

# **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

## **Country programme document 2010-2014**

The draft country programme document for Bosnia and Herzegovina (E/ICEF/2009/P/L.6) was presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comments at its 2009 annual session (8-10 June 2009).

The document was subsequently revised, and this final version was approved at the 2009 second regular session of the Executive Board on 15 September 2009.

<i>Basic data</i> <sup>†</sup>	
<i>(2007, unless otherwise stated)</i>	
Child population (millions, under 18 years)	0.8
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	14
Underweight (% moderate and severe, 2005)	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births, 1993-2005)	3 <sup>a</sup>
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female, 2006)	92/89 <sup>b</sup>
Survival rate to last primary grade (% , 2006)	100 <sup>b</sup>
Use of improved drinking water sources (% , 2006)	99
Use of improved sanitation facilities (% , 2006)	95
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%)	<0.1
Child labour (% , children 5-14 years old, 2006)	5
GNI per capita (US\$)	3 790
One-year-olds immunized with DPT3 (%)	95 <sup>c</sup>
One-year-olds immunized with measles vaccine (%)	96 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>†</sup> More comprehensive country data on children and women are available at [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org).

<sup>a</sup> The 2005 estimate developed by WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA and the World Bank, adjusted for underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths, is 3 per 100,000 live births. For more information, see <http://www.childinfo.org/areas/maternalmortality/>.

<sup>b</sup> MICS 2006 data: DPT3 is 78% and measles is 75%.

<sup>c</sup> Survey data.

## Summary of the situation of children and women

1. The State of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in its current structure<sup>§</sup> defined by the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement, has limited central power, with most government functions delegated to two entities: the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of these entities has its own governments and civil structures. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is highly decentralized, with 10 cantonal governments. Brcko District is a third administrative unit, which has been under international administration. In March 2009, the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina was amended to define Brcko District on the basis of the awards of the Arbitral Tribunal and to ensure the District effective access to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitutional Court. The country as a whole has 14 governance units, 5 levels of administration and more than 150 ministries and governmental agencies.

2. Worsening global economic conditions compound a growing trade deficit and declining remittances. Growth is expected to fall from 6.8 per cent in 2007 to 3 to 4.5 per cent in 2009. Government revenues are projected to stagnate or fall.

3. According to the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and *The State of the World's Children 2009*, the country is on track to meet most Millennium

<sup>§</sup> Article I, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina: "The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the official name of which shall henceforth be "Bosnia and Herzegovina," shall continue its legal existence under international law as a state, with its internal structure modified as provided herein and with its present internationally recognized borders. It shall remain a Member State of the United Nations and may as Bosnia and Herzegovina maintain or apply for membership in organizations within the United Nations system and other international organizations".

Development Goals except Goals 2 “Achieve universal primary education” and 7 “Ensure environmental sustainability”, which will require special efforts. The maternal mortality ratio declined from 31 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 9 per 100,000 in 2006, and the gender parity index is 1 in primary education and 1.04 in secondary education. The proportion of children at work declined from 11 per cent in 2000 to 5 per cent in 2006.

4. However, there are three key, interlinked challenges to the fulfilment of children’s and women’s rights. The first is poverty. While Bosnia and Herzegovina is a lower middle-income country and experienced a doubling of per capita gross domestic product (GDP) from 2000 to 2007, the proportion of the population living below the poverty line — over 18 per cent — remained unchanged during that period. Twenty-three per cent of the population lives just above the poverty line. Fewer than half of the 680,000 people living in poverty receive social benefits. Families with three or more children are especially vulnerable: two thirds are poor, and the depth of their poverty is more severe. Unemployment is high, at 31 per cent, and increasing, as reported in February 2009. It disproportionately affects young people, 62.3 per cent of whom are out of work. Household strategies to cope with increasing living costs, which include reducing expenditures on food or having children work instead of attending school, hamper children’s well-being.

5. The second challenge is social exclusion. Fifty per cent of the population experiences some form of social exclusion, discrimination or stigma. Root causes include structural barriers to inadequate services, limited civil society participation, discriminatory attitudes within communities and institutionalized political and administrative fragmentation along ethnic lines. Over 200,000 children live in or are at risk of poverty and exclusion; the bulk of them are from minority groups such as the Roma and internally displaced populations. Around 40,000 live in isolation and deep poverty with little or no access to services. Over 7.4 per cent of their children (both boys and girls) are moderately stunted, and 2.5 per cent (2.7 per cent girls and 2.3 per cent boys) are severely stunted. Furthermore, 94 per cent of children (95.3 per cent boys and 92.0 per cent girls) aged 36-59 months do not benefit from early childhood education. These children risk failing to reach their full potential and are at greater risk of learning difficulties, violence and social problems. Refugee, internally displaced and returnee children face numerous challenges, including low access to education, discrimination and insecurity. In 2008, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education described segregation of children in schools and the phenomenon of ‘two schools under one roof’ as an unacceptable practice, as it allowed the existence of discriminatory education models.

6. The third major challenge consists of functional gaps and system weaknesses in social services delivery. Indicators reveal difficulties in maintaining the gains achieved. The rate of complete immunization is only 61.2 per cent, and polio coverage dropped to 79 per cent in 2007. Catch-up immunization campaigns targeting excluded children revealed that only 26 per cent had been previously immunized. Iron deficiency anaemia is high among lactating women (48 per cent) and pregnant women (39 per cent). The pre-school attendance rate is 6.4 per cent. Social sector budget allocations remain insufficient: only 4 per cent of GDP is allocated to education; more than 80 per cent is used to fund salaries and allowances, with little left for curriculum reform or in-service development. While laws cover a wide range of child protection rights, many are not enforced due to

lack of funding; inadequate procedures, standards and referral practices; and lack of coordination.

7. The registered juvenile crime rate among children 14 to 17 years old is estimated at 255 per 100,000 and is on the increase. Addressing this issue requires dealing with many challenges: The justice system does not comply with international standards; juvenile offenders are incarcerated with adults; appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration programmes are lacking; and alternative measures are enforced only occasionally.

8. Out of approximately 3,000 children without parental care, around 1,100 are in residential institutions. Most victims of child trafficking are girls, who are trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labour or begging. Domestic and gender-based violence and violence against children in schools are not unusual; 35.6 per cent of children experience some psychological or physical punishment. In addition, 10 per cent of women are married by age 18, and 5.6 per cent of women believe the husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife. Although the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is low, this issue needs attention to prevent an increase in infections.

9. The three principal statistical agencies have limited technical resources. While donors support statistical systems reform and large-scale data collection exercises, there is limited capacity to independently collect and analyse quality, sex-disaggregated data, particularly in relation to social and child protection.

10. The Committee on the Rights of the Child highlighted the need to address discrimination and segregation in the education system, institutionalization of children and rights of ethnic minority children. It recommended harmonization of the juvenile justice system with international standards and prioritization of budgetary allocations to ensure minimum levels of social and health protection for all children. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended increased educational opportunities for marginalized women and girls, particularly those from the Roma minority.

## **Key results and lessons learned from previous cooperation, 2005-2009**

### **Key results achieved**

11. The principles embodied in the Convention on the Rights of the Child presented an opportunity for UNICEF to engage in the social reform process. The country programme contributed to the establishment of norms and standards for a functional social inclusion and protection system; increased public sector efficiencies through inter-sectoral approaches and coordination mechanisms; and strengthened capacity of service providers. The programme also enhanced upstream-downstream linkages, through work at policy, services and community levels as well as through modelling community-level, participatory processes.

12. Key results included implementation of the national action plan for elimination of iodine deficiency disorders, which helped reduce goitre levels from 25 per cent in 2000 to 7.8 per cent in 2006. Household consumption of iodized salt increased from 68 per cent in 2002 to 79 per cent in 2007.

13. The law on pre-school education was adopted, requiring one year of pre-school education, highly significant in a country with 6.4 per cent pre-school enrolment. Within two years, 4 out of 12 Government Administrative units had enacted laws and prepared enlargement plans for one year of compulsory pre-school education.

14. All primary schools implemented at least one principle of the child-friendly schools (CFS) approach. Almost all lower primary school teachers and 60 per cent of upper primary school teachers developed and are applying skills in child-centred teaching and learning methods. Fifty per cent of all secondary school teachers were certified in life skills-based education. A 2008 UNICEF-supported evaluation of the CFS initiative showed increased gender equity in enrolment, enrolment of children from minority groups and inclusion of children with special needs in mainstream classes.

15. The policy framework on reform of the public child care system, developed in 2006, resulted in the closure of one residential institution for children without parental care. A draft juvenile justice law was revised in line with international standards. The Juvenile Justice Coordination Body developed five strategic action plans to implement the 2006 Juvenile Justice Strategy. Joint programming with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) — involving the health, social protection, education, law enforcement and judiciary sectors — resulted in application of a referral mechanism for early identification, recording and coordinated treatment of children and women victims of violence.

16. Governance at local level was strengthened through municipal management boards, which implemented action plans enabling local services to better respond to the needs of vulnerable families. Approximately 10,000 excluded children and their families had access to child protection services. Local ownership and commitment were high, leading to increased allocations from municipal budgets to bridge gaps in services.

17. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre developed standard operating procedures and undertook capacity building and accreditation of mine risk education organizations. By 2007, landmine and small arms risk education had reached over 15,000 children. There were no child casualties related to landmines in 2007 or 2008. Out of 154 communities highly affected by landmines, 128 created mine risk reduction action plans.

18. In order to fill data gaps, the programme strengthened the evidence base for policy decisions by conducting a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), developing the child rights impact assessment methodology and rolling out DevInfo at municipal level. Social inclusion was placed on the policy planning and development agenda. The UNICEF TransMonee database developed the capacity of statistical agencies at State and entity levels to report on child well-being indicators.

### **Lessons learned**

19. The application of CFS principles in primary schools increased gender parity and inclusiveness, particularly among minority groups and children with special educational needs. Children reported positive learning experiences, greater freedom of expression, higher self-esteem and increased participation. However, gaps were noted in sustainability, including a lack of government ownership and insufficient mainstreaming into the education system. This hinders adoption of the methodology

by teachers, as well as quality of performance and impact. The 2008 CFS evaluation confirmed that cultural and ethnic discrimination are built into the education system. This finding underlines the need to expand the CFS methodology to promote the principles of social cohesion and cultural tolerance in schools.

20. The 2007 evaluation of the country programme's support to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre found increased institutional capacity. Support to mine risk education will be phased out over the next cycle to focus on developing mine risk reduction methods at local level and implementing the national Mine Action Strategy 2009-2019. The experience gained in risk reduction methods will be used to improve policy and services related to small arms and light weapons, promotion of child safety and reduction of violence among children.

21. Decentralization of the health sector resulted in a fragmented and uncoordinated approach to vaccine procurement and delivery. This led to a decrease in the percentage of infants and children immunized against diphtheria and measles and a corresponding increase in new cases, along with stock-outs of vaccines. This indicates that the health care system lacks the capacity to effectively deliver immunization and other maternal and child health services. Further support will therefore be provided to strengthen government capacity to ensure equitable access of all children to safe and continued immunization, with emphasis on vulnerable children. Interventions will include supplemental vaccinations such as catch-up immunization provided by mobile teams in hard-to-reach areas.

22. A joint country-led evaluation of child-focused policies in the social protection sector found that, while fragmentation of policy processes at different administrative levels is a challenge, the UNICEF-supported interventions — such as reform of the child protection system at central and local level — created momentum for policy change. In a multilayered system, it is critical to give more support to ensure vertical coherence in policy development and implementation. In this regard, UNICEF support to strengthen feedback about local experiences to central-level policy makers — through the municipal management boards — was assessed positively.

## The country programme, 2010-2014

### Summary budget table

<i>Programme</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Social policies and child rights monitoring	1 450	4 770	6 220
Integrated and inclusive systems for children	1 169	12 400	13 569
Cross-sectoral costs	1 131	976	2 107
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>18 146</b>	<b>21 896</b>

### **Preparation process**

23. Programme preparation was based on the 2007 Situation Analysis and the 2008 Common Country Assessment (CCA), the 2007 midterm review and the 2010-2014 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The joint strategy meeting for UNDAF was held in October 2008. In March 2009, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Council of Ministers adopted the CCA and the UNDAF. The observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women were considered, particularly those on child protection, exclusion, segregation in education and the need to strengthen monitoring and reporting. Consultations were held with counterparts, civil society organizations, donors and experts. Priorities identified by children in participatory action research groups, schools, communities and municipalities also shaped the proposed programme.

### **Goals, key results and strategies**

24. The proposed programme of cooperation is designed to address the three key development issues challenging fulfilment of child rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina: poverty, social exclusion and system weaknesses. The overarching goal of the country programme is to support the Government's efforts and plans aimed at strengthening social inclusion and cohesion, with a view to reducing discrimination and inequities among children and increase the potential for development of their human and social capital.

25. In support of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Social Inclusion Strategy 2008-2013, the country programme will contribute to achievement of the following key results by the end of 2014: (a) inclusive policies and plans are developed and implemented, and human, financial and organizational resources are redirected towards priorities for children, as identified by key stakeholders at State and entity levels; (b) transition of both girls and boys from primary to secondary education is increased to 90 per cent in 17 municipalities; (c) the preschool enrolment rate is increased to 50 per cent from 6.4 per cent in 2008 ; (d) iodine deficiency disorders are eliminated; (e) 90 per cent of children are fully immunized; (f) the number of children in formal care is reduced by 30 per cent and the ratio of children in institutional care to children in alternative family-based or community-based care is improved from 2/3 to 4/5; and (g) the proportion of juvenile offenders who are diverted to non-punitive care and prevention services is increased by 20 per cent.

26. The proposed programme builds on the results achieved during the prior cycle and is centred on sectors of comparative advantage: education, early childhood development (ECD) and child protection. It uses strategies for which UNICEF has recognized expertise. The programme will support development of policies and innovative approaches to strengthen systems and improve the provision of services. Capacity for modelling and scaling-up cost-effective interventions will be developed. There will be a new focus on communication for development to trigger positive changes in behaviour and attitudes. Participatory action research at local levels will be facilitated to enhance the empowerment of children, women and young people. Existing partnerships will be strengthened and new alliances developed in order to create programme synergies, leverage additional resources for children and ensure that human rights and gender concerns are effectively addressed. Support will be provided to connect implementing bodies with

international networks, good practices and sources of technical expertise, and to convene partners, decision makers and other stakeholders across sectors. Support in setting up coordination mechanisms and contingency plans for emergency preparedness and response will also be provided.

#### **Relationship to national priorities and the UNDAF**

27. The programme supports the priorities of the Country Development Strategy 2009-2013, Social Inclusion Strategy 2008-2013 and State Action Plan for Children 2002-2010, and it is aligned with the country's priorities for European Union (EU) accession. The Country Development Strategy covers six goals, including social inclusion. The Social Inclusion Strategy identifies required actions in areas such as education, health and the protection of families with children.

28. The proposed programme is closely linked with the UNDAF outcomes of strengthening (a) transparent and accountable democratic governance that meets the requirements of the EU accession process; (b) social inclusion, through a harmonized approach encompassing participatory policy development and implementation to ensure inclusive and quality basic social protection; and (c) human security as it pertains to preparedness for natural disasters, outbreaks of communicable diseases and reduction of the threat from landmines, small arms and light weapons.

#### **Relationship to international priorities**

29. The programme supports the Millennium Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals and the principles and goals of *A World Fit for Children*. It responds to international commitments by Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Declaration of Commitment of the General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and the conclusions of the Ljubljana Regional Consultation for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children in Europe and Central Asia. The programme also reflects the priorities of the UNICEF medium-term strategic plan 2006-2013. The emphasis on reducing disparities and reaching the most marginalized children and women responds to the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

#### **Programme components**

30. **Social policies and child rights monitoring.** This programme addresses institutional capacity gaps for policy design, implementation and planning at various levels of government. It supports social sector reform and the formulation of policies and budgets targeting vulnerable and socially excluded children, based on quantitative and qualitative analysis of disaggregated data and policy reviews across all social sectors.

31. The programme has four key results to be achieved by end 2014: (a) social sector ministries, statistical agencies and civil society organizations collect, analyse and use reliable and sex-disaggregated data on the status of children in order to develop, with participation of key stakeholders, inclusive and financially sustainable policies and plans for children; (b) civil society organizations, including children and young people in 20 sentinel localities, monitor the implementation of child rights and national development plans; (c) 40 per cent of communities have greater



awareness on social inclusion, and mechanisms to support implementation of inclusive programmes for children are in place; and (d) the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the National Advisory Board for HIV/AIDS and relevant ministries implement strategies and policies sensitive to gender and most-at-risk adolescents to prevent HIV/AIDS and reduce stigma and discrimination.

32. The main programme areas include social and economic policy development, evidence-based communication for development and partnerships for children's rights. In the area of social and economic policy, the programme will provide technical assistance and support to modelling of approaches that would increase the capacity for effective allocation of sufficient resources for children by the State-level Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, and Directorate of Economic Planning; the social sector ministries at entity and cantonal levels; and the municipal governments. It will provide technical assistance for developing integrated policies and strategies to address the exclusion and vulnerability of families and increase their access to basic social services.

33. The programme will support State and entity-level social sector ministries and statistical agencies by providing technical assistance and resources for the collection, analysis and use of reliable, sex-disaggregated data on children. It will employ a mix of communication for development, social mobilization and media strategies in support of social inclusion. A joint United Nations programme on economic governance funded by the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund will support citizen participation in municipal governance to secure access to water; the programme will lead activities to foster inclusive participation in decisions relating to public utilities and to promotion of accountability and transparency.

34. Regular resources will be used to provide technical assistance and support implementation in unfunded areas of strategic importance, such as monitoring of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and collection of evidence on child well-being and poverty. Other resources will fund communication for development, participatory monitoring and decision-making, and capacity-building.

35. **Integrated and inclusive systems for children.** The programme aims to address wider social issues, such as child poverty, and their impact on access to and quality of services through the participation of communities, endorsement of policy frameworks and strengthening of systems in line with international standards. It focuses on equitable access to quality education, ECD and maternal and child health and social and child protection services, particularly for vulnerable and excluded children and families.

36. Under this programme, the key expected results are: (a) 100 per cent of primary school children from 20 per cent of municipalities benefit from standardized child-centred teaching and learning approaches; (b) all children in 15 selected municipalities benefit from quality, integrated ECD services, including health, education, nutrition and child protection; (c) by the end of 2014, 90 per cent of children are fully immunized, increasing from 61.2 per cent in 2007; (d) 25,000 children and their families have access to decentralized and alternative child protection services in 25 municipalities; and (e) a system of juvenile justice is established in line with international standards.

37. Using the CFS approach as a framework, the education component supports education ministries, municipalities and civil society organizations to develop and implement policies and strategies to raise the quality of basic education through institutional capacity building, child-centred learning and teaching methods, and standards for school readiness. In 20 per cent of municipalities, education policies, curricula and community programmes will be implemented to increase inclusiveness and improve inter-cultural understanding. Seventeen municipalities will use innovative, community-based systems to track non-enrolment and early school leaving and enhance transition to secondary and tertiary education. Two joint United Nations programmes funded by the Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund will be supported: The culture and development joint programme, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, will seek to revive cultural heritage, creating the basis for inter-ethnic dialogue, conflict resolution and social inclusion. The joint programme on youth employment and migration will address the causes and consequences of youth unemployment and migration.

38. The ECD and maternal and child health programme supports health, education and social protection ministries, municipalities, civil society organizations and the private sector to implement inclusive policies and strategies to improve the quality of early childhood and child health services through capacity building of service providers. The Ministries of Health will coordinate the development and implementation of inter-sectoral nutrition, integrated early childhood development and reproductive health policies and strategies to improve women's and children's health and mainstream them into social sector reforms. Adolescents, youth, women, non-governmental organization (NGO) staff and Government representatives from 15 municipalities will have increased knowledge on prevention of HIV/AIDS and related issues, including reduction of stigma and discrimination.

39. The social and child protection programme focuses on strengthening protection systems through policy development and improving decentralized services, with emphasis on social protection. Interventions will seek to protect children and women from violence and exploitation, maintain children with their families, promote alternatives to institutionalization and ensure that detention is only a last resort. Children and their families will have access to services through the establishment of child protection systems in 25 municipalities, with functioning referral and response mechanisms in place. The national juvenile justice strategy will be implemented and services provided for children in contact with the law, in line with international standards. Relevant ministries and government institutions will develop and implement strategies related to child safety, including the reduction of injuries and risks posed by landmines, small arms and light weapons.

40. Programme partners will include the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, Ministry of Security, Ministry of Justice and Directorate of Economic Planning; entity and cantonal ministries of education, social welfare, justice and civil defence and public health institutes; Brcko District departments of education, health and social affairs; agencies for pre-primary, primary and secondary education, and pedagogical institutes; subnational mine action bodies; civil society and non-governmental organizations; and the private sector. Regional and bilateral partnerships include the European Commission (EC), Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the Government of Norway.

41. The regular resources will be used to provide technical assistance and support implementation in unfunded areas of strategic importance, such as ECD, and focused activities needed in outreach to especially excluded groups, such as the Roma. The other resources will fund system reform, modelling and innovations.

42. The **cross-sectoral costs** will cover salaries and costs for travel of cross-sectoral staff, security and training, and some operational costs, including those of the Banja Luka sub-office.

### **Major partnerships**

43. UNICEF is working with concerned ministries in the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including with the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (entity level), Republika Srpska (entity level), cantonal ministries in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the District of Brcko. There is also close collaboration with civil society organizations, including the NGOs Genesis, Viktorija, Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues, Step by Step, Civitas, Zdravo da ste, Nasa djeca, Budimo aktivni, Medica, Duga, the International Baby Food Action Network, Foundation for Creative Development, Buducnost Modrica and Hope and Homes for Children.

44. UNICEF is partnering with the EC, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and the Government of Norway to strengthen social protection and inclusion systems for children. UNICEF will complement ongoing work by DFID and the World Bank to improve social information systems. Partnership with OSCE will continue to strengthen juvenile justice systems. UNICEF will partner with UNDP on child safety issues and UNFPA on gender-based violence and violence against children. UNICEF will complement ongoing work on health sector reforms led by the World Bank and will complement a large-scale project financed by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by focusing on most-at-risk adolescents and other vulnerable groups. A comprehensive approach to reducing segregation and discrimination in the education system will be implemented both inside and outside schools in collaboration with OSCE, Open Society Institute and Save the Children Norway. UNICEF will convene key partners, decision-makers and actors for children and will act as a knowledge broker, connecting partners with international networks, good practices and sources of technical expertise in order to strengthen national capacity for knowledge management.

### **Monitoring, evaluation and programme management**

45. The programme will work with the Directorate of Economic Planning of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the State and entity statistical agencies to adopt a more systemic approach to defining roles and responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation at all government levels, with an aim to strengthen accountability for improved social services. UNICEF will continue to play a strong role in United Nations inter-agency work and joint programmes, particularly in implementing activities supported by the Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund.

46. Monitoring the status of children and families, especially the socially excluded, is a key component of the country programme. UNICEF will partner with the Directorate of Economic Planning to address gaps in the country's social information system. MICS 4 (2011), TransMONEE and DevInfo will yield

qualitative and quantitative data for measuring the impact of country programme interventions on children. The key indicators to measure progress results will relate to poverty, child poverty, level of social exclusion, vaccination and educational attainment, as follows: full immunization rates; maternal mortality ratio; child poverty rate; rate of transition to secondary education; cash transfers/allowances to children; proportion of children learning in child-friendly and inclusive environments; proportion of children in ECD centres; number of children in formal care; and rate of juvenile imprisonment.

47. Child rights impact assessments and research on child poverty and exclusion will be supported. In conjunction with the midterm review, planned for 2012, a country-led evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of support to social protection and inclusion will be completed. The integrated monitoring and evaluation plan will include mid-year and annual reviews with partners, informed by field visits, evaluations and surveys. The situation analysis of children will be updated and a new CCA prepared. Joint UNDAF reviews will be held annually.

48. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will review and monitor the programme, which will be managed in collaboration with government at State and entity levels. Programme components will be managed by the relevant sectoral ministries: Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, and Directorate of Economic Planning, as well as entity ministries for education, health and social protection.

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