

One United Nations Programme and Common Budgetary Framework Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015-2020

United Nations Development Assistance Framework



2019 UN Country Results Report

September 2020

Contents

Reporting Context.....	3
2019 Key Developments.....	4
Thematic Area 1: RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN SECURITY	4
Development trends and challenges identified	4
Key achievements	7
Thematic Area 2: SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	12
Development trends and challenges identified	12
Key achievements	13
Thematic Area 3: SOCIAL INCLUSION: EDUCATION, SOCIAL PROTECTION, CHILD PROTECTION AND HEALTH	18
Development trends and challenges identified	18
Key achievements	20
Thematic Area 4: EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN.....	25
Development trends and challenges identified	25
Key achievements	27
UN Delivering as One	32
UNDAF Financial Table by Pillar and Outcome.....	33

Reporting Context

In 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) went through a lengthy and complex government formation process following the general elections in October 2018, which is yet to be completed due to the deadlock in the government formation process in the Entity of Federation of BiH (FBiH). This delay and gridlock in the government formation process was primarily linked to fundamental disagreements over the competencies at various levels of government in BiH as highlighted in the issue of BiH's perspectives to pursue a path toward NATO and submit related documents to NATO.

The European Commission's long-awaited May 2019 Opinion on BiH Application for Membership to the EU presented various conditions and underlined grave concerns that strike at the heart of the country's long-running key structural and functional challenges. The problems to be overcome are deep-rooted, complex and multi-layered and will take a significant amount of time to address. The roadmap is a complex undertaking for the authorities in BiH and the country itself. The Opinion concluded that BiH was the least prepared country in the Western Balkans for the EU membership.

BiH still lacks a development strategy that would define country-wide development goals. Building upon the internationally driven efforts, a Reform Agenda 2019-2022 has now come into place. Both entity governments adopted the "Joint Socio-Economic Reforms for 2019-2022" on 10 October 2019, while the BiH Council of Ministers adopted it in early 2020. With the UN's support, authorities developed the draft SDGs Framework for BiH 2030. The country prepared its first Voluntary Report and presented it with great success at the High-Level Political Forum in late 2019.

Economic growth in BiH was at 3.2%, down from 3.6% in 2018, following the regional trend of slower Foreign Direct Investment and relying mainly on consumption. Unemployment remained high at 15.7%, with higher youth unemployment at 47.3%. The 2019 Global Competitiveness Report ranked the country 92nd out of 141 countries, showing that the economy continued to be far from the competitiveness "frontier" due to structural factors, such as governance lacunae, poor infrastructure, low adoption of technology, labor market informality, low innovation capability. Investors, including diaspora-related business entrepreneurs, were reluctant to invest in BiH due to negative country image and administrative barriers. The country continued to be exposed to natural and man-made hazards, especially floods. Carbon intensity contributed to the highest air pollution in Europe, which causes one of the highest average mortality rates by air pollution in the world. The gradual degradation of water, air, forests, and agricultural land continued, putting sustainable growth at risk.

There was little progress on human rights in 2019. The country continued to struggle with managing the refugees and migrants on its territory. BiH's 2019 Human Development Index value was 0.769, which puts the country in the high human development category. It continued to feature as a fragile state, ranking 86th among 178 countries in the 2019 Fragile State Index, with its fragility resulting from political instability and complex governance structure, weak policy design and delivery capacities producing failure to lift the country's growth potential, inefficient public service and corruption, demographic pressures aggravated by growing inequalities. Shortcomings remained regarding the effectiveness and impartiality of the judiciary. Some 250,000 citizens (out of a population of 3.5 million) left the country since 2013, of whom 93,000 in the last two years alone.

The work of the UNCT in BiH is guided by the *2015-2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)* endorsed by the BiH Council of Ministers on 14 May 2015 and officially signed on 15 June 2015. Thirteen outcomes have been agreed within the 2015-2020 UNDAF, in four strategic focus areas that respond to country needs and make use of the UN's comparative advantages: Rule of Law and Human Security, Sustainable and Equitable Development and Employment, Social Inclusion (education, social protection, child protection, child protection and health), and Empowerment of Women. The UNDAF is operationalized through 4 biennial UN Joint Work Plans (JWPs) at the output and activity level, corresponding to four UNDAF Focus Areas, which are prepared every two years in close consultation with the relevant BiH authorities and approved by the BiH/UN Joint Steering Committee (JSC). With the overall responsibility of coordinating and monitoring the UNDAF implementation in BiH, the JSC provides strategic guidance and oversight during the 2015-2020 UNDAF implementation, endorses the JWPs and reviews the annual reports. It is composed of the BiH authorities from state, entity and Brčko District levels, in addition to the UNCT.

In line with the decision of the BiH Council of Ministers at its 146th session on 18 June 2018, the UNDAF was extended for one year, until 2020 in order to better align the process of preparation of the next UNDAF for BiH with the election cycle as well as some key planning processes in BiH. The final biennial planning cycle for the period 2019-2020 with the 2019-2020 JWPs in the indicative amount of USD 125.3 Mil. was endorsed by the JSC on 25 March 2019.

Full implementation of the UNDAF foresaw an *estimated total of USD 264,592,034*. This included an indicative USD 54,871,620 from regular or core resources and a projected USD 78,533,932 from other or non-core resources. The total estimated funding gap during the UNDAF creation was USD 131,186,482, which was expected to be mobilized during the UNDAF implementation. As of the end of 2019, after five years of implementation, the **collective UNCT delivery was USD 327.98 million USD, or 123.96% of the indicative five-year UNDAF budget**. Planned 2019/2020 delivery as described in the 2019-2020 Joint Work Plans was 125.3 million USD, which brought the **total UNDAF 6-year value to 375.96 million USD**.

Within this context, the UNCT prepares a joint UN Country Results Report on an annual basis informing the JSC and other partners in BiH of the achievements and progress made in implementation of the 2015-2020 UNDAF for BiH. This report summarizes and highlights the key development results achieved in BiH in 2019 with the UN's support during the fifth year of the UNDAF implementation.

2019 Key Achievements

Thematic Area 1: RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN SECURITY

Thematic area 1 or UNDAF Pillar 1 aims to contribute to improved rule of law and human security through promoting access to justice, non-discrimination and equality, focusing on peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity, as well as strengthening community security, including enhanced protection of children in contact and conflict with the law, effective management of explosive remnants of war and strengthened prevention and preparedness for disasters.

UNDAF intended results

- Ensure access to justice through mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation and respect for diversity;
- Ensure access to rights of persons with refugee status in line with the international standards;
- Strengthen prevention, prosecution of traffickers and protection of victims of human trafficking;
- Increase prevention of narcotic trafficking, cultivation and processing of distribution cases;
- Reduce explosive war remnants and surplus armaments;
- Strengthen prevention, early detection and processing of corruption cases;
- Improve capacities for prevention of armed violence;
- Invest in prevention of disasters caused by natural and man-made hazards.

UNDAF related Outcomes: 1, 2 and 3.

Development trends and challenges identified

The security and judicial systems in BiH remained in dire need for further reforms and harmonization of legislation between different levels of governments in BiH, impeding the UN's further targeted assistance in this field.

The trend of increasing number of refugees and migrants entering the country continued in 2019. During 2019, out of 29,126 arrivals, 27,674 persons expressed intention to seek asylum. The majority continued to arrive in an irregular manner overland from Serbia or from Montenegro. During 2019, BiH authorities registered total

irregular arrivals to the country of 29,196 refugees and migrants which represented over 21% increase compared to 2018 when 24,067 people arrived in the country. An average of over 2,400 arrived per month. The composition of the migration flows was mixed – the top declared countries of origin being Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Iran, Iraq and Bangladesh. It is estimated that about 9,000 migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees remain in BiH in need of a range humanitarian assistance at various locations, especially in Sarajevo, Tuzla and in Una-Sana Canton close to the border with EU Member State Croatia. Adequate reception conditions especially for vulnerable persons, such as unaccompanied and separated children, families with children, sexual and gender-based violence survivors, LGBTI, elderly and sick were lacking through 2019, both for formally registered asylum-seekers and persons who expressed intention to seek asylum. There was no full ownership of the response and due to lack of identification and services (reception capacities, lack of guardians for unaccompanied and separated children, provision of health care outside designated centers, access to rights), persons were exposed to protection risks.

Effective access to asylum remained a key challenge in BiH. While 95% of all irregular arrivals ‘express intention to seek asylum’, less than 3% (784 people) chose or managed to register as asylum seekers and register their claims with the Sector for Asylum. In 2019, there were 44 positive decisions (41 persons granted subsidiary protection and 3 refugee status), 41 persons received negative decisions, and for 988 persons asylum procedure was suspended primarily due to onward movement / change in residence which was not registered. In line with ongoing increase of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in the country, local stakeholders and humanitarian personnel in charge of provision of sexual and reproductive health services and prevention of gender-based violence, required continuous sensitization and capacity building.

Despite progress made in BiH, children on the move continued to face heightened risks largely due to overwhelmed asylum and child protection systems and insufficient and sub-standard reception capacities. The national system to protect unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in BiH - from identification and registration, to referral and protective services - had been overwhelmed due to the increased refugee and migrant influx. This resulted in limited identification and referral of UASC, lack of tools and resources for age assessment and family profiling by state officials, time delays in assignment of legal guardianship, insufficient case management of identified cases, inadequate number of facilities to accommodate UASC, and misinformation among UASC about safe and legal options for asylum and/or onward movement. Collaboration with Centres for Social Welfare, in particular to ensure timely appointment of legal guardians to UASC, proved crucial, however there was a need to further capacitate them to help ensure adequate protection to children on the move.

In 2019, the Ministry of Security led the development of the new Strategy for Combatting Trafficking of Human beings 2020-2024, which was adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers (CoM) on 23 January 2020. The Strategy would provide the basis for the improvement of the counter-trafficking system in the country, as recommended by GRETA and U.S. TIP reports.

Throughout 2019, the 2017 Report on the Realization of the Revised Strategy of BiH for Implementation of the Annex VII of the Dayton Peace Agreement, which was adopted in 2018 by the Council of Ministers of BiH, remained pending a review by the Parliamentary Assembly. The 2018 Report on the Realization of the Revised Strategy of BiH for Implementation of the Annex VII of the Dayton Peace Agreement was yet to be considered by the BiH Council of Ministers.

A significant development had been achieved in further reforming the justice for children systems and in ensuring children’s access to justice, including through institutionalized training programmes, increased availability of community-based diversion measures for children in conflict with the law, and continued mentoring, coaching and supervision of victim and witness support providers. The role of victim and witness support providers was further expanded to support children and families after the formal proceedings and support specific cases of children in conflict with the law. Data on child victims and witnesses were improved through developing specialised data collection forms including essential information for their protection during and after proceedings. The child-friendly interview methodology was aligned with international standards and was endorsed by the Federal Prosecutor’s Office. The lack of entity strategies or action plans on justice for children and accompanying M&E and costing plans continued to pose a significant bottleneck in the further reform of the justice for children systems. Further investments were needed to strengthen the capacity of the social work and service sector to work with at-risk children and families through case management and specialised services, and with children in conflict with the law under 14 years of age.

In the year marking the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Concluding Observations on the combined fifth and sixth reports of BiH (BiH) were issued by the Committee on the Rights of the Child on 5 December 2019. The UN supported the preparation of the State Report as well as the NGO Alternative Child Rights Report, the Children's CRC Report. After a thorough review the Committee reminded BiH to take urgent measures in several areas such as enhancing the coordination of the CRC's implementation, ensuring non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, addressing abuse and neglect, improving education, juvenile justice and the standard of living of children. The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees agreed to develop a new 2020-2025 BiH Action Plan for Children to address the CRC Observations.

In the area of human rights, UN efforts were invested in organizing platforms that provided training and briefings for national actors to prepare for the 2019 BiH Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and for critical discussions between and among BiH civil society groups and the international community. These platforms presented all stakeholders with opportunities to coordinate and prioritize human rights concerns ahead of the generation of human rights recommendations for the UPR via working group sessions. In light of the UPR on the state of human rights in BiH on 13 November 2019, these processes revealed that BiH was still missing sufficient/proper cadres of human rights monitoring, tracking and analysis mechanisms, actors and groups.

In the area of anti-corruption, BiH was a participant of the UN Convention Against Corruption's (UNCAC) Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), both as a State under review and as a reviewing State party. BiH was reviewed by Hungary and Portugal during the first review cycle on Chapters III and IV ("Criminalization and Law Enforcement" and "International Cooperation"). In the second review cycle on Chapters II and IV ("Preventive Measures" and Asset Recovery"), BiH was reviewed by North Macedonia and Trinidad and Tobago. In 2019, BiH increased its capacities in countering corruption by taking part in a follow-up meeting to the multi-stakeholder workshops on UNCAC and its Review Mechanism organized by UN, to consolidate an outcome document aimed at providing a shared vision for all stakeholders in South Eastern Europe in effectively addressing corruption in the region. Civil society representatives from the region, including BiH, took part in the event and collaborated on the joint outcome statement, which spelled out concrete and practical steps towards a strengthened cooperation in the areas of training and knowledge, implementation of UNCAC and its Review Mechanism and collective action, which was endorsed by all contributors in the course of 2019.

BiH was actively cooperating and involved in the Container Control Programme (CCP) further enhancing national capacities to interdict illicit trafficking in drugs, counterfeit goods and other commodities. The Container Control Programme (CCP) was the only comprehensive programme that aimed at establishing specialized inter-agency cargo control units in seaports, land border crossing points and airports, in BiH, regionally and globally as well. As a result, on a yearly basis (2019), the UN was observing a steady increase in seizures in BiH. Furthermore, BiH enhanced its capacities for information exchange of the law enforcement agencies and the exchange of best practices through the framework of the CCP inter-regional cooperation, through study visits and other forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

In the area of anti-money laundering, BiH was been actively cooperating with the UN in the field of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). In 2019, 40 experts representing the law enforcement and judiciary institutions of BiH underwent a series of series of practical and interactive trainings on parallel financial investigations into all serious and organized crime and money laundering cases. The trainings were conducted by UN certified group of ten national trainers on financial investigations, who also finalized the development of the national curriculum, which will be institutionalized in 2020. In the area of terrorism, BiH was actively using the UN's training manual on foreign terrorist fighters for judicial training institutions in South Eastern Europe, launched in 2017 and updated in 2019 with a translation into Bosnian.

In the framework of the Roadmap for Sustainable Solution to the Illegal Possession, Misuse, and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their Ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024, jointly developed by the Western Balkans Authorities, under the auspices of Germany and France, in coordination with the European Union, the UN established a strategic partnership with the BiH Coordination Board for Small Arms and Light Weapons and helped address some of the most pressing needs of the border management in the country through the lens of countering illicit arms trafficking within and beyond BiH borders. The data collection capacities of BiH were enhanced with the recent formation of a Working Group on Weapons within the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Srpska, who strengthened their capacities in improving firearms data collection and recording

practices and tools with the support of UN. Such pro-active reaching out and partnership building with a diverse set of institutions in the security governance domain was a critical success factor in the UN's work.

The UN was also recognized as the strategic partner of the Ministry of Defense/Armed Forces in the future disposal of surplus quantities of heavy weapons in the country. The BiH Ministry of Communications and Transport had identified the UN as a partner of choice in the area of road safety in BiH. Traffic accidents in the BiH cause a socio-economic burden which is very high, costing BiH more than EUR 570 million every year, while the number of deaths in road traffic accidents had reached 277 in 2018. Sustained effort in improving road safety in BiH was needed and would be addressed through BiH Framework Road Safety Strategy 2021-2025. In this respect, the UN had developed and submitted a Programme Application to the UN Road Safety Trust Fund in 2019. The joint programming effort capitalized on the specific strengths of UN, contributing as one to the overall objective to reduce the number of road traffic fatalities in BiH. The programme deployed innovative approaches and tools to tackle this pressing challenge.

Key achievements

In 2019, the UN achieved concrete progress against outcome indicators in the area of human security and rule of law. The UN advocated for improved access to legal aid in BiH by asylum seekers, refugees, persons granted subsidiary protection, stateless persons and persons granted subsidiary protection, IDPs and returnees. The UN continued its support in provision of free legal aid to vulnerable individuals including asylum seekers, persons granted international protection, persons at risk of statelessness, IDPs and returnees. Legal aid was provided to total of 15,695 persons (including returnees, IDPs, asylum seekers, refugees, persons granted subsidiary protection, stateless persons and those at risk of statelessness), psychosocial support was provided to 4,821 persons and guardianship to 106 unaccompanied and separated asylum-seeking children.

The judiciary in the country was supported through further capacity development of the free legal aid network in BiH. With the UN's support, Standard Operating Procedures for free legal aid providers were developed in order to enhance their assistance to victims of conflict related sexual violence/gender-based violence. A free legal aid knowledge product compendium was designed and resource training packages were produced for the relevant ministries of justice in BiH.

As a result of the UN's regional support to multilateral cooperation among the Chief Prosecutors of BiH, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia, five war crimes cases were identified in BiH for transfer to judicial institutions in Serbia and Croatia. Protocol on Cooperation in Cases of Missing Persons between the Institutes for Missing Persons of BiH and Serbia were signed in July 2019.

The BiH delegation, comprising the representatives from the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees and Ministry of Security, took part at the Global Refugee Forum supported by the UN. On December 16, BiH officially submitted the pledges announcing measures for a more efficient asylum system and enhancing integration as the solution for refugees, persons granted subsidiary protection and beneficiaries of the Regional Housing Programme.

The UN advocated for effective access to the asylum procedure, issuance of documentation to asylum seekers and access to rights including timely appointment of guardians for unaccompanied and separated children and their adequate protection, smooth birth registration of new born children of undocumented migrants and persons seeking asylum, freedom of movement, access to health care, education and labour market, for inclusion of refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection as beneficiaries of health insurance in the draft RS legislation on health insurance and in legislation on social housing, as well as for extended scope of rights of persons granted subsidiary protection. The UN capacitated the Ministry of Security, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, Court of BiH, BiH Ombudsmen, Centres of Social Welfare and relevant NGOs in the area of international protection/access to asylum. The UN supported an exchange study visit to Italy on the asylum and migration management. As a concrete result of the above, asylum seekers and refugees at the centres had access to free legal aid and protection services, psycho-social support, food, sanitary facilities, non-food items and health.

With UN support, BiH officially submitted four pledges at the High Level Segment on Statelessness within the 70th session of the UNHCR Executive Committee, held on 7-11 October 2019 in Geneva to develop an action plan to end statelessness by 2024 within the UNHCR Global Action Plan to End Statelessness, to improve birth

registration, ensure issuance of nationality documents and develop a designated statelessness determination procedure. The UN advocated for resolution of the remaining statelessness issues and of the risk of statelessness as well as for better protection of stateless persons, including access to rights, such as health insurance in RS and social housing in all ongoing legislative developments. The UN with the Ministry of Civil Affairs organized three capacity building and advocacy events in BiH with an aim to address statelessness issues which benefitted 120 civil servants and NGOs. The UN organized 30 focus groups concerning birth/citizenship registration for 316 persons and information was provided to 937 persons. Four complaints linked to birth registration were filed with the Office of BiH Ombudsmen.

At the end of 2019, there were 73 persons at risk of statelessness pending birth/citizenship confirmation and two stateless persons. The UN helped to confirm birth/citizenship of 37 persons and to register the birth of 17 newborn children of asylum seekers. RS adopted the Law on Social Housing and committed to develop Entity Social Housing Strategy. Canton Sarajevo, Middle Bosnia Canton and Una Sana Canton were in the process of preparing their laws on social housing.

The UN Programmes Dialogue for the Future (DFF2) and the Regional Dialogue for the Future (RDFF) focusing on peacebuilding through fostering dialogue and social cohesion, were developed and implemented with strong support from the Offices of the Presidency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RDFF participating countries. The initiatives allowed increased opportunities for citizens in BiH to interact in structured, open and institutionalized way through ‘Local Dialogue Platforms’ – a dialogue mechanism, locally owned by municipal authorities. The project supported 24 local initiatives allowing for direct support to over 26,000 beneficiaries (youth, children, people with disabilities, women, Roma and other vulnerable categories). The methodology was available for replication for all municipalities in BiH. The DFF2 endline survey showed positive increase in citizen’s perceptions about trust in society and institutions; however, lack of trust in BiH society continued to be very low. In parallel, inclusive dialogue platforms as national, local and regional consultation mechanisms continued to work in 2019. Through its Regional DFF programme, UN facilitated 14 dialogue platforms that voiced more than 1,330 citizens in the process of identification of social divides and proposing solutions to address them. The dialogue platforms brought together citizens (mostly young people), community representatives, public institutions, policymakers and civil society in a joint conversation about the social and ethnic divides that affect lives of people. Such platforms were organised across BiH, Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia as well as in the form of a regional dialogue platform engaging BiH, Serbia and Montenegro.

In the area of peacebuilding and conflict prevention, the UN provided more spaces for constructive dialogue between various communities, and between citizens and their highest elected leaders, promoting peaceful coexistence, increased trust and genuine respect for diversity through the UN initiative “Dialogue for the Future (DFF)”. The DFF platform supported structured local dialogue at the municipal level, which demonstrated solid results in organising youth and other citizens in advancing the priorities they identified. The Small Grant Facility proved to be a useful mechanism for reaching out to specific target groups and ensuring equitable access to resources for the most vulnerable in society. The multi-agency approach allowed for the creation of several knowledge products that will ensure sustainability in further enhancing social cohesion. In parallel, the DFF programme expanded to the neighbouring Serbia and Montenegro initiating an important regional peacebuilding and social cohesion developments. The Regional DFF platform provided an opportunity for interaction among various social groups from BiH, Montenegro and Serbia to identify common social divides and recommended solutions for social cohesion within and between the participating countries. The regional DFF program for the first-time placed emphasis not only on strengthening social cohesion and trust in individual countries (BiH), but also focuses on facilitating increased trust and social cohesion between the three participating countries (BiH, Serbia and Montenegro). The important programmatic innovation was that the DFF Small Grant Facility was a cross-border scheme where applicants must have partners in one of the two other countries and apply for and implement grant funds jointly (which further builds trust and partnerships in the region). Other novelty was a highly inclusive and participatory approach to the Grants Facility, based on a series of participatory dialogue platforms across all three countries.

In response to the arrival and transit of 29,196 refugees and migrants on the territory of BiH in 2019, the UN system and partner NGOs, in cooperation with the Ministry of Security, provided humanitarian assistance and services to over 22,879 persons and ensured a capacity of about 5,250 beds in Asylum Centre Delijas, Refugee Reception Centre Salakovac and six temporary reception centres (TRCs) throughout the country. The last centre to be established is Blazuj, opened in December 2019 to facilitate the relocation of persons from the encampment

of Vucijak, which was consequently closed. The new centre will be able to host up to 1400 persons at full capacity. During the reporting period, UN provided 23,918 persons with accommodation, WASH services, food, water, non-food items such as clothes and hygiene products and transportation in between centres or to basic service providers, such as schools, health clinics and hospitals. The UN was further entrusted with the coordination and management of six TRCs, and assisted 348 (304 male, 44 female) persons to return to their homes through the Assisted Voluntary Return Program.

To support central and local authorities strengthen migration and border management, the UN assisted the Border Police, local police agencies in hotspots, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA) and other key institutions with additional personnel, equipment, disposable supplies, vehicles, trainings and logistical support.

In 2019, the UN assisted the Ministry of Security to develop the new Integrated Border Management Strategy for 2020-24, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers of BiH in January 2020. A new Training Curriculum for Risk Analysis had also been developed and Border Police and SFA officers certified by the Agency for Education and Professional Training as CIRAM 2.0 trainers. The UN supported the exchange of information on irregular migration at the regional level, the exchange of non-personal data, as well as improved communication between the border police officials and refugees and migrants. Lastly, a regional Communication Strategy and Outreach Plan for Sustainable Reintegration was developed.

In 2019, the UN assisted BiH to establish a mechanism to collect available data from the national institutions and develop a standard framework to produce regular evidence-based analytical reports on organized crime, through project "Measuring and assessing organized crime in the Western Balkans (MACRO) in the Western Balkans".

With UN assistance, the Office of the Coordinator for Combatting Trafficking of Human Beings (THB) led the reorganization of the Counter Trafficking Coordination and Referral Mechanism, resulting in more decentralized smaller coordination teams at cantonal level in the FBiH, and at the level of RS and Brčko District.

Following the adoption of the RS Law on Protection of Civilian Victims of War (RS Official Gazette No. 24/10) and the establishment of Commissions for granting the status of civilian victim of war-special category in the FBiH and Brčko District, the UN advocated for and assisted the development of Guidelines for public officials, a Handbook for service providers and Instructions for applicants for both the FBiH and RS.

The UN continued to partner with relevant institutions and to support the implementation of the BiH Strategy for the prevention and combating of terrorism 2015-2020, through engagement in 15 targeted communities with the primary focus to support a community-based approach that had the aim to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance the resilience of youth to all types of violent extremist influences.

The UN supported development of the Strategy for Improvement of Sexual Health and Reproductive Rights (SRHR) in RS 2019-2029 that was adopted by National Assembly of the RS at the end of October 2019. The Strategy, among other issues, included Minimum Initial Service Package services in response to reproductive health needs of citizens in emergencies. The capacities of local stakeholders for provision of sexual and reproductive health services and prevention of gender-based violence for migrants/refugees were enhanced. A special methodology "Boys on the Move" was adapted and used for empowering public and civil service providers to work with migrant/refugees. At the same time, three Centres for Women and Girls were opened in reception centres aimed at empowering affected female population with special focus on identification and support to survivors of gender-based violence. Moreover, putting its mandate into practice, and taking into account that survivors of violence suffer significant sexual and reproductive health consequences, the UN ensured that Centres for Women and Girls were closely linked to reproductive health services.

Overall, more than 205,000 children benefitted indirectly and more than 12,000 children directly from programmes and interventions aimed at enhancing their protection and access to justice (of whom 1,570 children were identified at risk of harm and/or offending, 2,671 children in contact with the law: 956 victims, 672 witnesses and 1,043 alleged offenders), by rolling out a school-based secondary prevention programme aimed at enhancing the wellbeing and protection of children and adolescents through early identification of and protection from risk factors. Private data protection issues, which caused a delay in the roll-out of the programme in 2018 in Canton Sarajevo, were solved by the adoption of two by-laws by the Cantonal Ministry of Education.

Coordination among prosecutors aimed at harmonising and improving the protection and treatment of children in contact with the law was further institutionalised through its inclusion into the 2020 programme of the Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres in the FBiH and RS, facilitating exchange of experiences; and the alignment of child-friendly interview methodology with international standards and endorsement by the Federal Prosecutor's Office. As a result of several key initiatives such as the community work coordinated and supported by the 17 Justice for Children Working Groups, specialised training programmes, exchange of best practices, mapping and coordination of related resources, advocacy and promotion, by the end of 2019 a total of 4 key diversion measures (out of 6 prescribed by Law) were available in 62% of BiH municipalities (FBiH 32%; RS 100%; Brčko District 100%).

The UN further contributed to sustainable ammunition life-cycle management through ecological disposal of 1,310 tonnes of unstable and surplus ammunition, thus reducing the surplus ammunition quantity by 67% since 2015. The ammunition stockpile management standards of the Armed Forces of BiH were further enhanced through targeted infrastructural upgrades of the prospective ammunition storage sites.

The UN continued to support the efforts of the BiH Ministry of Security and the BiH Border Police in combating illicit arms trafficking within the country and across its borders. The institutional capacities of the police agencies on illicit arms trafficking were further advanced through: development of the SOPs on Arms' Detection; conduct of the Green Border Analysis, including definition of needs for equipment and training; and development of the data-base on transport of small arms and light weapons for the Ministry of Security.

The UN continued to be development partner in the area of disaster risk reduction, helping all levels of government in the country to build resilience and decrease disaster risks, both through policy advice, as well as field work and investments. A highlight result in 2019 was the adopted Amendments to the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction in RS. At the local level, disaster risk reduction concept was integrated into 55 local strategies, while municipal flood intervention plans were introduced in 13 municipalities. In total, 64 local governments integrated some form of disaster risk-related plans or measures in their strategies, informed also by an innovative online tool - the Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS). The UN continued to support local governments translate strategic priorities into actions through customized capacity development and investments. The UN worked on affirming a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to prepare for and adapt to disaster risks and shocks. In 2019, these joint efforts focused on prevention of vulnerable citizens and tackling disaster risks in hazard-prone local communities. The UN also supported the establishment and entry capacity assessment of local disaster risk reduction platforms in 10 local governments.

Thematic Area 2: SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Thematic area 2 or UNDAF Pillar 2 aims to decrease economic, social and territorial disparities between units of local self-governance, enhance legal and strategic frameworks to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources and to enable greater access to productive employment and income opportunities.

UNDAF intended results

- Ensure integrated and inclusive development at local level;
- Increase coverage of households with public water and sanitation services;
- Enhance farmers' and SMEs long-term competitiveness;
- Increase of budgetary allocations for environmental protection and energy efficiency;
- Ensure strategic approach and establish mechanisms to improve employment measures, specially targeting youth.

UNDAF related Outcomes: 4, 5 and 6.

Development trends and challenges identified

The political context in BiH remained highly divided, resulting in lack of progress in external and internal policymaking. After the October 2018 General Elections, a new Council of Ministers at state level was voted in on December 23, 2019. The governments in the entity of the Federation of BiH and in two cantons had not been established yet. No progress was made in the relations with the European Union (EU); the Opinion on BiH's EU membership application issued in May 2019 concluded that the country was the least prepared among its Western Balkans neighbours. Soft pressure by EU urged the adoption of the Reform Agenda 2019-2022 in late 2019 to guide the work of new governments. The long-awaited Reform Program defining cooperation was sent to NATO by the Presidency of BiH on 21 December 2019.

With the UN's support, authorities developed the draft SDGs Framework for BiH 2030. The country prepared its first Voluntary Report and presented it with high success at the High-Level Political Forum in late 2019. BiH continued to feature as a fragile state, ranked 86th among 178 countries in the 2019 Fragile State Index, with its fragility resulting from political instability and complex governance structure, weak policy design and delivery capacities producing failure to lift the country's growth potential; inefficient public service and corruption, and demographic pressures aggravated by growing inequalities. Shortcomings remained regarding the effectiveness and impartiality of the judiciary. Some 250,000 citizens (out of a population of 3.5 million) left the country since 2013, with some 93,000 in the last two years alone.

Economic growth was at 3.2%, down from 3.6% in 2018, following the regional trend of slower foreign direct investment and relying mainly on consumption. Unemployment remained high at 15.7%, with higher youth unemployment at 47.3%. The 2019 Global Competitiveness Report ranked the country 92nd out of 141 countries, showing that the economy continued to be far from the competitiveness "frontier". This was due to structural factors such as governance lacunae, poor infrastructure, low adoption of technology, labour market informality and low innovation capability. Investors, including diaspora-related business entrepreneurs, were reluctant to invest in BiH due to negative country image and administrative barriers.

The country continued to be exposed to natural and man-made hazards, especially floods. Carbon intensity contributed to the highest air pollution in Europe, which caused one of the highest average mortality rates by air pollution in the world. The gradual degradation of water, air, forests, and agricultural land continued putting sustainable growth at risk. Even though the country was distinguished by a unique and high biodiversity level, the percentage of a territory under official designation was still very low (around 2.8%), far below the European level. The management of existing protected areas was also a matter of considerable concern, lacking proper monitoring and management. Inappropriate integration of land, water and biodiversity concerns into development planning was one of the main causes of the biodiversity losses in the country and the nature conservation efforts remained insufficient.

In the area of culture, following adoption of the new Strategy for development of Science in BiH for the period 2017 - 2022, the UN supported the elaboration of the Strategy's Action Plan. Several interventions were implemented in accordance with the Action Plan for Implementation of the Strategy for Cultural Policies in BiH. Through implementation of specific activities, the Cultural Strategy of RS adopted in 2017 contributed to the implementation of the Action Plan of the Strategy for Cultural Policies in BiH. The elaboration of the new strategy of the Sustainable tourism management at the World Heritage property "Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar was elaborated and adopted with the appropriate Action Plan.

There was little progress on human rights in 2019. The country continued to struggle with managing the refugees and migrants on its territory. BiH's 2019 Human Development Index value was 0.769, which put the country in the high human development category.

Key achievements

The UN mobilized the efforts of authorities and citizens to develop the SDGs Framework for BiH and engaged the private sector for SDGs through a successful Award program. In 2019, the UN expanded its local governance assistance, with a focus on advancement of municipal performance systems and public services to the benefit of 0,5 million citizens. The UN offered an integrated policy and investment support at different government levels, which resulted in accelerated results in the areas of employment and entrepreneurship, e-governance, energy efficiency, public finances, culture, and large-scale infrastructure.

In 2019, capacities of over 30 institutions at national and sub-national government levels were improved through technical assistance provided in drafting or amending legislation, as well as design of strategies or design of public financial schemes to support employment and job creation, skill development, SMEs competitiveness, youth entrepreneurship, provision of public services, energy management, rural development and agriculture, etc. The territory covered with harmonized strategies as part of a coherent planning system was 83% (compared to 76% in 2018) at the local level and 100% of cantons. A set of by-laws was adopted in 2019 to guide the enforcement of the Law on Development Planning and Management in the Federation of BiH. In Republika Srpska, a regulatory impact assessment was conducted, indicating that strategic planning and development management in that entity would also be regulated by a law. Importantly, the UN was supporting authorities to develop the SDGs Framework for BiH 2030, expected to provide strategic pathways for sustainable development. Having in mind that the UN steers the overall development of the planning system in the country from the outset, it was well positioned to ensure direct linkage and coherence between the nationalized Agenda 2030 and domestic strategic frameworks, thus enable its accelerated implementation. The strategic directions from the SDGs Framework would be cascaded into the future strategies at all government levels. Specifically, the alignment was already in place with the emerging Integrated Development Strategy for the Federation of BiH 2021-2027. Further, the Agenda 2030 would be integrated and "localised" in the future local and cantonal development strategies 2021-2027, which would be developed in 2020.

In 2019, the average rate of implementation of the annual plans of local governments was 79% (compared to 66% in 2018) and the average implementation rate at the cantonal level was 69%. This positively affected public performance at the local level: 480,000 citizens (37% women) benefited from improved public services, with improvements in the areas of water supply and wastewater, roads, energy efficiency in public sector buildings, administrative services. The UN supported the delivery of social services through local civil society organisations. It encouraged technology-based solutions to public service delivery (smart urban planning, e-diaspora administrative services, internal documentation management, electronic consultations with citizens, information systems, pilot smart public transport, etc.), which increased quality, transparency and outreach of public services. Building on its rich experiences in local governance performance and public services, the UN developed a good local governance standard framework meant to serve as universal performance benchmark for local governments country-wide. These achievements called for a shift from an approach focusing on a particular public service or segment towards a whole-of-governance approach to public performance and service delivery, with stronger attention on enabling policy environment and digitalisation as a factor for accelerated change

Future cities pilot galvanized engagement by citizens, authorities and private sector in Sarajevo. Thirteen projects were testing technology-based solutions in public transport, green mobility, air quality, leveraging an

additional USD 1 million and positioning the UN as the “go-to” partner in the area of future cities, with a new program on the way.

In 2019, the UN continued to support the functioning of the two local development public financing mechanisms in both entities, partnering with the Federal Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Crafts and the Investment Development Bank of Republika Srpska. 27 projects were implemented with total value of nearly USD 2 million. 1,120 jobs were created in 2019, adding up to the total of 5,717 new jobs generated since 2015. As a result of 19 local employment partnerships created with UN support in 2019, 1,584 people benefited from the employment related services (539 women, 1045 men) and 517 additional jobs were created (34% women). 291 livelihoods were supported through agriculture and 623 families in flood-affected areas, returned to their new or rehabilitated homes.

Strengthening competitiveness of the private sector continued to be an important area of the UN work in 2019. 236 small and medium enterprises benefited from business development services and assistance, including transfer of knowledge and know-how and business-to-business exchange; vocational training of employees; modernization of production equipment and systems; etc. 16 new agricultural family enterprises and 13 SMEs were created through support to start-up companies, of which 5 in the ICT industry. The UN also supported public authorities to design and deliver financial incentives for economic development, including through a financing scheme delivered in cooperation with the Development Bank of the Federation of BiH. Particular attention was placed on connecting knowledge, resources and financing from diaspora to harness economic development in BiH. Seven new companies received financial incentives to improve their infrastructure and operations, including new employment. The value of private sector investments attracted as a result of programme assistance in 2019 was USD 2 million. Moreover, 180 companies directly benefited from improved business infrastructure (29 women-led), while 520 private sector companies participated at the SDG Business Week and the SDG consultations on how to incorporate SDG into their core business models. Finally, UN outsourced a couple of ground-breaking foresight studies to chart the way forward for companies and institutions in the auto-motive and ICT sectors. Start and Improve Your Business Programme training was delivered to Business Development Service organizations through which at least 500 potential entrepreneurs will gain new skills by the end of 2020. In addition, through local partnerships for entrepreneurship development, with its partners, the UN supported registration and operation of 100 new businesses in different sectors (IT, creative industries, agriculture, tourism) while SMEs from other export-oriented sectors would have access to the grant facility.

The UN continued to provide support to the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR) to enhance its relationships and engagement with the BiH diaspora, their connections to the homeland, as well as their potential and willingness to contribute to the country development. In 2019, the UN supported the work of the three working groups consisting of 30 institutions/41 members that were working on the development of the relevant Diaspora Strategies. Drafts of the Diaspora Strategies with the relevant Action Plans and Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks of the State, Federation of BiH and Brčko District have been completed. The governments of Brčko District and the Federation of BiH approved the relevant Strategies, while the Strategy for Cooperation with Diaspora at the level of BiH was still pending approval. In June 2019, supported by UN, the 2nd Diaspora Conference has been organized and led by MHRR, with focus on engaging youth diaspora in home country development. Reinforced by UN, the MHRR had also continued its cooperation with local authorities throughout the country, contributing to further awareness raising and capacity development on the topic of diaspora engagement in development. The leading role of the MHRR with UN assistance had been confirmed in Transfer of knowledge programme, resulting in engagement of 24 diaspora experts from 10 countries in various fields of expertise in 110 public institutions in BiH.

In 2019, the UN’s IT Girls initiative continued to work towards increased awareness and career opportunities for girls in the ICT sector, as well enhance confidence for girls to take on new challenges and quest gender-related myth and attitudes. Some of the key results were as follows: the first all-female hackathon was held in October 2019, bringing together 83 girls and young women; the first Summer school was held with 23 girls participating, and the European Youth Award event brought 30 girls and young women. IT Girls partnered and signed MoUs with 10 elementary schools in Federation of BiH, delivering equipment for IT Girls clubs and providing capacity building for 30 teachers. In April 2019, the first meeting of IT Super Girls network was held, gathering 29 distinguished young women from STEM industries. The Network was to be further utilized for mentorship program purposes envisioned for 2020.

In 2019, the UN continued to empower civil society and stimulate dialogue between civil society organisations and authorities thus promote democratic society and social cohesion. These efforts continued to have a regional nature, engaging countries from the Western Balkans. For example, 84 civil society organizations from BiH were supported, providing social services to 19,552 most vulnerable people, including 9,702 children, 1,284 persons with disabilities, 126 Roma, a group of elderly and long-term unemployed people. Thus, since 2017, a total of 177 civil society organisations in BiH were capacitated to deliver services or assist more than 34,400 vulnerable citizens. 21 partner local governments in the country and 42 from countries in the region had institutionalized the development-oriented methodology for transparent financing of civil society organisations from public budgets. At the same time, 1,330 citizens participated in peace building dialogue platforms facilitated by the UN. As a result of support provided to 21 CSOs active in the area of social cohesion, 3,943 citizens benefited from capacity building and networking opportunities related to social entrepreneurship and culture, resulting in increased interaction and cooperation among various groups, especially youth in 28 partner local governments, tackling commonly identified needs and priorities through local cooperation initiatives. Increased dialogue among youth and local authorities had been recorded in these communities. Additionally, a local community forum introduced by the UN at the grass-root level was instituted as an official citizen consultation mechanism in 24 local governments resulting in 76 CSO-supported initiatives implemented to improve public services at the community level.

In 2019, the UN continued expanding partnerships and supporting the creation of thematic development networks. For example, strategic partnership with Sarajevo Canton was established to promote entrepreneurship, improving the work of cantonal utility companies, preparation of territorial employment pact and implementation of priority infrastructure projects. Also, strong cooperation was established with Chambers of Commerce on state and entity levels to review the status of key and emerging industries (automotive and ICT). Further, cooperation with entity governments regarding strategic planning framework was upgraded, while strong cooperation with local governments was maintained. Support to private sector reached the level where the UN was recognized as one of the key players in strengthening competitiveness. With the pro-active support and advocacy by the Associations of Municipalities and Cities, several important legal acts and by-laws were amended, among which were the by-laws regulating development planning and management at the local and cantonal government levels, the Law on Incentives for Small Businesses, the Law on Business Infrastructure, the Law on Crafts, the Law on Income Tax and the Law on Concessions in the Federation of BiH, the Law on Real Estate Tax and the Law on Development of Small and Medium Enterprises in Republika Srpska. All these processes required active advocacy and strong partnership with local governments, businesses, professional networks. The UN continued to facilitate and strengthen the work of several thematic networks, including the Network of Local Communities, the network of development management practitioners from cantons, the diaspora network, the Water AQUASAN Network. In addition, the UN promoted the creation of a network of primary schools with STEM program.

The UN's work in the area of energy and environment also remained highly relevant and supports the country's transition towards low-emission and resilient development and sustainable management of natural resources. Design of the Fourth National Communications to UNFCCC and the Nationally Determined Contribution were supported in 2019, setting the country's path towards zero-carbon sustainable development. There was 10 % increase in percentage of budgetary allocations directed to environmental protection and energy efficiency in 2019 based on the UN's successful cooperation with bilateral donors, vertical funds matched with public investments. For example, in 2019, with the support of the Green Climate Fund and in partnership with relevant entity ministries and environmental funds, as well as cantonal and local governments, the UN leveraged resources to enable investments in the energy efficiency area over the next 7 years. The UN's contribution to reduction of emissions through interventions in energy efficiency amounts to 12,500 tCO₂.

The UN further expanded its support to BiH in the field of climate change adaptation and mitigation, maximizing impact through focus on policy and regulatory frameworks. In 2019, the country initiated the revision of its Nationally Determined Contribution. In the area of renewable energy, UN supported several strategic and policy documents including: i) the Draft Law on Heating Energy in the Federation of BiH, ii) the Study on review of forest governance mechanisms to secure biomass fuel supply in the Federation of BiH, cantons and Republika Srpska; iii) Detailed instructions for implementation of recommendations from the Study on identification of policy gaps within the energy and forestry sectors in the segment of wood biomass in BiH; iv) and a guide on best practices and recommendations to increase utilization of wood biomass.

In order to support sustainable use of wood biomass as a renewable energy source, the UN facilitated the design of the Biomass Atlas and Report on Biomass Potential Monitoring. The UN continued to work with governments at all levels to institutionalize energy management in the public sector. The Council of Ministers adopted the decision on institutionalising the Energy Management Information System (introduced by the UN in the country). The UN supported 37 partner local governments to institutionalize their Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans that would enhance and systematize energy management and environmental protection at the local level. The UN supported authorities to develop a Draft Law on Air Protection in the Federation of BiH, pending adoption by the government in 2020, as well as the Amendments to the Law on Waste Management in Republika Srpska.

In 2019, the UN implemented non-structural flood risk mitigation measures in five Vrbas river basin municipalities, reducing the risk from floods for 12,380 citizens and 171 businesses. A climate change vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors (agriculture, water resources, forestry, biodiversity, health, tourism, coastal areas) was undertaken, while a total of 534 representatives of civil protection, mayors, municipal specialists had been capacitated in the area of floods response. In addition, UN worked with relevant ministries and agencies in the Federation of BiH on the Decree on Tariff Setting Methodology in Water Supply and Sewerage Services, while 370 representatives from entity, cantonal and local governments, non-governmental organizations and practitioners benefited from extended capacity building on its application. By expanding the range of partnerships, the UN managed to leverage USD 5,7 million investment in the energy sector for deep retrofit measures implemented in 58 public buildings and 5 lightning systems in 2019. Indoor conditions had been improved for 22,900 people in these public facilities (schools, kindergartens, hospitals, social and administrative centers), while more than 300,000 people benefited from newly created or modernised street lighting. Financial commitments over USD 100 million were secured from relevant entity ministries and environmental funds, cantonal and local governments to invest in energy management in the public sector in the period 2020-2026. In 2019, the UN supported the Study on expanding and improving the district heating system in Canton Sarajevo, providing guiding models for future planning of the district heating system. The UN supported the authorities in Republika Srpska to undertake a sustainable and environment-friendly measures for solving the issue of contaminated soil at selected priority location nominated by the government.

In 2019, the Government of the Federation of BiH adopted the Rulebook on Energy Management Information System (EMIS), through which all public buildings at entity, cantonal and local government levels are obliged to use the single information system for sustainable energy management. In Republika Srpska, in cooperation with the Energy and Environmental Fund, the EMIS covers 1,973 public buildings, thus enabling their evidence-based management. In 2019, the Council of Ministers of BiH adopted the Decision on application of the Energy Management System, which made energy management mandatory for all public buildings owned or used by the state level. More than 5,500 public buildings were monitored through the EMIS and 2,000 representatives of public institutions, local and sub-national governments were trained to use EMIS and collect and analyse data, as well as supervise consumption of all types of energy in public sector. As result of energy efficiency measures implemented in public buildings, energy consumption in public sector was reduced to 200 kWh/m². USD 5.7 million was invested in infrastructure works for deep energy retrofit in 58 public buildings, resulting in the creation of 501 green jobs in 2019, summing up to a total of 1,700 green jobs created since 2015, out of which only 22 were for women.

In addition, a number of regional capacity development opportunities were facilitated for the country in the areas such as reforming and adjusting policies aimed at achieving targets of SDG7, fostering favourable climate for investments in sustainable energy, management and monitoring of sustainable energy and water resources and policy dialogue on improvement of rail transport connectivity in the South East Europe.

In terms of nature conservation, pond Tišina in Šamac Municipality was officially designated as protected area. The legislation and valorisation studies were developed for other seven (7) natural areas expected to result in officially protected natural areas and will continue to increase the percent of protected areas to reach 4 % (percent) in 2021. Two Management Plans for Protected Areas were finalized. Ongoing cooperation with the protected areas managers in 2019 was focused on protected areas management, ranger service within protected areas and sustainable tourism in protected areas. The UN supported technical capacities in the country to conduct the Red List¹ revision, in terms of preparing the Red Lists assessors to conduct a comprehensive and robust Red

¹ A Red List is an inventory of the conservation status of plant and animal species throughout the world, as directed and compiled by the International Union for Conservation of Nature: recognized as the world's most comprehensive and authoritative assessment of species extinction risk.

List. To address the air pollution issues, the UN supported the BreatheLife public campaign in the Canton of Sarajevo. Support was provided to entity Hydrometeorological Institutes to develop Air Quality Index, including health messages and alerts to citizens, and was in official use. Respective secondary legislation was amended in this regard.

In the area of culture, in 2019, the UN continued supporting relevant state, entity and cantonal authorities in advancing the implementation of the Action Plan for Implementation of the Strategy of Cultural Policies in BiH as well as the Cultural Strategy in Republika Srpska. The new strategy of the Sustainable tourism management at the World Heritage property “Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar, was elaborated and adopted with appropriate Action Plan. In the area of science, the UN supported elaboration of the Strategy for Science Development of BiH and would continue supporting the implementation of the Action Plan.

In 2019, the UN advocated for promotion of volunteerism, as a tool to engage in the community and contribute to the SDGs achievement, as well as promoting benefits of volunteerism for gaining skills and knowledge to increase employability. Total 40 UN Volunteers were mobilized and have served with UN agencies, contributing to peacebuilding and development. In addition, the UN supported large scale volunteering activities, including support to over 750 volunteers who were mobilized and engaged in BiH, as part of a global annual reforestation activity, planting over 6700 trees, to tackle air pollution, climate change, and raise awareness on the importance of engagement in local communities for a joint cause. International Volunteer Day was marked with the theme "Volunteer for an inclusive future", highlighting SDG 10 and the pursuit of equality – including inclusion – through volunteerism, supporting volunteer involving organizations, to strengthen solidarity and inclusion.

Thematic Area 3: SOCIAL INCLUSION: EDUCATION, SOCIAL PROTECTION, CHILD PROTECTION AND HEALTH

Thematic area 3 or UNDAF Pillar 3 aims to support all children and young people to benefit from education tailored to their needs and abilities, strengthen legislation, policies, budget allocations and inclusive social protection systems to proactively protect the vulnerable as well as to prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and strengthen provision of public health services, including management of major health risks.

UNDAF intended results

- Increase enrollment of all children, including children with disabilities, and Roma children in preschool, primary and secondary education;
- Increase number of schools with programmes tailored to needs and abilities of children with disabilities
- Adjust teaching content to include life skills education, including sexuality education in line with international standards
- Establish monitoring systems and coordination mechanisms for social protection to address bottlenecks and barriers for the most vulnerable children and families
- Promote adoption and budgeting of policies for Persons with Disabilities, targeting elderly, youth, Roma and other disadvantaged population;
- Ensure access to registration and social protection to persons at risk of statelessness;
- Strengthen response systems in cases of violence against children;
- Strengthen public health system capacities with focus on immunization, prevention of cardiovascular diseases and child wellbeing services.

UNDAF related Outcomes: 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Development trends and challenges identified

There was some progress in attendance of preschool education of children (5- 6 years) from 54% in the school year 2016/2017 to 78% in 2018/2019. However, the overall attendance in preprimary education remained low compared to other European countries. One of the highlights of the education sector in 2019 was the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) results for BiH, which demonstrated that students in BiH scored lower than the OECD average in reading, mathematics and science. This so-called ‘PISA shock’ was a wake-up call to generate a public debate on education towards improvement of the quality and equity aspects of the education system, and away from the current predominant focus on segregation and different curricula. Lack of quality education and ongoing brain drain were affecting adolescents and youths, hence more targeted formal and non-formal participatory education programmes were needed in the coming years. Inclusion of children on the move in the formal education system required significant effort but was recognized as a good practice globally. The positive practice needed to be implemented across the country.

The long delay in government formation contributed in trivial progress on new legislation related to social protection. However, one major step forward was that the Federal House of Representatives finally adopted the draft of the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children in FBiH. The Ministry of Finance allocated a new budget code for the Law, which is expected to be approved in 2020 by the Federal House of Peoples after a public consultation process.

Despite the progress on childcare reform, there was still need for more commitment and resources from government institutions for preventing unnecessary separation of children from their families in the first place. Progress in transforming selected residential care facilities and deinstitutionalizing children from these was rather slow, hence stronger advocacy was required to ensure further commitment, resources and technical assistance to cost and implement transformation plans in 2020. The media attention in November 2019, to violations of rights of certain children with disabilities in institutions generated public protests and momentum to further advocate for the deinstitutionalization of all children. Parliamentarians requested immediate action by the relevant sector ministries, one being the adoption of the Law on Social Services. It was critical to seize this momentum for necessary reforms.

Children on the move continue to face heightened risks largely due to overwhelmed asylum and child protection systems and insufficient and sub-standard reception capacities. The national system to protect unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in BiH was overwhelmed due to the increased refugee and migrant influx. This resulted in limited identification and referral of UASC. Additionally, lack of tools and resources for age assessment and family profiling by state officials, delays in assignment of legal guardianship, insufficient case management of identified cases, inadequate number of facilities to accommodate UASC, and misinformation among UASC about safe and legal options for asylum and/or onward movement negatively contributed to timely identification and referral. Collaboration with Centres for Social Welfare, to ensure timely appointment of legal guardians to UASC, proved crucial, though, there was a need to further capacitate them. Refugee and migrant arrivals into BiH increased in 2019. Though out of 29,126 arrivals, 27,674 persons expressed intention to seek asylum. Due to absence of full ownership of the response and due to lack of identification and services, persons were exposed to protection risks. Therefore, access to asylum procedure remained a challenge. Adequate reception conditions, for vulnerable persons, as per the international standards had been lacking throughout 2019, both for formally registered asylum-seekers and persons who expressed intention to seek asylum. This was due to inadequate financial and human resources and willingness by some government authorities to provide the required level of support/assistance to this population.

In 2019, the major milestone in legislative and policy reforms in the area of social protection was the adoption of the draft of the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children in FBiH by the Federal House of Representatives. The Ministry of Finance allocated a new budget code for the Law, which was expected to be approved in 2020 by the Federal House of Peoples after a public consultation process. The UN provided expert technical advice for drafting and costing the Law. If adopted, this would be the most significant step in addressing discrimination in terms of access to child and maternal cash benefits in FBiH after the 1992-95 war. Although the competences for social and child protection were mainly attributed to the Federal level after 1995, in practice many legislative and financing responsibilities were delegated to the ten Cantons, thereby creating huge differences in accessing social benefits by families with children. Several other social protection laws were in the pipeline, the most important being the Law on Social Services, drafted with technical support from the UN during 2019. Furthermore, to ensure better informed policymaking and advocacy for more public investments in children, the UN initiated the development of budget briefs on social protection and on child protection.

Further progress was made in rolling out the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) methodology among professionals from various sectors. This generated a better understanding of the social model of disability. An analysis of the disability assessment procedures for children in the ten Cantons of FBiH was done, revealing significant weaknesses in the assessment and referral procedures still based on an outdated medical model. A road map for the implementation of concrete recommendations from the analysis was validated by social and child protection, education and health professionals.

Population dynamics in BiH (BiH) remained characterized by low fertility (1.244), increased life expectancy and large-scale outmigration of skilled workforce. Although vital statistics were of good quality, there were no data on emigrations published by statistical offices. Instead, different projections were done by international and national organizations suggesting up to 50,000 people emigrated each year. This situation was expected to further deteriorate as of 1 March 2020 when the German Immigration Act would come into force enabling skilled workforce from BiH to obtain work or residence permits in this country under less strain. At the same time, none of the government institutions had developed adequate population measures to try to retain young people and use their skills for development. Besides employment, the reasons for emigrations span from low quality education to lack of stability, corruption and deteriorating political situation in the country. New trends show that the whole families emigrated in search of better living conditions.

Despite several strategies and policies on different elements of sexual and reproductive health in BiH, their implementation remained slow due to reliance on donor funding. Evidence related to SRH trends was scarce, with latest MICS 4 conducted in 2011 and MICS 6 being postponed for the time being. Use of modern contraception was still assumed low as public health insurance funds provided only for a limited package of contraceptives. There was recognition of the value of contraception by institutions as a means of preventing abortion; however, there was a lack of resources in the institutions to address this issue adequately and assist individuals and couples on free choices regarding their fertility.

The UN embarked on the reconstruction of six psychiatric clinics in BiH through provision of technical assistance to BiH. This initiative was part of an agreement between BiH and the Council of Europe Development Bank.

Key achievements

The first ever 2018 PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) findings, published on 3 December 2019, showed that 15-year old students in BiH were on average about three school years behind their peers in OECD countries. The minimum level of functional literacy was not attained by 58 per cent of students in mathematics, 57 per cent in science and 54 per cent in reading. A negligible percentage of students were assessed as top performers in these subjects. The 'PISA shock' revealed that the education systems did not adequately equip students with the necessary skills and competencies they needed to be effective workers and citizens in the 21st century knowledge society. Before and after the launch of PISA results a series of ten interactive local debates were organized with students, parents, teachers and school directors on the importance of international large-scale assessments and how these can help improve the quality of education. The UN would continue to support the BiH Agency for Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary Education (APOSO) in rolling out the campaign 'Education for a New Era' which reached 3,188,500 people in 2019 and on 3 December (PISA report launch) 1,461,000 via live stream and TV. The UN would use the PISA results to create a momentum and initiate dialogue and public debate on education towards improvement of the quality and equity aspects of the education system, and away from the current focus on segregation and different curricula. In preschool education some further progress was made as the percentage of children (5-6 year) attending obligatory programmes in the year prior to primary school increased by 24 per cent in the past three years: from 54% in the school year 2016/2017 to 78% in 2018/2019. However, overall enrolment rates were still insufficient and well below the EU and national targets. An exception was Canton 10 in the Federation of BiH where the UN continued the partnership with the Ministry of Education and local authorities covering 90 percent of the cost; the preschool participation rate increased from about 20 per cent in 2013 to over 95 per cent in 2019. The UN supported preschool teachers in Republika Srpska entity in rolling out a comprehensive capacity development programme to enhance their capacities in the area of early childhood interventions. As part of UN's humanitarian response, a total of 2,977 children on the move benefitted from formal education (522) and non-formal education programmes (2,455) during 2019.

Within the context of implementation of the Revised Strategy for Annex 7 Implementation within the Dayton Peace Agreement (DPA), the UN focused on advocacy and strategic interventions. The UN supported the development of the legal framework for social housing through intensive cooperation with local authorities at all levels. In July 2019, the RS adopted the Law on Social Housing, and established a Working Group for Development of the Entity Social Housing Strategy. The Strategy should be developed by mid-2020, as per the Law on Social Housing. In FBiH, two cantons have their laws (Podrinje, Zenica-Doboj) treating this issue, while Canton Sarajevo, Middle Bosnia Canton and Una Sana Canton had draft laws in different development phases. The financial and technical support was provided by UN and CRS. No significant developments happened in 2019 in relation to the RS Social Cards Development Methodology, except for growing opinion that this methodology should be translated into the legislation in order to create uniformity and obligation on the local communities. The UN and OSCE prepared the draft position paper on the Implementation of the Annex VII, planned to be used as the benchmark for further activities leading to the closure of this chapter. The political stalemate also affected implementation of the MHRR's project for mapping the relevant indicators of the real needs of persons covered by the Annex VII of the DPA, members of the Roma community and persons with disabilities. No progress was observed in implementation of planned activities in 2019.

In 2019, as part of the UN's humanitarian response to the influx of over 29,000 migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, some 8,200 children on the move benefitted from UN-supported child protection interventions. The UN, in partnership with Save the Children, SOS Kinderdorf, World Vision and Zene sa Une, supported local authorities in Herzegovina-Neretva, Sarajevo and Una-Sana Cantons in providing child protection support such as legal guardianship, case management, mental health and psychosocial support as well as to the extent possible adequate reception capacities for unaccompanied and separated children. The Federal Guidelines for Centres for Social Welfare (CSW) on child protection referral pathways for refugee and migrant children and Federal SOPs for CSW on the protection and care of vulnerable refugee and migrant children, both developed in late 2018, were still pending approval, primarily for political reasons related to the division of certain responsibilities.

The UN helped to ensure that all migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in BiH were granted international protection and had access to social welfare. Concerning the dramatic rise of number of asylum-seekers and migrants arriving in and/or transiting through BiH in 2019, the UN undertook extensive coordination efforts

with all relevant stakeholders both centrally and regionally. The UN was engaged in compiling and sharing of relevant data from all relevant resources in the field in order to maximize the results with the available resources. The UN and its partners increased presence in the areas with significant number of asylum-seekers and migrants to fill in the gaps in reception and access to rights. The UN provided free legal aid, psychosocial support, protection sensitive accommodation and guardianship to asylum seekers, and supported BiH to submit pledges at GRF/HLS. Legal aid was provided to 13,629 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, psychosocial support to 4,821 people and guardianship to 106 unaccompanied minors. There were 1,385 overnights in protection-sensitive accommodation. Birth/citizenship was confirmed to 37 persons, and birth registered for 17 new-born asylum seekers. There were 73 identified persons at risk of statelessness, closed 54 cases, 5 were referred to local free legal aid providers. Thirty focus groups were organized for 316 persons and information provided to 937 persons. Four complaints linked to birth registration were filed with the Ombudsmen.

In 2019, the UN continued its activities on Harm reduction prevention and provision of opioid substitute therapy for the formed ID users in three cantons of FBiH. In 2019, total of 856 persons were included into Methadone substitute therapy (male 700, female 156) and 94 in substitution therapy with Suboxone (male 71, female 23). In addition, 1,938 persons were tested on presence of opiates in urine (male 1670, female 268) while 7 employees (4 males, 3 female) of the Cantonal Detox Centers received additional training.

In the area of drug use prevention, BiH continuously increased implementing the social and emotional learning programme in the country aimed at preventing or delaying the onset of drug use among young adolescents. In 2019, with the support of the UN, 64 educators from 29 elementary schools across the region, including BiH, were addressed to improve their knowledge on substance use trends, normative beliefs, refusal skills and harmful effects of substances among the addressed students.

The 2019 was also last year of the UN support to Country Coordination Mechanism established by the BiH Council of Ministers, for Support and Monitoring of the HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Response Programmes in BiH. The focus of their work was coordination of the country response in the post-Global funds Against Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) period. The UN supported the study examining the potential of NGOs as HIV Prevention Service Providers in BiH, and different scenarios for its financing was prepared and presented to BiH authorities. Partnering with civil society organizations and cantonal governments, the UN delivered services focusing on HIV prevention activities for affected populations. 6,290 people (5,090 men and 1,200 women) were reached through behavior change communication in 2019.

The UN provided expert technical advice for drafting and costing the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children in FBiH. Pending final adoption in 2020, this represented the most significant step in addressing discrimination in terms of access to child and maternal cash benefits in FBiH after the 1992-95 war. Although the competences for social and child protection were mainly attributed to the Federal level after 1995, in practice many legislative and financing responsibilities were delegated to the ten Cantons, thereby creating significant variations in accessing social benefits by families with children. Several other social protection laws were in the pipeline, the most important being the Law on Social Services, drafted with technical support from UN during 2019. Furthermore, to ensure better informed policymaking and advocacy for more public investments in children, the UN initiated the development of two budget briefs on social protection and on child protection. The first one focused on cash benefits and social care services, especially relating to disability. The child protection budget brief focused on the judiciary, ministries of interior, and some aspects of the education sector. These budget briefs, to be finalized in early 2020, would include an in-depth analysis of the size and composition of budget allocations for 2019-20, providing insights into the efficiency, effectiveness, equity and adequacy of past and future spending.

In partnership with the Social Inclusion Foundation in BiH, the UN supported the development of two policy papers, integrating a multi-dimensional approach to social inclusion analysis considering age-specific vulnerabilities, poverty, demographics and institutional gaps across sectors. These papers were consulted among a range of government and non-government partners as well as vulnerable groups, attracting significant media coverage. The recommendations for specific institutional, legal and policy improvements would be considered in the development of Social Inclusion strategic frameworks in line with EU standards, to be initiated in 2020.

The UN Programme on disaster risk reduction (DRR) was officially launched in February 2019 after some delays. The UN supported the establishment of local DRR platforms in 10 selected municipalities that will serve as catalysts for cross-sectoral DRR coordination in line with the Sendai Framework. This was the first-ever effort to institutionalize cross-sectoral DRR coordination in cities and municipalities in BiH. DRR working

groups for the social and child protection sector were established in 6 locations consisting of representatives from Centres for Social Welfare, Civil Protection, local NGOs, the Red Cross and municipal/city social affairs' departments, responsible for mainstreaming child-specific aspects in local DRR strategies, risk assessments, contingency and action plans. They would also implement DRR and shock-responsive social protection measures benefitting children and families. In a pioneering effort by the BiH Ministry of Security, and as part of the country's efforts to implement the goals and targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR, the UN supported the design of an outline for the first BiH Strategic Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2020-2030 as well as updating the Hazard and Risk Assessment for BiH, developed in 2013. UN also provided technical assistance and advocated for the integration of child-specific disaster vulnerabilities and defining the role of child-relevant sectors in the strategic goals.

At the UN's regional conference on Mayors for Children in November 2019 in Athens, representatives from the cities of Ljubuski and Prijedor joined the Mayors from 23 cities and towns in the Europe and Central Asia in a joint pledge to make their municipalities work better for children and young people.

In 2019, the UN continued to support government partners in BiH to ensure that an increased number of boys and girls use a continuum of child protection services aimed at preventing and adequately responding to violence, abuse, exploitation and family separation, and benefit from equitable access to justice. In close collaboration with government partners at different levels, UN, NGOs and CSOs further strengthened the protective environment through critical investments in child protection systems, extending to childcare, welfare and justice, both within the regular development programme and as part of the humanitarian response to the refugee and migrant influx.

Building on the progress made in reforming the childcare system during 2016-2018, with support from the EU, line ministries and centres for social welfare (CSW) invested significant resources in further strengthening foster care and child protection case management. Positive steps were made in transforming two public institutions for children without parental care into service centers for vulnerable children and families: 'Rada Vranjesevic' in Banja Luka and 'Djeciji dom Mostar' in Mostar. A conference on childcare reform in May 2019, contributed to a renewed commitment of key stakeholders to accelerate deinstitutionalization and prioritize cross-sectoral collaboration. However, much more investments are needed to ensure the deinstitutionalization of all children, particularly in preventing family separation due to poverty and disability, as well as in the provision of continuum of care services, including foster care for children with disabilities and Roma children, immediate emergency foster care and small group homes for young people.

With support from the Global Fund to End Violence against Children, the UN in partnership with CSOs such as Save the Children and IFS-Emmaus contributed to a more protective environment for children at risk of online sexual exploitation and abuse. A Safer Internet Centre with Awareness Centre, Hotline and Helpline was established; over 750 professionals enhanced their capacities; forensic equipment was procured for the police; and more than 1,700 parents and 300 children were educated about child online protection. As a result, there was a notable improvement in the investigation and prosecution of several child sexual abuse material crimes, and in the support provided to children at risk of online sexual exploitation and abuse.

In 2019, further progress was made in rolling out the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) methodology among professionals from various sectors. This generated a better understanding of the social model of disability. An analysis of the disability assessment procedures for children in the ten Cantons of FBiH was done, revealing significant weaknesses in the assessment and referral procedures still based on the outdated medical model. A road map for the implementation of concrete recommendations from the analysis was validated by social and child protection, education and health professionals, to be rolled out as of 2020.

The Sub-regional conference "Population Dynamics, Human Capital and Sustainable Development in South-East Europe" organized in Sarajevo resulted in raised awareness among government institutions, CSOs and academia from eight countries on population trends in the region and the importance of human capital for country development (including life-long learning and good health of each citizen).

Statistical offices were working together with the Charles University from Prague on development of population projections for BiH based on most realistic scenarios. The projections will be published in spring 2020. Also, Population Situation Analysis (PSA) was conducted but the final report has not been published yet due to ongoing disagreement between the entities on census results. This analysis would serve as a basis for future development of population policies in the country.

Expansion of a network of Healthy Ageing Centers (HACs) was continued with a total of 12 HACs operating in the country and at least three more in the process of establishment. Methodology for opening HACs has attracted a lot of attention in the region, with North Macedonia and Georgia actively working on establishing their networks. The UN was cooperating with the University College London on implementation of survey in HACs resulting in cost-benefit analysis for opening of future centers in BiH. Government of RS had adopted the Strategy on Ageing for this entity.

Local Community Forum continued to serve as an official citizen consultation channel in 24 partner local governments. In 2019, 102 community forums known as Mjesna zajednica (MZ) in 136 local communities were organized, with participation of 3,246 citizens (1,140 women, 263 youth and 310 socially excluded) to meaningfully participate in identification of local priorities, summing up to total 17,146 people (5,143 women, 763 youth and 1,371 socially excluded) engaged in 602 community forums since 2016. These forums provided an opportunity for each community to identify priorities and implement some of these priorities with support from local governments—A local community web platform www.mjesnazajednica.ba was used to promote community activism, enabling local community representatives for exchange of good practices, fundraising and crowdfunding. A new Vision of Local Community, defining an image of an ideal inclusive and gender sensitive future local community, as seen and agreed by citizens, was developed and verified by relevant institutions. 23 Community hubs were fully operational and at service for 14,652 people (56% men and 44% women). The services include various events, trainings etc. that significantly enhanced social cohesion in the respective municipalities. 315 small-scale interventions proposed by local communities were implemented since 2016, contributing to improved access to public services for more than 970,000 citizens (45% women and 30% socially excluded); while initiatives designed and implemented by community organizations positively affected more than 35,000 citizens (9,525 women and 3,604 socially excluded and vulnerable). Since 2016, 4,728 (30% women) local community staff were capacitated for better information service delivery and facilitation of communities, while 26,479 citizens were engaged in local voluntary actions, contributing to more vibrant communities.

Three established commissions (one in both entities and one in Brčko District) conducted 12 consultative meetings with wider stakeholders and beneficiaries to draft recommendations for the improvement of the relevant legislative frameworks.

The SRH Strategy (Strategy on sexual and reproductive health) in Republika Srpska 2019-2029 was adopted. In line with the Strategy, additional 50 family physicians were trained on family planning counselling services at primary health care level. Also, Guidelines on Clinical Management of Rape in FBiH and Clinical Guidelines on Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy in both entities were finalized, while the development of Clinical Guideline for Antenatal Care in both entities was started. In line with the process of establishing of Obstetric Surveillance and Response System (OSRS) in BiH, regional web platform was being developed and entity WGs developed OSRS Action Plan with priority activities for 2020.

A new multi-sectoral Early Childhood Development Strategy for the Federation of BiH, aligned with international standards, was developed with support of the UN and is waiting for adoption. Communication and information to parents to address vaccine hesitancy was improved and further expanded. Through various UN-supported initiatives, such as an innovative 'Immunization App' and a social media blog, parents were provided with better evidence-based information on vaccines, while health professionals across BiH through specialized trainings and were communicating more persuasively and with facts, to parents about the advantages of immunization. The UN was spearheading and supporting government with the Standards and Norms of Health Care Services, which were revised and implemented in the Federation of BiH (FBiH), one of the positive steps forward in 2019. Integrated early childhood development (IECD) services were provided through primary health care centers and funded by cantonal Health Insurance Funds. Several cantonal ECD centers were now fully sustainable. Over 2,000 children across the country benefitted from quality ECD services supported by UN.

With UN support, four maternity wards in Republika Srpska were accredited in accordance with Standards for Baby-Friendly Hospitals, while the accreditation has become self-sustaining in the Federation of BiH.

Healthy Lifestyles subject was successfully expanded to the 4th and 5th grades of primary school in Bosnian-Podrinje Canton in cooperation with the Cantonal Ministry of Education, Youth, Science, Culture and Sports, and the Pedagogical Institute. The Handbook for Teachers was developed and selected teachers of all primary schools in the canton were capacitated through a training in this regard. As a result, as of 2019/2020 school

year, all children from 4th-9th grade of primary school in the canton would undergo a mandatory Healthy Lifestyles programme.

To promote importance of mental health and military psychology in BiH and the Region, from 6th till 10th May 2019, the UN together with the Ministry of Defense, organized 54th International Applied Military Psychology Symposium (IAMPS 2019) in Sarajevo. The Symposium hosted 78 participants from 25 countries, out of 36 presented papers and posters on four topics: Selection and leadership, Individual and organizational assessment, Resilience and operational stress, and Veterans and military family support.

In the area of radiation medicine, efforts continued in upgrading radiotherapy, nuclear medicine and diagnostic radiology, through provision of specialized training opportunities for medical practitioners and introduction of modern equipment, in order to fulfil the requirements of international standards of medical services. Awareness on radiation protection of patients was raised among all important groups of health professionals working in medical uses of ionizing radiation, and knowledge and skills improved. The calibration services in the Secondary Standards Dosimetry Laboratories (SSDLs) of BiH was established, and it was been approved as a full member of the IAEA/WHO SSDL Network.

Thematic Area 4: EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Thematic area 4 or UNDAF Pillar 4 aims to enable more women take part in decision making in political fora and in the economy and to ensure effective mechanisms are in place to prevent and timely respond to gender-based violence and provide comprehensive care and support to survivors.

UNDAF intended results

- Strengthen institutional mechanisms aimed at promoting participation of women in decision-making processes;
- Offer economic benefits to women through employment and income generation activities;
- Incentivize strategic and systematic approaches to preventing and combatting violence against women
- Provide comprehensive care and support to survivors of conflict related sexual violence
- Ensure increase in budgets for services to prevent and respond to gender-based violence

UNDAF related Outcomes: 12 and 13.

Development trends and challenges identified

The depth of structural and political complexities in BiH, combined with the deepening democratic decline, affect development in the sphere of gender equality and empowerment of women (GEWE) as well. The situation calls an integrated approach to development interventions and gender equality. Gender inequality and chronically low representation of women in all structures hinders the overall progress of the BiH society. Women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of decision making, political and public life. The community is seen as a level which can significantly reduce inequalities of all kinds and activate women's agency in the most concrete way. Every aspect of community life, ranging from mobility and access to public spaces, infrastructural development, affordability and quality public services, demographic trends, health, transformation of gender relations in families and households, response to violence, social climate in a community and dominant values and norms - is necessarily gendered. However, in the case of BiH, these are often not recognized by the general public as such, especially in less developed or rural areas.

On the other hand, in 2019, improvements in capacity and application of gender equality through budgeting processes with UN support continued. Throughout various policies and sectors there was a demonstrated standardization of integration of gender equality principles. Additionally, the FBiH Ministry of Finance in the Budget Instruction no 2. further elaborated the Guidelines for integration of GRB in budgets, instructing line ministries to integrate gender in indicators, measures and programmes. Additionally, in the FBiH Budget Framework Paper 2019 – 2021 there was an emphasized commitment of the FBiH Government to continue implementing gender responsive budgeting. In Republika Srpska, there was a significant increase of women applying for agricultural incentives and thus helping ensure their economic independence. This capitalized on the work the UN had been investing in activities with the RS Ministry of Agriculture.

When it comes to economic opportunities and the labor market, women were still around a third less likely to participate in the labor force than men, and this was the case for all ages, while women accounted for 18,8%² of registered unemployed persons in BiH. Compared to other countries in the region, BiH had the lowest percentage of women's participation in the total number of persons registered in the labor market³. Two groups of particular concern in BiH, who are of working age but not active in the labor market, were women and youth. There were significantly different patterns of labor market participation between women and men. Specifically, for the age groups 15-24 and 25-49, women were considerably less likely to be active in the labor market than men. More striking was further reduction in women's labor force participation between the ages of 25 and 49. In the age group 50-64 women were somewhat more active than men, but then less likely to remain active after the age of 65.

² ILO data for 2019, available at <https://www.ilo.org/ilostatcp/CPDesktop/?list=true&lang=en&country=BIH>

³ Only 32,8% of women participate in the labor force, ILO data for 2019, available at <https://www.ilo.org/ilostatcp/CPDesktop/?list=true&lang=en&country=BIH>

- While several factors contribute to this with both men and women, the most significant ones affecting women's participation in the labor market were: lack of adequate childcare, elder care and care for people with disabilities, structure of family leave policies, and out-migration of male workers.

Moreover, compensation during maternity and parental leave was not provided on an equal basis throughout the country and depends on the type of employment sector. Additionally, employment alone did not guarantee a decent quality of life. Women were often overrepresented in the informal economy and at insecure service jobs. The quality of the job mattered in terms of remuneration and security. In BiH, 25.4% of those who worked were found to be at risk of poverty.

In 2019, improvements in capacity and application of gender equality through budgeting processes with UN support continued with various policies and sectors integrating standardization of gender equality principles. The FBiH Ministry of Finance in the Budget Instruction no 2. elaborated Guidelines for integration of gender responsive budgeting in the budget. In the FBiH Budget Framework Paper 2019 – 2021 there was a commitment to continue implementing gender responsive budgeting, while in RS there was a significant increase of women applying for agricultural incentives. Violence against women and girls and domestic violence remained widespread social problems in BiH, constituting serious violations of fundamental human rights. Constructive coordination among a wide range of partners from government and civil society on the response to violence had improved, however, standardized response across the county continued to be a challenge. 2019 had seen continued improvement in the overall response of the government towards the needs of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) survivors who still remained largely forgotten and marginalized. With the changes in the legislation in RS, CRSV survivors could register as civilian victims of war, and access a package of services, benefits and entitlements. However, the registration process (seen from the standpoint of Conflict-related Sexual Violence survivors) was complicated and in need of streamlining.

Violence against women and girls and domestic violence remained widespread social problems in BiH, constituting serious violations of fundamental human rights. Unfortunately, responsible institutions country-wide continued to face challenges in full implementation of the provisions of laws on protection from domestic violence. Therefore, women and children, who were primary victims of domestic violence, were experiencing legal insecurity and unequal treatment in accessing their rights. The 2019 survey on Well-being and safety of women estimated that 48% of women aged 15 and over have experienced some form of physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence. Despite a regional backlash against gender-transformative programs for children and youth, initiatives supporting men and boys continued to challenge gender stereotypes. Constructive coordination among wide range of partners from government and civil society on response to violence had been improved, however, standardized response across the county continued to be a challenge. Weak administrative data collection were an impediment to the provision of quality services for survivors and effective policy making. The quality of specialist support services available to survivors of violence varied with geographic location and socio-economic status.

Furthermore, 2019 had seen continued improvement in the overall response of the government towards the needs of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) survivors who still remained largely forgotten and marginalized. With the changes in the legislation in RS, CRSV survivors could now register as civilian victims of war, and access a package of services, benefits and entitlements. However, the registration process (seen from the standpoint of Conflict-related Sexual Violence survivors) was complicated and in need of streamlining. However, there had been positive developments in relation to the local response to the needs of CRSV survivors with communities in both the FBiH and RS (public health centres and centres for mental health) all agreeing with the UN to enter capacity development trainings in 2019 and 2020 in order to improve the quality of rendered care and support to CRSV survivors. At the same time, non-traditional stakeholders (such as faith-based organizations and the religious communities) had been actively engaged in alleviation of stigma towards survivors of GBV and CRSV. In that sense, the Inter-religious Council was supported in building a network of members of the clergy who were capacitated to provide psychosocial support to survivors of GBV and CRSV within their congregations. Additionally, youth leaders were taking a very active role in countering CRSV stigma at local levels, utilizing arts and culture as a platform for social dialogue.

Violations of the women's human rights and enhancement of the gender equality in BIH had been substantively considered during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process, with 23 and additional 19 conclusions/recommendations coming out of the Draft Report of the Working Group on the UPR indicating key

challenges and priorities in gender mainstreaming, equal opportunities at the labour market and decision-making processes and localization of the ratified Istanbul Convention, among other issues. Furthermore, in 2019, BiH undertook a comprehensive national-level review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. During the reported period, both state and alternative reports on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention were delivered to the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO).

Key achievements

In the reporting year, increased activities in the sphere of women in politics yielded new results. With the support of UN, a new Baseline Study on the barriers to political participation of women was produced and presented to the public, and findings and recommendations of the study were used as a basis for public discussions that started in 2019 and will continue in 2020. This has also contributed to a noticeable increase in women's participation in public and political life, as three public discussions were held in 2019 initiating discussion on the role of media in promotion of women's equal rights and political participation, and reaching out to, and involving, political parties - in order to expand the array of stakeholders engaged in furthering the gender equality agenda. With the support of UN, and in collaboration with the Agency for Gender Equality of BiH (BiH AGE), a Toolkit for Gender Mainstreaming in Policy Development was developed and was now on track to ensure gender equality is adequately addressed in draft laws and policies in BiH. Furthermore, a Working Visit to Sweden was successfully organized for representatives of the BiH AGE, FBIH Gender Center, representatives of the BiH Central Election Commission (BiH CEC), representatives of BIH Parliamentary Assembly (Gender Equality Committee was still not appointed at the time of the visit) and representatives of 10 municipalities in BiH. Participants of the Working Visit were exposed to a variety of lessons learned and examples of current engagement of partners in Sweden, through learning about the current policies, institutional structures, civil society engagement and academic learning on the systemic advancement of gender equality and promotion of participation of women in politics and public life in general.

In 2019, the UN actively sought out and invested in empowering women leaders, considering the population as initiators of change in local communities and society at large. Thus, 403 women participated in envisioning and co-creating social innovation initiatives and services that could contribute to addressing the issues of time poverty and other structural obstacles to participation of women in public life and politics. In addition, in 2019, 757 women contributed to the identification of peace-building and social cohesion through their participation in dialogue platforms facilitated by UN. As a result of support provided to civil society organisations active in the area of social cohesion 2,566 women benefited from capacity building and networking opportunities related to social entrepreneurship, culture, sign language and non-discriminatory treatment of Roma in communities and culture. In 2019, 276 women were employed, maintained in employment or benefiting from income generation activities as a result of UN support.

Following the Local Community Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, GEWE principles were continuously used as accelerators for societal transformation with a series of local level interventions demonstrating undisputable results achieved in practice. Spaces for voices and perspectives of women were persistently created, while their equal participation in all decision-making processes had been actively advocated for when working with all levels of governments to secure pro-active engagement of women in decision-making across board and community-led local development. As a result, the local community forum, supported by the UN at the grass-root level in 24 local governments, was instituted as an official citizen consultation mechanism to identify and implement community relevant priorities with support from local governments. In 2019 alone, 102 community forums were organized in 136 local communities with participation of 1,140 women who identified local development priorities, summing up to a total of 5,143 women engaged in 602 community forums since 2016. Furthermore, from 2016 to 2019, 3,919 women were engaged in decision making/consultative processes using information and communication technology, 9,525 women participated in activities implemented by community organisations, while 7,943 women engaged in local voluntary actions contributing to more vibrant communities.

Women's heavy dependence on public services also meant that they often had more at stake than men when these are degraded, redundant or access to them is covertly denied. In 2019 alone, through UN-supported interventions, 175,735 women benefited from improved access to and quality of public services, which positively affected their quality of life. Insight, experience and know-how of women, who are at the source of needs and organisation of family and community life, have proven as an important resource for contextualising, applying and bringing to life the vision for local-level-grown institutionalised community governance models.

Consequently, 315 small-scale interventions proposed by local communities were implemented since 2016, contributing to improved access to public services for more than 436.500 women. In the period 2015 - 2018, 63,355 women benefited from free legal aid services provided by 17 free legal aid offices across BiH. In 2019 efforts related to supporting women with high risk of HIV, 1,200 women were familiarized with risks and prevention methods, while 160 former drug users benefited from the harm reduction services. In 2019, 62 Roma women directly benefitted from social services related to sexual reproductive health and prevention of diseases, preservation of Roma crafts and involvement in community life through volunteer actions. Through UN's support to local governments and civil society partnerships, 12,676 girls and women had access to improved social services in the areas of therapy, daily care, education, sports and culture. Furthermore, 354 visually and hearing-impaired women benefited from the improved access to administrative services in three local governments. Since 2016, 1418 women as local community staff were capacitated for better information service delivery and facilitation of communities.

In 2019, the UN undertook several assessments aimed at supporting policy design: i) the (gender responsive) Citizen Perception Survey seeking to design a profile of social inclusion in seven municipalities in BiH; ii) the (gender sensitive) Vulnerability Assessment offering four different scenarios of climate change in key socio-economic sectors; and the above-mentioned iii) Baseline Study on Barriers to Political Participation of Women in BiH, which presented the current situation and offered recommendations for the way forward to promote and strengthen women's position in the political and public life.

In 2019, the gender mainstreaming approach of UN-supported interventions brought significant achievements in GEWE across the board of activities, such as in energy and climate interventions. 9,175 women benefitted from improved indoor conditions in public buildings retrofitted through energy efficiency measures. 190 women were trained in integrated water management skills and flood response, while 3,122 women benefited from flood risk mitigation measures implemented along the Vrbas river basin. Measures taken to continuously encourage women representatives of energy management institutions to take part in capacity development resulted in 40% of EMIS trainees being women. Additional module of online Disaster Risk Analysis System was developed, allowing local governments to analyse information segregated by gender and thus capture gender specific vulnerabilities and integrate them into disaster risk planning. Relatedly, municipal flood intervention plans have been completed in 13 municipalities in Vrbas river basin, identifying specific needs of women including women-headed households during flooding. In 2019, 3,122 women benefited from non-structural flood protection measures implemented in local governments in the Vrbas river basin.

Furthermore, significant results were achieved in the field of security and ammunition disposal efforts. Capacities of three women representatives from the Armed Forces of BiH were raised on technology transfer and risk assessment of populated places at the technical site for ammunition overhaul and disposal in Doboje. Eight women, representatives of Prosecutors' Offices of BiH, Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia, participated in bilateral and multilateral meetings to discuss selected war crime cases and exchange evidence between institutions. Three women leaders from entity and cantonal ministries of justice were capacitated to address illicit arms' trafficking. Finally, Standard Operating Procedures for Free Legal Aid (FLA) was developed, FLA compendium and training packages were produced to build capacities of BiH Ministries of Justice and free legal aid providers to adequately respond to CRSV/GBV.

The UN-supported network of CSOs running shelters (Safe network) directly contributed to the revision of legislation on domestic violence in the entity of Republika Srpska. As a result, in September 2019, the National Assembly of Republika Srpska adopted the Law on amendments to the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence. The amendments render extended support to and protection of survivors of domestic violence, in that it exclusively criminalizes the act, widens the definition of domestic violence to intimate partners not sharing a household, and introduces risk assessment obligation by police, as well as the victim advocate services for those victims wanting to be accompanied by trusted individuals. The law also provided for institutionalization of the multisectoral cooperation and coordination at the local level by obliging local service providers to sign protocols of cooperation in response to domestic violence and report annually to the relevant entity Ministry.

103 cases of domestic violence were successfully addressed by using multi-sectoral approach newly established in 27 target municipalities. UN-supported governmental partner targeted mostly smaller and less wealthy municipalities that would otherwise not be able to establish a structured multi-sectoral response. Access to services was enabled for survivors in marginalized communities where this type of support was not available before. Increase in the number of cases addressed was a direct result of better functioning of referral

mechanisms. Approximately 36 service providers (institutions) within the health, justice and security (police) sectors in 12 municipalities had revised and adopted new protocols on cooperation in response to domestic violence at the municipal level. In total, 11 protocols on cooperation in response to domestic violence at the local level were reviewed and adopted in 11 municipalities.

In 2019, the UN established 3 partnerships critical for the establishing quality assurance and monitoring mechanisms related to service provision to victims of domestic violence. Partnerships with entity level gender institutional mechanisms would result in developed quality assurance and monitoring mechanisms for a coordinated response to domestic violence at the local and cantonal level. Furthermore, partnership with the Ministry of Interior of FBiH would result in developed policy documents and tools that would enable a better-quality response to domestic violence cases by police officers as well as monitoring of its quality. A total of 89 children increased awareness of gender roles and gender-based discrimination and violence. 477 women, including those belonging to disadvantaged groups, were better informed and aware of gender-based violence, discrimination and services available to them in their local communities.

Since the UN Programme “Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in BiH” had four primary pillars on health, justice, employment, underpinned by a consistent focus on tackling stigma, 2019 saw a more in-depth focus on the Stigma Alleviation Programme launched in 2017. Following the first joint inter-religious sermons in support of survivors (and denouncing CRSV stigma), there was an additional push to promote this approach within the sub-region - Inter-religious Council was supported in organizing a conference aimed at CRSV stigma reduction, bringing together representatives of Islamic Community, Serb Orthodox Church, Catholic Church and the Jewish Community from BiH, Serbia, Croatia and Kosovo*⁴.

To augment these efforts of interfaith dialogue and debates, a series of public events was delivered by a core group of 30 youth leaders, directly supported by seed-funding for community initiatives directly involved 900 citizens in Bijeljina, Tuzla, Sanski Most, Orasje, Prijedor, Kozarska Dubica, Maglaj, Travnik, Foca, Banja Luka, Vitez and Gorazde and reached over 22,000 in total. Furthermore, the FBiH Ministry of Healthcare, with UN support, continued expanding the list of locations (15 new communities - Tuzla and Zenica Dobojski Cantons - Banovici, Gradacac, Kalesija, Srebrenik, Zivinice, Tuzla, Breza, Dobojski, Kakanj, Maglaj, Olovo, Tesanj, Vares, Zenica, Zepce) and the number of service professionals within medical and psychosocial support institutions, who were capacitated to recognize, respond, and refer survivors of GBV and CRSV.

The UN Joint Programme has taken a comprehensive and multi-lateral approach to supporting conflict related sexual violence (CRSV) survivors to access their rights. Its overarching goal has been to improve access to justice for survivors, to empower them, and ultimately to support the realization of their right to reparation. The Programme supported the Federation of BiH and Brčko district to establish Governmental Commissions with the administrative capacity to grant the status of “civilian victims of war – special category”. Granted status allows for the recognition of the survivors and facilitates their access to specialized services and compensation. So far, 110 CRSV survivors have accessed status and rights in FBiH and Brčko district, while 90 CRSV survivors are estimated to be benefiting from status of victim of torture.

In 2019, the UN supported several crucial human rights review processes at national, regional and international level. Key women’s rights issues were addressed by the CEDAW Committee while reviewing the progress in implementation of the Convention in BIH. The UN provided a supplementary report to highlight key issues for the advancement of this milestone women’s rights treaty in BiH and provided a coordinated response to the CEDAW Committee’s questions during constructive dialogue with the Authorities. Alongside these achievements, the UN supported awareness-raising on the CEDAW Concluding Observations in the country throughout the year.

The UN significantly supported the above-mentioned Universal Periodic Review (UPR) by developing “UPR Summary Points on Gender Equality”. Furthermore, the previously mentioned comprehensive national-level review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was supported with consolidated methodology for the national review, facilitation of the stakeholders’ consultations, including 60 civil society organizations from 26 BIH municipalities and cities and, development of the national report on Beijing +25 review. The UN supported the dialogue of the government and civil society’s representatives on

⁴ *References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

key priorities for acceleration of women's rights and gender equality at the sub-regional and regional level, and development of the Civil society forum compilation report on Declaration and Platform for Action for UNECE region: #Feminists want System Change.

Moreover, the UN support to the Agency for Gender Equality in the development of first state report to GREVIO Committee on the status of implementation of Council of Europe's Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) in BiH, was crucial in preparation of inputs and harmonization of all level reports into one single state report to GREVIO. On the other hand, the UN supported development and submission of an alternative report to GREVIO through facilitation of national platform of 22 civil society organizations, including those representing marginalized groups of women. As a result, the Alternative Report of non-governmental organizations on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention to GREVIO was developed and submitted, highlighting examples and experiences of women, processes of protection and prosecution and processes before entity-level institutions which would otherwise remain invisible in the official reports.

In 2019, the UN developed the first ever Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP) that was produced in consultation with international and national partners. CGEP would serve as an analytical and operational document which provides a solid assessment of the key challenges for gender equality in the context of sustainable development in BiH, identifying gender discrepancies in the enjoyment of social and economic rights, cultural and political rights, and analysing the underlining root causes of the identified challenges. In order to support BiH government in the process of translating global and EU norms and standards into national policies and action, the UN produced a Gender Brief BiH: Gender equality state of play and recommendations for BiH GAP and EU GAP implementation (Gender Brief) which was complementary to the BiH Gender Action Plan 2018-2022, and aimed to further strengthen the position of gender institutional mechanisms in initiating new policies, intensifying the implementation of existing ones, and for lobbying and advocacy.

In the area of security sector, UN Container Control Programme developed Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in South Eastern Europe implemented in the national and regional workshops to increase awareness, knowledge and skills on the inclusion of gender matters in the law enforcement work were held.

The UN was supporting volunteerism through two Fully Funded International UN Youth Volunteers, contributing to Women's Empowerment and Eliminating Violence Against Women, gender equality coordination, GE mainstreaming, as well as advocacy and communication.

UN Delivering as One

Throughout the 2019 implementation period, the UNCT continued with its Delivering as One (DaO) efforts to ensure coherence, avoid duplication and maximise synergies in the UN's work at the country level. Within this context, the annual session of the BiH and UN Joint Steering Committee was organized in March 2019 to jointly review the progress on implementation of the 2015-2020 UNDAF (2018 UN Country Results Report) and review and endorse the last biennial Joint UN Work Plans for the period 2019-2020. The session also served to review and discuss the planned Roadmap for preparation of the next 2021-2025 UN Sustainable Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) for BiH as well as the progress of the national partnership for advancement of the 2030 Agenda in BiH.

The UNCT launched the process of preparation and formulation of the next Cooperation Framework for BiH as the next partnership strategy between the BiH authorities and the UNCT towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in BiH. The next Cooperation Framework will cover the period 2021-2025 and was prepared in close partnership with the BiH authorities, international partners, private sector, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders in BiH. In line with the standard UN planning procedures, the process required preparation of a Common Country Assessment (CCA) which was completed in 2019. As an integral and critical part of the UNCT planning process, the CCA's main objective was to analyse the overall context of BiH and provide the analytical baseline for discussion on the next Cooperation Framework priorities in BiH.

The Cooperation Framework builds-upon extensive consultations about the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs in BiH that were initiated in April 2017. These catalysed the preparation of the BiH Voluntary Review of progress toward SDG achievement and the draft SDG Framework in BiH, and they informed the UN system's Common Country Analysis. Given its comprehensive focus on vulnerable groups across all Cooperation Framework priorities and outcomes under the SDGs umbrella and efforts to ensure that these groups are not left behind, broader cooperation and partnership is envisioned including civil society groups, NGOs, community groups, the human rights institutions, academia, media, the private sector, and international partners. This was expected to leverage greater capacities and resources, including financing, toward achievement of the Cooperation Framework results and SDGs targets in BiH. The Cooperation Framework was formally submitted to the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs for formal endorsement after a series of successful consultations with all levels of government, international community and civil society organizations.

With the UN's support, authorities have developed the draft SDGs Framework for BiH 2030. The country prepared its first Voluntary Report and presented it with high success at the High-Level Political Forum in late 2019.

UNDAF Financial Table by Pillar and Outcome

PILLAR/OUTCOME	2015-2016 TOTAL	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2019-2020 PLANNED	2019 ACTUAL	2020 PLANNED	2015-2019 TOTAL
PILLAR 1: Rule of Law and Human Security	61,933,368.00	29,183,740.00	58,423,976.00	39,827,827.46	52,774,813.52	130,944,935.46
Outcome 1	10,575,208.00	10,830,352.00	28,930,000.00	23,877,650.83	37,682,239.30	45,283,210.83
Outcome 2	3,072,279.00	7,454,387.00	12,456,778.00	4,364,009.30	7,070,158.31	14,890,675.30
Outcome 3	48,285,881.00	10,899,001.00	17,037,198.00	11,586,167.33	8,022,415.91	70,771,049.33
PILLAR 2: Sustainable and Equitable Development and Employment	46,272,388.00	56,763,101.00	45,577,601.00	26,267,854.00	35,598,264.00	129,303,343.00
Outcome 4	28,092,065.00	28,668,555.00	21,493,917.00	11,234,035.00	16,520,999.00	67,994,655.00
Outcome 5	11,126,292.00	13,185,524.00	11,994,102.00	6,101,198.00	8,352,818.00	30,413,014.00
Outcome 6	7,054,031.00	14,909,022.00	12,089,582.00	8,932,621.00	10,724,447.00	30,895,674.00
PILLAR 3: Social Inclusion: Education, Social Protection, Child Protection and Health	30,492,138.00	16,630,993.00	14,356,875.00	8,731,444.74	7,976,471.69	55,854,577.74
Outcome 7	2,041,977.00	831,779.00	1,295,000.00	897,408.00	527,880.00	3,771,164.00
Outcome 8	722,130.00	188,374.00	331,000.00	79,659.00	160,000.00	990,163.00
Outcome 9	15,023,899.00	8,056,800.00	6,137,375.00	3,147,686.78	3,151,508.17	26,228,385.78
Outcome 10	582,900.00	2,378,067.00	3,135,000.00	2,519,194.00	1,300,000.00	5,480,161.00
Outcome 11	12,121,233.00	5,175,974.00	3,458,500.00	2,087,496.96	2,837,083.52	19,384,703.96
PILLAR 4: Empowerment of Women	6,069,757.00	3,314,639.00	5,059,000.00	2,497,047.28	5,203,607.90	11,881,443.28
Outcome 12	2,642,293.00	907,097.00	3,388,000.00	1,069,915.84	2,492,920.40	4,619,305.84
Outcome 13	3,427,464.00	2,407,542.00	1,671,000.00	1,427,131.44	2,710,687.50	7,262,137.44
TOTAL (USD)	144,767,652.00	105,892,474.00	123,417,452.00	77,324,173.48	101,553,157.11	327,984,299.48