

Country-Level Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina

country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-BIH_D_3.3

OUTCOME BIH_D_3.3 [XM-DAC-41146-BIH_D_3.3](#)

By 2025, people have access to better quality and inclusive health and social protection systems

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Ending violence against women

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Outcome Description

Work will focus on scaling and further enhancing quality of policy, protection, and prevention efforts based on Istanbul Convention standards. At policy level efforts will focus on supporting the governments to harmonize their legal and policy framework with the Istanbul Convention, work will be: a) experience and good practices in responding to and preventing VAW and DV identified in previous work, b) ensuring localized minimum standards for service provision. To strengthen protection systems, focus will be on enhancing access to multi-sectoral and a survivor-centered protection system with resources that meet the needs of victims and survivors. There are two primary focuses: a) monitoring and mentoring, to support the work on coordinated response in local communities, b) standardization of the quality of response by first responders, ensuring that quality assurance and monitoring mechanisms related to service provision to survivors are introduced and applied in at least 1 sector.

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Direct support and service delivery

Integrated policy advice and thought leadership

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$748.38 K

Planned Budget

\$1.02 M

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



Funding Partners

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:



Sweden \$703,586



European Commission \$318,826

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$1,022,412

OUTCOME BIH_D_3.3

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By 2025, people have access to better quality and inclusive health and social protection systems	Number of supported service providers/first responders who provide quality services for survivors of violence against women (VAW) in line with standards of Istanbul Convention	2019 (Baseline)	1400	N/A
		2021 (Milestone)	-	2039
		2022 (Milestone)	-	431
		2023 (Milestone)	-	444
		2024 (Milestone)	-	
		2025 (Target)	4000	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of laws that were adopted, revised or repealed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	8	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions putting in places policies and practices to address gender-based discrimination and/or combat gender stereotypes (CO)	2020 (Baseline)	77	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	16
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where multi-sectoral systems, strategies or programs are implemented to advance women's equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources, including social protection (CO)	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	4
	2023 (Milestone)	-	3
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.1: Number of National Action Plans and Strategies to end violence against women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behavior transformation, developed with UN-Women's support	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.3: Number of countries supported by UN-Women to improve guidelines, protocols, standard operating procedures (in line with best practices) on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.4: Number of countries that provide information about women's rights to access quality essential services for victims and survivors of violence, with UN-Women's support	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women’s support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) integrate violence prevention and response into COVID- 19 response plans, b), c), d), e)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women’s support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) raise awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men, c), d), e)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6c: Number of countries that have, with UN Women’s support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c) provide options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators, d), e)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6d: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d) ensure continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity, e)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6e: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d), e) ensure women's access to justice through police and justice response to address impunity of perpetrators and protect women and their children	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.7. Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related gender-based violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses, and ensure longer-term recovery	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	8
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: **2023**

By 2025, people have access to better quality and inclusive health and social protection systems

Important progress was made towards the outcome. Legislative and institutional frameworks for combating violence against women and domestic violence in BiH were strengthened. Significant support was provided to civil society partners to improve institutional responses and contribute to raising awareness, including tackling harmful attitudes among the general public and targeted groups of people such as youth, religious leaders, service providers, governmental officials and media. Significant milestones were achieved in advancing legal reforms and promoting gender equality, including efforts to enhance protection against sexual harassment through targeted amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republika Srpska, and ensure alignment with Istanbul Convention standards. Notable improvements include the elimination of hierarchical relationships between victims and perpetrators, expanding the scope of the offense. The incorporation of modern technologies as an aggravating circumstance further strengthens the legal framework, contributing to specific and general prevention measures. Addressing the pressing issue of femicide, in light of increased high profile cases in 2023, UN Women actively engaged decision-makers in ongoing efforts to amend the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence in both entities, with a focus on including a clear definition of femicide. The organization's proactive involvement, including collaboration with leading international experts, played a pivotal role in shaping legislative changes to address femicide cases. UN Women's multi-sectoral approach to domestic violence involved collaborative efforts with relevant ministries, resulting in formal endorsements of recommendations for amendments to internal organizational rulebooks. This collective commitment aims to ensure more effective responses to domestic violence by aligning internal regulations with specific laws on protection. Education and awareness initiatives have been integral to UN

Women's strategy, including the integration of domestic violence topics into the curriculum of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Police Academy. Additionally, evidence-based programs in high schools and collaboration with media outlets aim to combat gender stereotypes and prioritize the fight against Violence Against Women (VAW) through responsible reporting. Capacity-building and training efforts have yielded significant progress, with 400 service providers trained and the capacities of 30 institutions strengthened at various levels, aligning with the Istanbul Convention. This comprehensive approach contributes to influencing normative and policy processes to safeguard women from domestic and sexual violence. The establishment of Minimum Standards for Crisis Centers for Victims of Sexual Violence and the development of Standard Operating Procedures for a Multisectoral Response to Sexual Violence demonstrate UN Women's commitment to spearheading advancements in support services. Innovations, such as a software database implemented in organizations managing safe houses, have significantly improved record-keeping standards, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of support services for victims of domestic violence. Overall, these achievements reflect UN Women's comprehensive and impactful efforts in addressing gender-based violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This outcome represents the second condition for substantive equity identified in the office's theory of change. The theory of change understands that, if 1) legislators and institutions have the capacities to incorporate the highest level of international standards on EVAW in legislation, policies and budgets, 2) women, girls, men and boys at community and individual level are able to mobilize actors, resources and capacities to create an environment for zero tolerance to violence; 3) General and specialist service providers have improved capacities to deliver quality, accessible and survivor-centred services; then women will have access to better quality and inclusive health and social protection systems and experience less gender-based violence. The results achieved under this outcome (changes to legal and criminal codes, amendments to internal ministry rulebooks, policy academy curricula, school reporting practices, and the enhanced role of women CSOs in raising awareness) reflect changes in both the capacity and performance of key institutions and individuals. Thus, changes outlined in the theory of change are occurring. We expect these changes to contribute to stronger health and protection systems and less gender-based violence, so the theory of change is still relevant.