and access to justice, and reach out to isolated survivors and establish sustainable, long-term solutions. Relevant cross cutting issues, namely civil society, gender equality, social inclusion of vulnerable groups, and protection of personal data will be taken into account in all activities. Moreover, all of the project outcomes are designed to be gender transformative and benefit both female and male survivors of CRSV, and directly support a comprehensive justice and survivor-centered approach for improving

the status and position of all survivors (by facilitating criminal and social justice through the expansion of equal access to reparations, rehabilitation and justice, and through efforts to combat the stigmatization of survivors of sexual violence).

This programme will be jointly implemented by the UN agencies IOM, UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, whose expertise, experience and mandates in the field of support to conflict related sexual violence survivors, access to justice and reparations will ensure a successful implementation and results for the beneficiaries. The UN will partner, *inter alia*, with the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH and the Governments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska as its main interlocutors. The UNCT will serve as a neutral technical co-ordination body through a Steering Board and a Project Coordinator. The project will also aim to establish strong technical co-operation and direct participation of relevant institutions at all levels. Other partners will include (non-exhaustive list): Line Ministries at the state and entity level, Gender Agencies, Centres for Torture Victims, CSOs, Victims' Associations, Courts, Prosecutors' Offices, the Police, Legal Aid Providers, Health and Social Care Centres, etc.

2. Situation Analysis

Between 1992 and 1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina was the site of a large-scale conflict, characterized by grave violations of human rights, including mass killings, rape, and forced displacement. The conflict resulted in an estimated 100,000 deaths including approximately 8,000 individuals still listed as missing¹, around 2 million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and rape and other forms of sexual violence being deployed widely and systematically as a weapon of war².

Historically, rape in war and CRSV were tacitly accepted as inevitable consequences of war. In this context, rape was regarded as a spoil of war, and in some cases as an effective way to begin the subjugation of defeated peoples. It was not until 1992, in the face of widespread rapes of women in the former Yugoslavia, that the issue came to the attention of the UN Security Council. Subsequently, the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY, 1993) included rape as a crime against humanity, alongside other crimes such as torture and extermination, when committed in armed conflict and directed against a civilian population. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR, 1994) also declared rape to be a war crime and a crime against humanity. Through investigations conducted *inter alia* by the United Nations, ICTY and ICTR established that CRSV constituted a war crime and a strategic tool of war perpetrated with the specific intent of destroying social and cultural bonds of families and entire communities. This was supported by irrefutable evidence provided by the UN Special Rapporteur, Tadeusz Mazowiecki³ and the UN

¹ ICMP Factsheet: BiH, Missing Persons from the Armed Conflicts of the 1990s: a Stocktaking (<http://www.icmp.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/icmp-dg-945-1-doc-factsheet-bih-missing-persons-from-the-armed-conflicts-of-the-1990s-a-stocktaking.pdf>)

²Historically, rape in war and CRSV were tacitly accepted as inevitable consequences of war. In this context, rape was regarded as a spoil of war, and in some cases as an effective way to begin the subjugation of defeated peoples. It was not until 1992 that world opinion, through investigations conducted *inter alia* by the United Nations, established that CRSV constituted war crime, and a strategic tool of war perpetrated with the specific intent of destroying social and cultural bonds of families and entire communities. (UN Security Council Resolution 798 of 18 December 1992)

³ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 Aug.1992 – Third Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia

Commission of Experts⁴ who determined that the widespread and systematic nature of sexual violence perpetrated in BiH served a strategic military purpose, *i.e.*, to forcefully displace [ethnic] populations⁵. The UN Security Council has repeatedly confirmed its commitment to combat conflict related sexual violence.⁶ In its Interim Report, the Commission listed systematic sexual assault as one of the priority areas in its on-going investigations, and subsequently collected information and evidence regarding approximately 1,100 cases of sexual violence. Furthermore, the United Nations founded the International Criminal Tribunal that became the first court to prosecute cases of sexual violence as war crimes under customary and international humanitarian law, as well as the first to establish rape as a crime against humanity.

Since the end of conflict in 1995, BiH has made significant progress towards sustainable peace and democracy and the rule of law continues to play an important role in supporting the peace process, from constitutional reforms to ensuring accountability and equal access to justice. Despite continuous efforts, many victims of conflict, in particular survivors of conflict related sexual violence, still await justice, as deficits in judicial⁷, health and social welfare systems⁸, and a lack political will to combat impunity and provide reparation have severely impaired survivors' confidence in the country's institutions⁹. There is also an evident gap in the legal framework, which may result in impunity for crimes of sexual violence committed during the conflict: for example, the definition of war crimes of sexual violence in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Criminal Code (articles 172 and 173) is inconsistent with international standards and the jurisprudence of international courts, as the use or threat of force are considered the only means available to establish that sexual acts were not consensual¹⁰.

Almost 20 years since the end of the conflict, a national reparation strategy, which would ideally entail survivors of rape and other forms of sexual violence receiving restitution, rehabilitation, satisfaction, restoration of dignity and reputation, guarantees of non-repetition and prompt, fair and adequate compensation, remain absent. Survivors are often only eligible for a disability pension, which is a form of social welfare rather than reparation. Only the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina recognizes survivors of rape or other sexual violence as civilian victims of war, while Republika Srpska still only recognizes as victims those who are able to prove 60 per cent physical disability and the inability to

⁴ Final Report of the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) United Nations Security Council /1994/674 - 27 May 1994

⁵According to Mazowiecki, the aim was to "humiliate, shame, degrade and terrify an entire ethnic group leading to ethnic cleansing". (UN Security Council Resolution 798 of 18 December 1992)

⁶ UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1612, 1674, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122

⁷The number of cases of wartime crimes including sexual violence prosecuted so far by the authorities is extremely low. Local courts still face serious obstacles in prosecuting war crimes. There is a lack of investigation of those responsible and often those accused are free or have managed to escape. Notorious instances of flight have been registered, also among those already convicted or detained. According to the information of the prosecutors and courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as of June 2011, a total 174 cases of conflict- related sexual violence were being processed, and there had been 12 convictions by national courts and 18 prosecutions by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. (General Assembly Security Council, Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the Secretary- General, January 2012)

⁸Prevailing negative attitudes and poor quality of care provided by service providers (in particular, those that are the first point of contact – health services and police authorities).

⁹Despite the fact that the ICTY has built a working relationship with BiH police authorities and prosecutors to support the national capacity to process war crimes, and as part of the ICTY Completion Strategy transferred intermediate and lower-ranking cases to the domestic courts, most CRSV cases remain largely unaddressed – both judicially and politically.

¹⁰General Assembly Security Council, Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the Secretary- General, January 2012

work; however, in Republika Srpska the process of registration has been closed since 2006. This inconsistency not only results in unequal access to social assistance, but leads to survivors losing their rights if they move from one entity to the other, discouraging their return to their pre-conflict homes¹¹.

In addition, most survivors of CRSV in BiH maintain their silence, seeking neither services nor justice either through fear of stigmatization and judgment that they may face (from service providers, community members and their families and friends); prevailing negative attitudes and poor quality of care provided by service providers (in particular, those that are the first point of contact – health services and police authorities); fear of re-traumatization; limited knowledge of legal rights, resources and available services, or simply owing to their inability to access services due to lack of transportation, time or money. Furthermore, the societal consequences of war rape have had an equally negative impact on post-conflict reconciliation, including effects on immediate family members who may also suffer stigmatisation. Institutionalised assistance, in the form of employment, health or social service support is not currently sensitised to the needs of CRSV survivors and such services are virtually non-existent unless provided by CSOs, who are attempting to address the problem depending largely on ever-decreasing donor funding and who have no comprehensive nationwide capacity¹². Thus, the essential needs of this population including improvement of their living standards, provision of education for their children and themselves, and employment - in other words, survivors' rehabilitation and re-socialisation - remain largely unaddressed, thereby hindering their inclusion in society.

Combating impunity for war crimes and facing events from the recent past is recognized as one of the basic preconditions for reconciliation and progress in BiH, essential for the development of BiH into a democratic and stable country, as well as for the European integration process. The EU enlargement policy incorporates lessons learnt from the previous waves of enlargement – specifically the accession of other former Yugoslav states - and introduces the rule of law as a benchmark condition for EU integration, in addition to the principles established in the *Copenhagen Criteria*¹³. In BiH, an effective strategy requires the establishment of full accountability and removal of the perception of rewards for violence on the part of political parties, and ethnic and religious groups. This is of particular importance to CRSV survivors, who are often excluded from discussions related

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Additionally, while there is disproportionate reporting of the number of conflict related sexual violence cases against women and girls during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, CRSV against males in BiH continues to be largely unaddressed. According to the Research and Documentation Centre in Sarajevo, more than 400 prison camps existed during the war in BiH with sexual violence being reported having occurred in the vast majority. Despite the fact that hundreds of men are believed to be victims of wartime rapes and sexual abuse, only two non-governmental organizations in Bosnia with limited resources provide them with psychological help. Also, law has not properly regulated their status. According to the available data found in the "Guide for provision of assistance for raped and sexually abused persons from the period of 1992 until 1995", rape and other forms of sexual violence was widespread. A UNFPA report states that "Of 6,000 concentration camp victims in the Sarajevo Canton, 5,000 were men and 80 per cent of them had reportedly been raped." (Zeljka Mudrovic, 2001, "Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Post-Conflicts Regions: The Bosnia and Herzegovina Case" in *The Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Girls: A Consultative Meeting on Mainstreaming Gender in Areas of Conflict and Reconstruction*, UNFPA, pp. 60-76 (s. p. 64) - <http://goo.gl/ua2HdV>). . In the context of BiH, the ICTY cases that dealt with male directed sexual violence are as follows: Brdanin Case, IT-99-36; Todorovic Case, IT-95-9/1; and Tadic Case, IT-94-1. The case of Duško Tadić was "the first international war crime trial involving charges of sexual violence" (<http://www.icty.org/sid/10314>).

¹³For example, the accession of Croatia required, as a key component and condition, that the legacy of war crimes, including CRSV, be addressed in an effective and transparent manner, to instill confidence in decision makers that survivors and their plight will be addressed as a part of the judicial reform and EU accession process.

to dealing with the past. The combating of impunity also forms an essential component of improving the contemporaneous treatment of CRSV; by eliminating a culture of impunity, CRSV cases will be treated in a more impartial and effective manner.

3. Proposed Joint Programme

This joint UN Project proposal is a response to the reports and efforts of Mme Zainab Hawa Bangura, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on Violence in Conflict and the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women¹⁴. These highlighted the lack of widespread societal recognition of the harms suffered by women during the war, stigma and attitudes of society towards victims of sexual violence, and the denial of their existence. Recommendations included reparations¹⁵ and emphasised the need for services, such as free legal advice to help survivors navigate the complex legal framework in the entities and apply for welfare or economic empowerment benefits, and access to affordable and appropriate health care services, including psychological, sexual and reproductive health services.¹⁶

This joint project therefore aims to identify and address gaps in existing care, support, and justice systems, and create an effective, comprehensive and standardised approach to dealing with survivors of CRSV. Furthermore the project aims to gain an important insight into understanding not only the drivers of high rates of sexual violence in conflict situations, but also how sexual violence impedes the full restoration of peace in post-conflict societies. The project represents the combined efforts of IOM, UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, and demonstrates the resolve of the entire UNCT to tackle this issue in a coordinated and systematic manner.

Covering cluster areas identified in the BiH Programme, the UN JP in its first phase carried out a thorough technical assessment, including the mapping of the CRSV CSOs, to identify gaps in capacities and existing support mechanisms, which will be addressed in the current project under Outcomes 2 and 3 in view of future work on drafting a BiH-specific reparations model. During the project, special focus will be given to identification of professionals and specialists in justice, health and employment sectors to facilitate the creation of an expert hub on CRSV, leading to the establishment of improved professional guidelines and strengthened network of services provided by national stakeholders to CRSV survivors.

Building on the results of individual UN agency programmes and inception phase results, and through consultation with local/national partners, the proposed project will establish a model for a functioning CRSV Support network in 3 locations in BiH. In two additional participating locations individual elements of the CRSV Support network will continue to be strengthened and enhanced, to ensure sustainability while at the same time providing an opportunity to roll out and replicate the CRSV support network elsewhere in BiH and reparation model in other countries in the future.

¹⁴In her response, the SRSG, recognised the critical need to provide assistance and services to survivors of conflict related sexual violence, declaring BiH one of the UN's focal countries, placing it squarely in the world's spotlight, and highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach to tackling CRSV. In addressing these needs, the SRSG offered the technical support of the Team of Experts, as well as the support of her Office.

¹⁵http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2015_203.pdf

¹⁶http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session23/A-HRC-23-49-Add3_en.pdf

The project builds on the existing gender based violence (GBV) and CRSV institutional and civil society structures as well as on other relevant UN initiatives. Programme interventions will enhance the capacity and accessibility of the judiciary, police authorities as first responders, witness support structures, legal aid and psycho-social services, and will directly facilitate survivor empowerment to ensure that primary beneficiaries can seek and receive assistance required for their current and future well-being. Strategized advocacy and outreach are key tools for de-stigmatisation, the distribution of information, and facilitation of an overall shift in attitudes regarding CRSV. Advocacy and working with media professionals and academic communities throughout BiH will also raise awareness of both female and male survivors of CRSV, and will be complemented by support to CSOs and self-help groups. Particular attention will be given to ensure that male survivors are also adequately targeted in all interventions.

The UN will partner *inter alia* with the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH and the Governments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and Brcko District as its main interlocutors. It will also be essential to have the technical co-operation and direct participation of local level institutions. The UNCT will serve as a neutral technical co-ordination body through a Steering Board and a Project Manager. Other partners also include relevant actors such as line ministries at the state, entity level and cantonal level, Gender Equality Mechanisms, Centres for Torture Victims, CSOs, Victims' Associations, Courts, Prosecutors' Offices, Police authorities, Legal Aid Providers, Health and Social Welfare Centres, employment bureaus, etc.

The project relies on multilateral support, including technical support from the Team of Experts and the Office of the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN agencies and organizations' global expertise and resources from bilateral donors. Certain activities have already been allocated funding and are on-going and have been merged for better co-ordination and linkages with the overall outcomes.

4. Joint Programme Strategy

Lessons learnt

The Programme for the Victims of Wartime Rape, Sexual Abuse and Torture in BiH was produced in 2012 by Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR), with technical support provided by UNFPA which contained four (4) key elements - 1) ensuring legal and psychological support to victims that are now witnesses in war crime cases; 2) strengthening the capacities of service providers; 3) sensitising the general public; and 4) building a partnership between the governmental and non-governmental sectors¹⁷. Based on the lessons learned during the drafting of the BiH Programme, and taking into consideration the work undertaken to date by different stakeholders both at the grass roots and policy levels, the UN JP proposal recognises the need to intensify the UN's joint work on strengthening the capacity of governmental institutions and civil society actors. This is necessary to enhance local level initiatives and service provision, using a strong technical baseline and standardized evidence gathering methods for the design of new policies and legislation responsive to the needs of CRSV victims whilst continuing to assess the results through feedback from the survivors. While taking into account all the objectives of the BiH Programme and encouraging its adoption by the BiH authorities, the UN Joint Project focuses on addressing the technical issues provided in the BiH Programme, with a view to their practical implementation, building on existing co-ordination groups,

¹⁷Fourth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict

strategies and capacity building programmes (especially those implemented by the UN) and with an immediate proposed start date.

In terms of good practice with regard to CRSV service provision, aside from linking the joint project activities with on-going UNFPA efforts to strengthen and broaden the scope of cross-sectorial referral mechanisms for GBV victims, UNJP activities will build on the previous support of UN Women to civil society organisations¹⁸, in establishing a model for initiatives to provide aid and care to CRSV survivors before, during and after court proceedings related to the criminal acts perpetrated against them through broadening previous work to include a focus on economic empowerment of these women. Furthermore, by focusing on economic empowerment and working closer with national partners to formalize an economic support model, UNJP is safeguarding the sustainability of the results of this project. The UNJP will also ensure strong linkages to the results achieved to date within the UNDP's Justice and Security Sector work as well as the global and regional work of IOM on reparation processes.

Proposed Strategies

The proposed intervention's theory of Change (figure 1.) defines those building blocks required to realise the long-term goal of this joint project. It provides an overview of these building blocks (interchangeably referred to as outcomes, results, accomplishments, or preconditions in the sections below) and graphic representation of the pathway of change.

Project intervention is founded on the basic assumption that systematically collected and carefully analysed data will inform, enhance and support capacitation of relevant public institutions and non institutional partners, which will in turn lead towards strengthening and heightening of coordination between individual sectors as well as within the service-providing sectors themselves. It is important to note that the project's main focus is on strengthening the institutional capacities (whilst still at certain levels focusing also on strengthening of specific CSOs' capacities) in delivering on the commitments they have already made by being a signatory to various international resolutions on protecting civilians, and ensuring justice.

The process of strengthening individual elements of the CRSV support network will assist in informing the process of defining a BiH-specific model of reparation for these victims, resulting in creation of the legal framework/s that will enable and support the functionality of strong CRSV Support Networks throughout BiH and in turn ensure improved quality of life for these survivors and their families. The project will therefore facilitate an inclusive process leading to the development of a reparations package that will provide recognition and redress to survivors¹⁹, benefiting from IOM expertise, and the assessments carried out in the previous phase as well as within this phase of the UN joint project implementation.

¹⁸ In particular with Medica Zenica, this 2011-2013 partnership enabled government and civil society representatives to: (i) establish and institutionalize four networks (three cantonal networks and one network in the region of Banja Luka) of support for survivors and witnesses in war crimes cases based on collaboratively developed Protocols on Mutual Cooperation of Institutions and Organizations on the Provision of Support to Victims/Witnesses in War Crime Cases, Sexual Violence and Other Criminal Cases; (ii) establish civil society led self-help groups that provide psychosocial support to CRSV survivors as based on the user-friendly Manual for Working with Survivors of War Trauma and (iii) develop monitoring and evaluation instruments to assess the level of survivor and witness satisfaction with services provided.

¹⁹This will be achieved through trainings for relevant stakeholders on reparations packages and models, and a working group to develop an appropriate approach to reparations.

A joint advocacy plan will direct UN agencies efforts in addressing and combating stigma, and the project’s work with media, universities and the general public will be informed by research on stigma amongst professionals and within the wider public, by research on masculinities and the masculinity roles in violence patterns.

The project will employ the following strategies:

- ✦ Enhancing access to justice and witness protection before, during and after trials through support to free legal aid (FLA) providers and victim/witness support (VWS) centres, strengthening their capacities to deal with survivors and enhancing support mechanisms;
- ✦ Support the development of legal, institutional and technical framework for reparations by engaging relevant stakeholders, building their capacity and facilitate meetings to arrive at a reparation model for CRSV survivors in BiH.
- ✦ Improving access to quality health care²⁰ and social protection services through standardization of service provision, medical transferrals and development of professional guidelines;
- ✦ Economically empowering CRSV survivors and their families through targeted economic schemes and broadening the scope of the CRSV support network to include employment bureaus and private sector service support mechanism;
- ✦ Increasing CSOs’ capacities to deliver targeted services and advocate for survivors’ rights;
- ✦ Lessening discrimination and stigma against CRSV survivors through advocacy work.

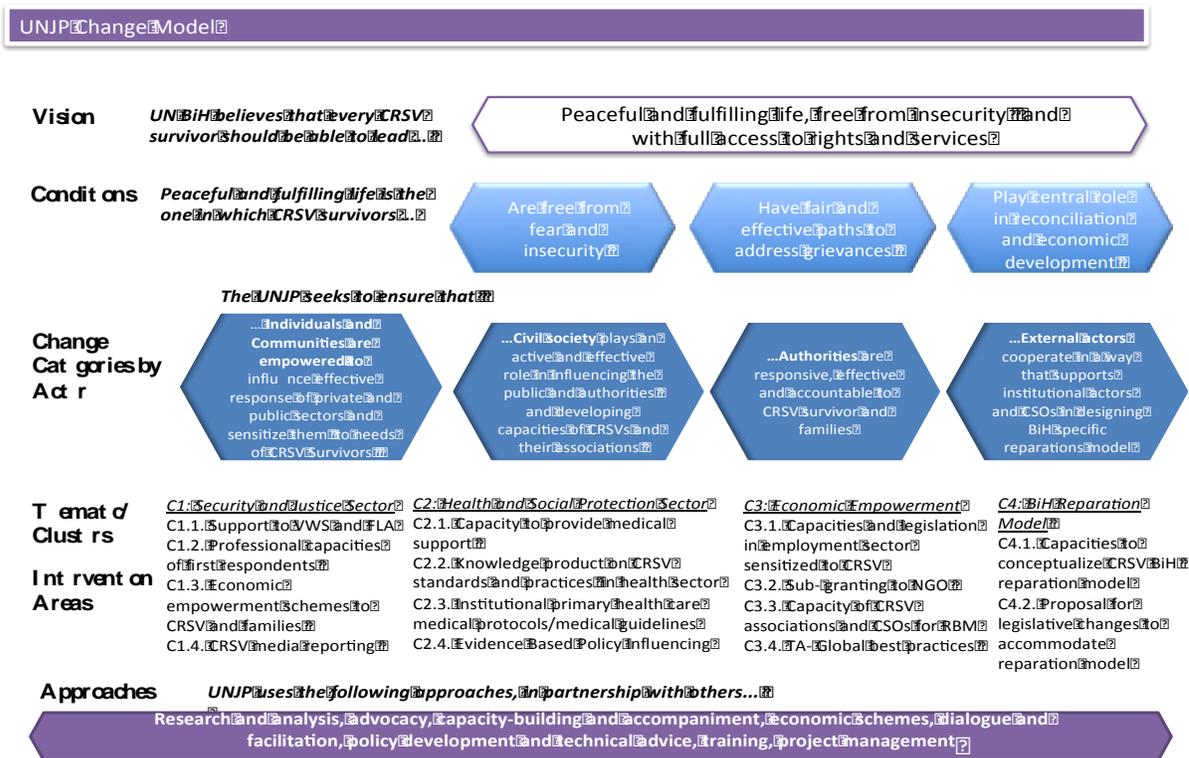


Figure 1: Pathways of Change for Joint UN Programme: Seeking care, support and justice for survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in BiH.

5. Results Framework

²⁰With a focus on sexual, reproductive and mental health.

The overall outcome of the UNJP is to improve the lives of CRSV survivors and their families through facilitating access to an evidence-based comprehensive support mechanism/network. The UNJP will aim to provide focused support (to government and relevant governmental and non governmental institutions) through strengthened legal, health and social support to CRSV survivors in line with UN and European standards. In turn, this work will inform conceptualization of the BiH specific reparation model.

This project aims to identify and address gaps in existing care, support, and justice systems, and create an effective, comprehensive, and standardised approach for addressing the needs of survivors of CRSV grounded within the BiH specific reparation process. Trainings, policy papers and specific model/s will also be developed to reach the outputs. The project outcomes are gender transformative and benefit both female and male survivors of CRSV, and directly support a comprehensive justice and survivor-centred approach for improving the status and position of all survivors by facilitating criminal and social justice through the expansion of equal access to reparations, rehabilitation and justice, and through efforts to combat the stigmatisation of survivors of sexual violence.

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

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target (Including date)</i>	<i>Source of information & who will collect</i>
3 locations with fully functioning CRSV Support Network (adapted and tested model of full and comprehensive support network provision to CRSV survivors).	a)12 locations where GBV support network model is developed b)5 locations where Medical Referral Mechanisms are developed.	3 locations with comprehensive CRSV support network, by the end of 18 months.	Signed Protocols of Cooperation; Main IP; Entity/Cantonal/Local level institutions' commitments; Reports from CRSV Working Group/s.

Specific project outcomes are as follows:

- Outcome 1.** Evidence-based targeted research 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.

UNDAF 2015-2019 Outcomes:			
Outcome 1: By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved; Outcome 13: By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors.			
Overall JP Outcome: Access to justice, care, empowerment and reparations for the survivors of CRSV, and their families, enhanced in line with UN and European standards.			
<i>JP Outputs</i>	<i>Participating UN/Associate Organization Specific Outputs</i>	<i>Participating UN/Associate Organizations</i>	<i>Indicative activities for each output</i>
<p>Outcome 1. Evidence-based targeted research interventions facilitate design of CRSV relevant policies and provision of CRSV sensitive practice and service delivery.</p>	<p>Output 1.A 3 studies are carried out as a part of an assessment of legislation and capacities of local institutions and CSOs to provide comprehensive support to CRSV survivors (social, health, employment, judiciary).</p> <p>Output 1.B An updated compendium of data on actors, available services, and applied standards and practices.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women</p>	<p>Activity 1.A.1 (UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women): Targeted assessments in selected locations.</p> <p>Activity 1.A.1.a (UN WOMEN): Analysis and assessment of employment bureau's mandate/responsibilities, legislation, capacities and willingness in prioritizing CRSV survivors within existing/new employment measures.</p> <p>Activity 1.A.1.b (UNFPA): Assessment of Health Centres, Social Welfare Centres, and NGO capacities to provide medical and social support to CRSV victims.</p> <p>Activity 1.A.1.c (UNDP): Assessment of Judiciary/Legislation (including Cantonal Courts and District Courts) to identify gaps in selected municipalities.</p> <p>Activity 1.B.1 (UNFPA): Collection of data for an updated compendium on available service, standards, and practices identified within the course of the project.</p> <p>Activity 1.B.2 (IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UN WOMEN) Presentations of the CRSV comprehensive assessments.</p>
<p>Outcome 2. Comprehensive care and support services (in accordance with UN and European standards) are more effective, responsive and accessible.</p>	<p>Output 2.A 3 locations with strengthened and broadened scope of cross-sectorial referral mechanisms with inclusion of employment bureau as service provider and economic empowerment schemes for CRSV survivors.</p> <p>Output 2.B 3 locations with strengthened health sector response to</p>	<p>UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN,</p>	<p>Activity 2.A.1 (UN Women, UNDP): Non-governmental actors benefit from grant schemes with aim to mainstream economic empowerment in the cross-sectorial CRSV Network Support.</p> <p>Activity 2.A.1.a (UN WOMEN): Based on the recommendations of the socio-economic impediments research, develop a small-targeted intervention.</p> <p>Activity 2.A.1.b (UN WOMEN): Organize targeted schemes for the economic empowerment of CRSV survivors including scholarships for children of CRSV survivors.</p> <p>Activity 2.A.1.c (UN WOMEN): Sub-granting of CSOs, development of business plans, and advocacy with employment bureau.</p> <p>Activity 2.A.1.d (UNDP): Support to development of cooperative enterprises for CRSV victims and their families, integrated as part of on-going Economic development work²¹.</p>

²¹ Depending on the environment and market needs cooperative enterprises will be built around different types of association/business - providing a platform for the economic empowerment of CRSV victims

	<p>GBV/CRSV (with focus on establishing a special system of health care for this category of survivors).</p> <p>Output 2.C 3 locations with increased awareness of CRSV and strengthened capacities of CSOs, witness support services (VWS) and legal aid (FLA) providers (including the institutionalization of practice, services and referral mechanisms linking witnesses with protection services, psycho-social support before, during and after trials).</p> <p>Output 2.D 3 locations with improved professional capacities and CRSV-awareness of first responders (police/investigators), judges, prosecutors, media and CSOs.</p>		<p>Activity 2.B.1(UNFPA) Support and technical assistance in strengthening health sector response to CRSV through:</p> <p>Activity 2.B.1.a Promotion of and training on resource packs for health system response to GBV/CRSV.</p> <p>Activity 2.B.1.b Training of health professionals on developing medical guidelines and protocols for GBV/CRSV.</p> <p>Activity 2.B.1.c Technical support in developing medical guidelines for GBV/CRSV, within the referral mechanisms for health sector.</p> <p>Activity 2.B.1.d Technical support in developing institutional primary health care medical protocols in selected three locations, based on the medical guidelines.</p> <p>Activity 2.B.1.e Identification of research possibilities for development of action plans in project sites.</p> <p>Activity 2. B.1.f Support in initiation and integration of RH/GBV training modules into educational programs for health service providers.</p> <p>Activity 2.B.1.g Develop health providers' capacities for ToT on Manual for response to GBV/CRSV based on all prior deliverables.</p> <p>Activity 2.C.1 (UNDP): Strengthening of free legal aid and victims/witness support services (FLA, VWS) through²²:</p> <p>Activity 2.C.1.a Capacity building</p> <p>Activity 2.C.1.b Extending outreach activities</p> <p>Activity 2.C.1.c Enhancing service provision</p> <p>Activity 2.C.1.d Working directly with CRSV victims and CRSV associations.</p> <p>Activity 2.C.2 (UN Women) Support to CSOs in ensuring the rights and dignified treatment of survivors in court cases are safeguarded through provision of appropriate services.</p> <p>Activity 2.C.2.a Defining criteria for selection of CSOs to which funds will be assigned ²³.</p> <p>Activity 2.D.1 (UNDP/UN WOMEN): Support integration of CRSV issues in regular training</p>
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²² In support, UNDP will in particular be focused on the period during the trials; complementing UN WOMEN's focus on the services and support provided after the trial (services will be provided through the networks and UN Women will assess the treatment of survivors testifying before, during and after trial). This will include ensuring that FLA, VWS Networks and service providers - together with justice sector institutions are actively part of referral mechanisms and institutional protocols at the local level. This will be coordinated with UN WOMEN and UNFPA.

²³The selection criteria will include, where possible, the number of members, existence of organization with public interest established by official institutions, previous activities or similar criteria.

	<p>Output 2.E CRSV relevant CSOs with strengthened organizational and technical capacities support CRSV survivors throughout BiH.</p>		<p>programmes for police/investigators, judges, prosecutors²⁴ and CSOs²⁵: Activity 2.D.1.a Design of training guidelines. Activity 2.D.1.b Creation of training booklets. Activity 2.D.1.c Signing of MOU/s with Ombudsmen, Directorate for Coordination of Police, HJPC, and relevant Media channels.</p> <p>Activity 2.D.2 (UNDP): Support to linking procedural and non-procedural mechanisms to strengthen the adjudication of CRSV with an increased transfer of cases from the BiH State Court to Entity, Canton and District levels.</p> <p>Activity 2. D.3 (UNDP): Strengthen the capacity of legal aid providers to address the specific needs of survivors of CRSV, including the institutionalization of practice and services.</p> <p>Activity 2.E.1 (UN WOMEN): Strengthening of CSO and victim’s associations organizational capacities through provision of: Activity 2.E.1.a Training in PCM, ITC and financial management. Activity 2.E.1.b Small grants. Activity 2.E.1.c Purchase of equipment.</p> <p>Activity 2.E.2 (UNFPA): Strengthening of CSO professional capacities: Activity 2.E.2.a Development and testing of the guidelines for self-groups/ psychosocial support to CRSV survivors.</p>
<p>Outcome 3. Equal access to reparations is advanced at all levels.</p>	<p>Output 3.A Trainings delivered on linkages between service provision, reparations efforts and justice for survivors of sexual violence for relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 3.B 38 consultative roundtables and workshop facilitating and supporting design of BiH specific repairation process/model.</p>	<p>IOM</p>	<p>Activity 3.A.1 (IOM): Development and delivery of training programmes for each group of relevant stakeholders on reparations and service delivery for survivors of CRSV, based on relevant prior IOM research and IOM comparative experiences.²⁶</p> <p>Activity 3.B.1 (IOM): Facilitate series of consultative roundtables and workshops on policy, legal, technical and social aspects of reparations packages tailored for survivors of CRSV²⁷ to conceptualize feasible solutions toward establishment and implementation of comprehensive reparations schemes.</p> <p>Activity 3.B.2 (IOM) Facilitate feedback between civil society representatives and a wider pool of CSOs on a regular basis and</p>

²⁴This activity includes close cooperation with centers for education of judges and prosecutors and focuses on the introduction of an interactive approach to training of professionals working with CRSV. Proposed training activities are based on recommendations from the workshops with representatives from the Prosecutor`s office at all levels, police authorities and media representatives organized during the initial phase of the project. UNDP will deploy the necessary tools (workshops, exchange of best practices among national and international practitioners, producing publications/guidebooks, town hall meetings in the local communities) to assist all parties involved in the process to professionally provide support, and deliver services to CRSV victims.

²⁵UN WOMEN will coordinate and facilitate the presence of CSOs in these trainings.

²⁶Training sessions will be conducted for all relevant stakeholders to build their knowledge and skills prior to the conceptualization and development of a status recognition procedure and reparations model for survivors of CRS, as required as the process progresses.

²⁷Participants will include institutions, political decision making levels and civil society.

	<p>Output 3.C Reparation package conceptualised at all levels.</p>		<p>ensure stakeholder participation at each level in formation of an overall working group.</p> <p>Activity 3.B.3 (IOM) Facilitate a single reparations model design by the working group through:</p> <p>Activity 3.B.3.a Continuous discourse with all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 3.B.3.b Assisting inputs and feedback from civil society through regular meetings between the CSO representatives and the CSO pool.</p> <p>Activity 3.B.3.c Organizing workshops with relevant stakeholders to discuss legislation, institutional set-up of the body responsible for reparations, and its operational functioning.</p> <p>Activity 3.B.3.d (IOM) Design of the reparation package with working groups, national partners, development and UN agencies.</p> <p>Activity 3.B.4 (UN Women) Contribute global UN Women expertise with a specific focus on the transformative character of reparations for CRSV survivors.</p> <p>Activity 3.C.1 (IOM): Based on the model agreed upon by the Working Group, consultation with various relevant stakeholders, and IOM experience of implementing reparations models elsewhere, develop reparation packages at all levels.</p>
<p>Outcome 4. Outreach and advocacy programmes to combat stigmatization and ensure equality of citizens are developed in co-operation with all relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Output 4.A Finalized study on masculinities and violence against women (VAW) in BiH, CRSV and GBV informs the advocacy strategy for CRSV.</p> <p>Output 4.B Established inter-agency/ inter-governmental co-ordination and resource mobilization (in line with UN corporate and mandate-related issues).</p>	<p>UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNDP</p>	<p>Activity 4.A.1 (UNFPA/UN WOMEN): Implementation of the phase II - quantitative research and phase III - qualitative research, of the research study on Masculinities and VAW in BiH Masculinities and Gender Based Violence against women in BiH.</p> <p>Activity 4.A.2 (UNJP): Develop advocacy for better care and services for CRSV victims based on the results of the research conducted in the initial phase of the project (most notably stigma research, the study on socio-economic impediments and the IOM research on services availabilities and capacities)²⁸.</p> <p>Activity 4.B.1 (UNCT): Facilitating coordination platform (Donors, Government and International organizations, including NGOs and other relevant parties) to synergize and complement joint work on CRSV:</p> <p>Activity 4.B.1.a Advocacy plan develop.</p> <p>Activity 4.B.1.b Implementation of joint advocacy interventions with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 4.B.2. (UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women): Address stigma and trans generational transfer of stigma through:</p> <p>Activity 4.B.2.a (UN WOMEN): Facilitation of workshops with university professors, lectures for students (publishing and purchasing of CRSV-related material).</p>

²⁸UNFPA will focus on those activities that will result in improving health of CRSV survivors.

	<p>Output 4.C Developed standards for CRSV media reporting, including reporting on court cases, and establish targeted capacity development training of media representatives to address the stigmatization of CRSV survivors, including exchange of good practices.</p>		<p>Activity 4.B.2.b (UNDP)²⁹: Linking new Justice and Youth initiatives (e.g. meeting with the academics, summer schools, dialogues about curriculums, establishment of the Clinics in the Law faculties) with work on CRSV, based on the results of the stigma research and the socio-economic impediments study.</p> <p>Activity 4.C.1 (UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women): work with the media on reporting on CRSV cases: Activity 4.C.1.a (UNDP and UNFPA): Develop training manual/s on standard/s for reporting. Activity 4.C.1.b (UNDP): Develop of the Manual focused on judicial case reporting. Activity 4.C.1.c (UNFPA): Develop Guidelines, ToTs and principles for media reporting on CRSV, focusing on social rights (health and social protection)</p> <p>Activity 4.C.2. Delivery of trainings for media representatives: Activity 4.C.2.a (UNDP): Delivery of trainings focused on connecting media with judges, prosecutors, and police. Activity 4.C.2.b (UNFPA): Deliver training for media and service providers (workshops etc.) on health and social protection aspects of media reporting.</p> <p>Activity 4.C.3. (UN WOMEN): Providing technical assistance: Activity 4.C.3.a Reviewing standards to ensure gender sensitivity. Activity 4.C.3.b Supporting workshops/training with media representatives on gender-sensitive reporting.</p> <p>4.C.4. (UNDP) Facilitate workshops, exchange of good practices among national and international practitioners resulting in production of publications/guidebooks and knowledge products to assist all parties involved in the process to professionally report on CRSV³⁰.</p>
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6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

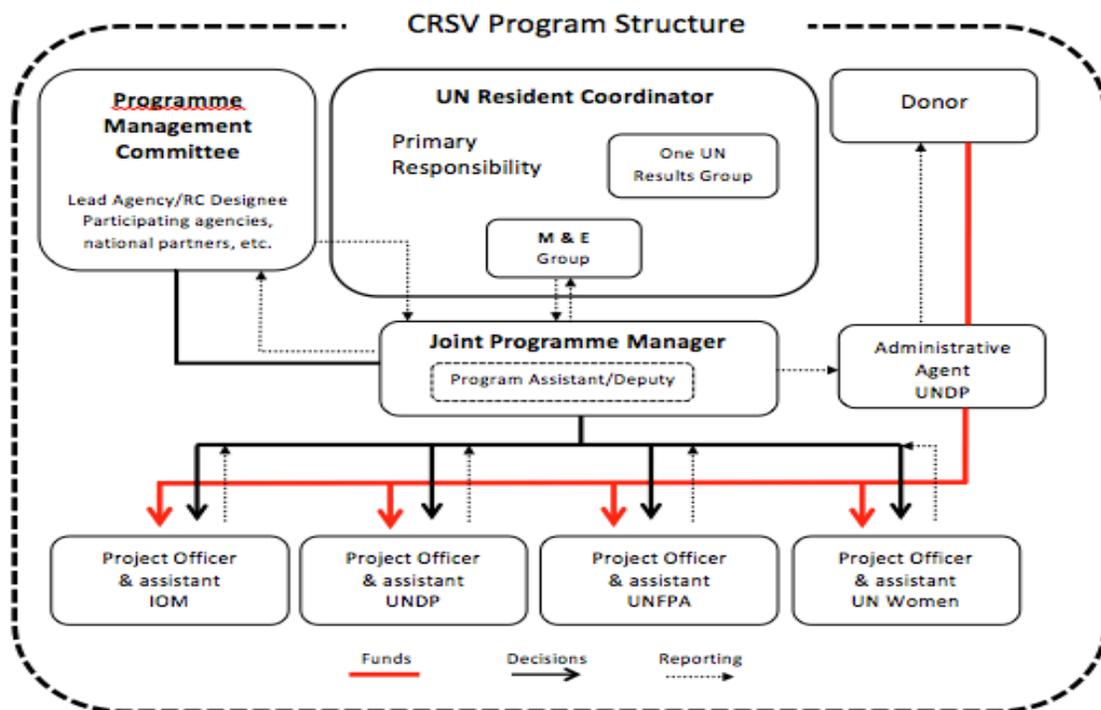
The UN Resident Coordinator holds the Primary Responsibility of the Programme as the main coordinator of the UN Country Team to deliver as one UN and is the principal negotiator with the State and Entities of BiH under the UNDAF.

The One UN Results Group (Empowerment of Women – Pillar 4) supports the “DELIVERING AS ONE” to consolidate the coordinated approach and impact of the UN Country Team, ensures the alignment of the Joint Programme with the UNDAF Outcomes.

The management structure for the programme is reflected in the diagram below:

²⁹This activity will be carried out in cooperation with UNFPA, and UN WOMEN.

³⁰This activity is guided by recommendations from the workshops with media representatives organized during the initial phase of this project.



The Programme Management Committee includes participating agencies (IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women), the Resident Coordinator/a Resident Coordinator's Office designee, national partners at relevant levels, donor and civil society representatives. Its membership is inclusive to ensure ownership and smooth implementation of the programme. It is responsible for the strategic oversight of the programme implementation: the PMC reviews progress of the programme, approves work plans and provides strategic guidance for the following implementation period and reports to the Joint Programme Manager for implementation of agreed decisions. The chair of the PMC is the Resident Coordinator or a person delegated by the RC.

The Administrative Agent (UNDP) receives, manages and disburses donor funds to the participating agencies as per the pass-through funding mechanism. It consolidates financial and narrative reports received from the Joint Programme Manager, and is responsible for liaising with donors, submitting financial and narrative reports, and ensuring compliance with donor rules at all levels. A Memorandum of Understanding will be signed with each participating agency.

The Joint Programme Manager coordinates the participating agencies' activities, which are directly implemented by the Project Officers through their respective agencies; ensures the implementation of the Programme Management Committee decisions at the agency level; monitors programme implementation and reports to the Programme Management Committee on the progress of the programme; is responsible for financial reporting to the donor and should be granted access to all financial information for insight; on behalf of UNDP, consolidates narrative reports and submits them to the Administrative Agent; is a non-voting member of the Programme Management Committee and is responsible for its coordination; is accountable to the UN Resident Coordinator and the One UN Results Group (Empowerment of Women – Pillar 4) for the achievement of the outcomes of the programme; and is jointly selected by the agencies and the Resident Coordinator's Office.

The Programme Assistant/deputy supports the Joint Programme Coordinator in the coordination of the programme daily activities, reporting and implementation of Programme Management Committee decisions.

The Project Officers and Assistants are recruited by the respective agencies, one per agency; are responsible for the coordinated implementation of component and activities of their respective agencies as per the Joint Programme [and in line with their internal administrative/financial rules and human resources structures](#); are responsible for implementing the decisions of the Programme Management Committee at their respective agency level as communicated by the Joint Programme Manager; and are responsible for submitting financial and narrative reports to the Joint Programme Manager for their respective agency.

7. Fund Management Arrangements

Pass-through Fund Management

The programme will use a pass-through fund management modality where the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled to the programme through the AA. Each participating UN organization receiving funds through the pass-through would have to sign a standardized Memorandum of Understanding with the AA. Programme Management Committee (please see management structure section above) will have a substantive oversight over programmatic and financial monitoring. The Administrative Agent (UNDP) will be accountable for overall financial monitoring of the programme³¹.

The UNDP Country Office, as the 'lead agency' will consolidate narrative reports provided by the Participating United Nations Organizations. As per the MoU:

- Annual narrative progress report and the final narrative report, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year.

The MPTF Office will:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative consolidated report prepared by the UNDP Country Office and the financial statements/ reports submitted by each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the timetable established in the MoU;

³¹The Administrative Agent will:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant the Administrative Arrangement. The Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest; will administer this Joint Programme Account;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA;
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent;
- Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency;
- The MPTF Office will charge administrative agent fee of one per cent (1%) of the total contributions made to the Joint Programme.

- Provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Programme Account, as well as the Steering Committee, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.
- Provide the donors, Steering Committee and Participating Organizations with:
 - Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
 - Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

Budget Preparation - The Programme Coordinator will prepare an aggregated/consolidated budget, showing the budget components of each participating UN organization.

Accounting - Each UN organization will account for the income received to fund its programme components in accordance with its financial regulations and rules.

Admin Fees and Indirect Costs

- Administrative Agent: The AA (UNDP) shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by the donor, for its costs of performing the AA's functions;
- Participating UN Organizations: Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will recover indirect costs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the AA.

Interest on funds - Interest will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of each UN organization and as documented in the Standard Administrative Arrangement signed with the donor.

Balance of Funds - The disposition of any balance of funds remaining at the end of programme implementation will be in accordance with the agreements between the participating UN organizations and the implementing partners as well as donors where applicable.

Audit - The Administrative Agent and Participating UN Organizations will be audited in accordance with their own Financial Regulations and Rules and, in case of MDTFs, in accordance with the Framework for auditing multi-donor trust funds which has been agreed to by the Internal Audit Services of participating UN organizations and endorsed by the UNDG in September 2007.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

This UN joint programme recognises the need to work with local level initiatives, using a strong technical baseline, and to continue to assess the results through feedback from the survivors, while building on existing coordination groups, strategies and capacity building programmes (especially those implemented by the UN). Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in line with the UN Evaluation Group Norms and Standards.

Monitoring: The programme logical framework will be the basis for monitoring and reporting³². Indicators measuring both qualitative and quantitative processes, outputs, and outcomes have been

³²Some of the tools used for monitoring include the following:

- Service providers survey: to monitor capacity and further needs;
- Service users survey: to monitor needs, perpetuation of stigma, assess the quality and satisfaction with services from the survivors' standpoint;
- Training Evaluations/surveys: to assess usefulness of training, whether knowledge is applied in practice and better plan/tailor future trainings.

included in the logical framework. The UN implementation team will perform day to day monitoring and regular community monitoring visits will be carried out to assess the implementation of the programme. The monitoring, evaluation and reporting will include following up on management actions, keeping track of progress benchmarks, visiting project sites to contact beneficiaries and contractors, interpreting progress and technical reports, and processing budget revisions. Media monitoring will be undertaken for media related activities. Mission reports, project publications and the JP website will be effective tools for sharing information.

Reporting: Reporting will be conducted in accordance with the donors' requirements; indeed we foresee different donors contributing to the funding of the joint programme.

Each project component will develop work plans and progress reports. These will form the basis for quarterly reports. An annual report to the Programme Management Committee will provide critical information and lessons learnt regarding the effectiveness of the implementation strategy and the delivery of outputs. This will include both technical and financial review and will provide the opportunity to review progress, achievements as well as challenges, which will feed into the detailed work plan of the next year. Key results and findings will be shared with donors and interested institutions to ensure transparency and to seek feedback.

Annual review: The annual review of the joint programme will be implemented collectively by national partners and participating UN organizations. Annual review results will be included in the annual report.

Evaluation: Baseline data will rely on internal UN knowledge and expertise, as well as knowledge gathered from activities from Outputs 1.1 and 1.2. Moreover, knowledge from a previous UNDP-UNFPA joint programme on gender-based violence will certainly contribute to the baseline. Introduction of the Real Time Evaluation (RTE)³³ as part of the on-going M&E process will be a step forward in addressing the specific needs of this highly sensitive project and in introducing improvement oriented reviews as part of on-going project implementation in BiH. The key principle underlining RTE is that it can affect programming as it happens and given the ToC of this Joint Project this is what is needed to ensure the alignment of the CRSV Support Network Processes with Reparation Processes and Legal Framework Adjustments. The RTE is to be done in line with internal UN/individual agency procedures; gathering information on relevant benchmarks with focus and greater emphasis on process lessons and information rather DAC criteria³⁴ for evaluation.

In addition to internal M&E, one external end of programme (independent) evaluations will be conducted during the course of the programme, consisting of a mid-term and final evaluation.

³³Although there are diverse methodological approaches to RTE, there are also some perceptible common characteristics:

- The RTE takes place during the course of implementation (EPAU recommends that it starts as early as possible);
- Like monitoring, it may aim to be iterative rather than one-off, hence the idea of ongoing evaluation;
- The time frame is short, with each exercise typically lasting days, rather than weeks;
- The methodology pays the usual attention to secondary sources of information, but is then interactive; Most RTEs are carried out through field visits combined with headquarters meetings, although some have been based purely on telephone interviews with field-based staff;
- RTEs use internal 'consultants' rather than, or perhaps alongside, externals/independents. The number of team members varies from one to many, but may include sectoral or other specialists, local staff or consultants;
- The emphasis is on immediate lesson learning over impact evaluation or accountability;
- 'Quick and dirty' results enable a programme to be changed mid-course. This brings RTE closer to monitoring, which primarily tracks progress, than to evaluation, which makes value judgments.

³⁴ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/50584880.pdf>

Expected Results	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Responsibilities	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 1: Evidence-based targeted research interventions facilitate design of CRSV relevant policies and provision of CRSV sensitive practice and service delivery</p>	<p>Indicator: 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 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.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN</p>	<p>Analysis, Reports, Databases</p>
<p>Output 1.A 3 studies are carried out as a part of an assessment of legislation and capacities of local institutions and CSOs to provide comprehensive support to CRSV survivors (social, health, employment, judiciary).</p>	<p>Indicator: 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. Target: Minimum standards, protocols and action plans are used appropriately in all 3 target locations</p> <p>Indicator: Knowledge products available on CRSV Baseline: Knowledge products exist for some sector/thematic areas Target: Minimum 7 knowledge products available by 2017.</p> <p>Indicator: Reliable data on existent CRSV systems available and data managed. Baseline: No reliable data available Target: Reliable data existing in all 3 target locations in accordance with international standards of data management.</p> <p>Indicator: 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. Target: Gaps are filled in 3 target locations by 2017</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN</p>	<p>Standards and Protocols, Databases, Service provided surveys, Beneficiary satisfaction surveys, Analysis and Assessment Reports</p>
<p>Output 1.B An updated compendium of data on actors, available services, and applied standards and practices.</p>	<p>Indicator: Compilation of information on CRSV existing practices, standard, stakeholders with harmonised methodology and reliable data. Baseline: Pilot compendium in place. Methodology and software developed. Target: Reliable data collection methodology revised and updated if necessary and compendium regularly updated and maintained.</p> <p>Indicator: Research on masculinities, and violence against women in BiH provides a</p>	<p>UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNDP</p>	<p>Compendium, Research report</p>

	<p>broad view of masculinities across the BiH and informs the advocacy strategy for UNJP.</p> <p>Baseline: No such study is available for BiH/SEE.</p> <p>Target: Study on masculinities and community values regarding violence, CRSV and GBV is available by 2016.</p>		
<p>Outcome 2. Comprehensive care and support services (in accordance with UN and European standards) are more effective, responsive and accessible.</p>	<p>Indicator: Comprehensive care and support services 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>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>	UNFPA, UN WOMEN	Visits assessments, Research on Socio Economic Impediments, Evaluation of Care Models facilitated in 3 locations
<p>Output 2.A 3 locations with strengthened and broadened scope of cross-sectorial referral mechanisms with inclusion of employment bureau as service provider and economic empowerment schemes for CRSV survivors.</p>	<p>Indicator: 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>Indicator: 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>Indicator: Quality of services.</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>Indicator: 3 locations implement targeted schemes for the economic empowerment of CRSV survivors.</p> <p>Baseline: No baseline is available currently</p> <p>Target: Roll out of targeted economic schemes for CRSV survivors in at least 2 other locations by 2017.</p>	UN WOMEN, UNFPA	Research Report, Service Providers Survey, Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey, Evaluation of targeted economic schemes in 3 locations
<p>Output 2.B 3 locations with strengthened health sector response to GBV/CRSV (with focus on establishing a special system of health care for this category of survivors).</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of medical and mental health service points offering comprehensive care and support to CRSV survivors.</p> <p>Baseline: there is no comprehensive medical and mental health service support offered in targeted locations.</p> <p>Target: all medical and mental health services in 3 locations are equipped and offer comprehensive care and support to CRSV survivors.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of staff trained in CRSV medical and mental health service provision and for ToT in design of medical protocols for CRSV.</p> <p>Baseline: no training currently on CRSV and their specific needs.</p>	UNFPA	Service Providers Survey, Training Evaluation, Medical guidelines, Beneficiary/User Satisfaction Survey, Minimum Standards, Protocols and Action Plans for Relevant Institutions

	<p>Target: 10 professional in each entity trained and lead in drafting of medical guidelines.</p> <p>Indicator: 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.</p> <p>Indicator: 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.</p>		
<p>Output 2.C 3 locations with increased awareness of CRSV and strengthened capacities of CSOs, witness support services (VWS) and legal aid (FLA) providers (including the institutionalization of practice, services and referral mechanisms linking witnesses with protection services, psycho-social support before, during and after trials).</p>	<p>Indicator: 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.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of service providers compliant with minimum standards. Baseline: 0. Target: 14.</p> <p>Indicator: Local protocols are developed that stipulate cooperation between governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations within the CRSV Support Network. Baseline: Protocols exist but they incomplete and need improvement. Target: 3 locations.</p> <p>Indicator: 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.</p>	UNDP, UN WOMEN	Rehabilitation and Psychosocial Models Reports, Service Providers Assessments, Visits reports, Assessments of interventions by Service Providers, Beneficiaries Survey
<p>Output 2.D 3 locations with improved professional capacities and CRSV-awareness of first responders (police/investigators), judges, prosecutors, media and CSOs.</p>	<p>Indicator: 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.</p> <p>Indicator: First responders trained on gender sensitivity, with a particular focus on CRSV. Baseline: No training. Target: 4 trainings/year.</p>	UNDP, UN Women	Capacity Assessment Reports, Training Evaluations
<p>Output 2.E CRSV relevant CSOs with strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of organisations capacitated to working with CRSV survivors strengthened to enhance and built upon in</p>	UN Women, UNFPA	Capacity Assessment, Beneficiaries Survey, Training Evaluations,

organizational and technical capacities support CRSV survivors throughout BiH.	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.		Training Reports/Modules
Outcome 3. Equal access to reparations is advanced at all levels.	Indicator: 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 Target: At least 30 key stakeholders participating in 4 working groups (at different levels -(CSOs, FBiH, RS, State))	IOM	Training Reports/Evaluations, Consultancy Reports, Drafts and Final Reports, Key Stakeholder Reports
Output 3.A Trainings delivered on linkages between service provision, reparations efforts and justice for survivors of sexual violence for relevant stakeholders.	Indicator: 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.	IOM, UN WOMEN	Trained stakeholders survey, Training evaluations
Output 3.B 38 consultative roundtables and workshop facilitating and supporting design of BiH specific reparation process/model.	Indicator: 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. Indicator: Designed and developed BiH specific reparation model. Baseline: No reparation model exists in BiH. Target: One BiH specific reparation model designed by 2017.	IOM	Training Reports/Evaluations, Consultancy Reports, Drafts and Final Reports, Key Stakeholder Reports
Output 3.C Reparation package conceptualised at all levels.	Indicator: Reparation packages conceptualised at all levels. Baseline: No reparation model or operation strategy exists in BiH. Target: One BiH specific reparations operational strategy designed by 2017.	IOM	Operational Strategy and operation plans
Outcome 4. Outreach and advocacy programmes to combat stigmatization and ensure equality of citizens are developed in co-operation with all relevant stakeholders.	Indicator: Number of public statements and commitments that result from successful advocacy initiatives Baseline: 0 Target: 1 per entity and 1 per target location Indicator: Increased in proportion of people who are informed about current position and problems CRSV survivors face Baseline: As determined by activities under Outcome 1. Target: 5% increase	UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNCT	Public Perception Survey, Media monitoring
Output 4.A Finalized study on masculinities and violence against women (VAW) in BiH, CRSV and GBV informs the advocacy strategy for CRSV.	Indicator: Available data on this phenomenon. Baseline: No data available. Target: Disaggregated data and insights into linkages between gender identities and GBV/CRSV.	UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP	Report, Public Perception Survey

<p>Output 4.B Established inter-agency/ inter-governmental co-ordination and resource mobilization (in line with UN corporate and mandate-related issues).</p>	<p>Indicator: Inter-agency/inter-governmental outreach events of awareness raising/advocacy initiatives. Baseline: 0. Target: 3 per year.</p> <p>Indicator: Analysis prepared on methodologies and approaches to outreach, data collection. Baseline: Inadequate analysis on methodologies and approaches. Target: Analysis prepared by month 5 of implementation.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of joint advocacy initiatives that address key challenges faced in the development and implementation of CRSV policies. Baseline: 0. Target: 3 joint initiatives by 2017.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of institutions reached by advocacy. Baseline: 0 Target: 4 institutions per target location.</p>	<p>UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP</p>	<p>Analysis, Activity Plan, Evaluation of joint advocacy initiatives, Survey of Institutions</p>
<p>Output 4.C Developed standards for CRSV media reporting, including reporting on court cases, and establish targeted capacity development training of media representatives to address the stigmatization of CRSV survivors, including exchange of good practices.</p>	<p>Indicators: Number of media outlets representatives trained in preventing stigmatization of CRSV survivors. Baseline: 0. Target: At least 3 representatives from each major media outlets throughout the BiH (BiH state level, FBiH, RS and Brcko District) trained in addressing CRSV stigma in media reporting.</p> <p>Indicator: 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>	<p>UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP</p>	<p>Training reports, Standards for CRSV media reporting</p>

Outcomes	Key Risks	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: Evidence-based targeted research interventions facilitate design of CRSV relevant policies and provision of CRSV sensitive practice and service delivery</p>	<p>Different data collection models as well as issue of data sensitivity might be problematic in obtaining relevant and reliable data needed for evidence based policy design</p>	<p>UNJP will employ best global practices and build upon existing local capacities to ensure that evidence based target research benefits policy making processes at both local and national levels</p>
<p>Outcome 2. Comprehensive care and support services (in accordance with UN and European standards) are more effective, responsive and accessible</p>	<p>Lack of civil society and other relevant stakeholder participation may discourage or negatively impact the success of the project</p>	<p>UNJP will build upon the existing donor funded and local initiatives in ensuring comprehensive CRSV Support Network is established in BiH</p>
<p>Outcome 3. Equal access to reparations is advanced at all levels</p>	<p>Political tensions might slow down the process of designing the reparation model</p>	<p>Donors will be willing to partner with the UN to increase resources, both political and financial, and ensure the success of the project</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Widespread stigmatisation and societal indifference. Politicization of the issue.</p>	<p>Citizens, young people, recognised leaders, role models, civil society and political actors will be willing to engage with the UN and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Media and society will be amenable towards outreach and advocacy programmes, willing to engage in dialogue, and open to changes in perception of CRSV</p>

Basis of Relationship

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework in BiH (UNDAF) for the period 2015-2019 represents the basis for the activities of all the UN development agencies in BiH. This Joint Programme will contribute mainly to UNDAF Outcomes 1 and 13:

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

Outcome 13: By 2019, coordinated multi-sectorial platforms prevent and timely respond to gender based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors..

The Implementing Partners have agreed to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).[1] This provision will be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

The implementing agencies, in the function of provision of Support services for the implementation of the project shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system. The responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner³⁵.

As far as individual agencies are concerned, their individual cooperation and/or assistance agreements with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are the legal basis for their relationships with the Government, will apply for each of the UN Organizations participating in this Joint Programme. Each agency’s activities under this Joint Programme will be governed by the respective applicable basic and other agreements of the agency.

Participating UN /Associate organization	Agreement
IOM	IOM Office was established in accordance with the "Cooperation Agreement Between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Organization for Migration," signed on 21 June 1995.

³⁵To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UN Resident Coordinator only, provided s/he is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the project document;
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs, or activities of a project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
- Mandatory annual revisions, which re-phase the delivery of agreed, project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

UNDP	All activities of UNDP in BiH are legally grounded in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the BiH Council of Ministers and UNDP, signed on 07 December 1995 and the current Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for period 2010-2014, as agreed and signed by the BiH Council of Ministers and UNDP on 03. June 2005. This Joint Programme Document shall be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in Article I of the SBAA.
UNFPA	All of the UNFPA activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina are based on the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the BiH Council of Ministers and UNDP, signed on 07 December 1995. The UNFPA has signed a Country Programme Action Plan with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina 06 July 2010 for the programme period 2010-2014.
UN Women	All of the UN Women activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina are based on the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the BiH Council of Ministers and UNDP signed on 07 December 1995.