**UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY**

**Second Progress Report**

**1 November 2008 – 31 December 2009**

**Community Reconciliation through Poverty Reduction   
Area Based Development Portfolio,**

**Bosnia & Herzegovina**

**(Ref.: UDP-CC-06-048; MDTF Project No: HS-BIH-002-048)**

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**United Nations Development Programme**

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

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# List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina

CRPR: Community Reconciliation through Poverty Reduction project

CSO: Civil Society Organisation

FBiH: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

IA: Implementing Agency

ITF: International Trust Fund for Humanitarian Demining

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

PU: Public Utility Company

RS: Republic of Srpska

UNDP-IMAP: United Nations Development Programme-Integrated Mine Action Programme

UXO: Unexploded Ordinance

# Introduction

In the Community Reconciliation through Poverty Reduction project document (Ref: UDP-CC-06-048; MDTF Project No: HS-BIH-002-048) the reporting requirements mention the preparation of annual and progress reports for presentation to the UNTFHS office and the Embassy of Japan, Sarajevo, BiH.

The first and previous substantive report covered the reporting period of 01 November 2007 to 31 October 2008 – the first year of implementation. The report was a mixture of inception and implementation with limited delivery. The following progress report focuses more on delivery by outlining the activities for the second year – covering the reporting period of 01 November 2008 to 31 December 2009. The reason for two additional months reporting (November-December 2009) is to bring the report in line with the annual report for UNDP.

The main body of the report is organized into the four main components of the project – humanitarian demining, waste management, income generation through poverty reduction and cultural heritage - to underline the achievements of each component.

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# 1. Summary

The Community Reconciliation through Poverty Reduction Project, with funding from the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund (UNHSTF), takes a multidimensional approach to developing the tourism sector as a means to reconcile the differences between the divided communities of Mostar-Blagaj, Stolac and Trebinje, within south-eastern Herzegovina.

In the last progress report - the first substantive progress report for the reporting period November 2007 to 31 October 2008, the CRPR stated it was, `on track to achieving the set targets in the project document`. During the past reporting period three of the four main objectives of the CRPR were either met in full or in part through: i) the clearance of over 180,000 sq m of category 1 land; ii) the clearance of illegal waste sites (in Stolac) and iii) the selection and support of over eight sub-projects for income generation. With respect to waste management and cultural heritage, actions were taken that will lead to the attainment of their respective objectives in full. More information is provided below.

*Humanitarian Demining*

A combination of openness, relevancy and proximity in implementation by the CRPR has directly resulted in engagement with a number of other key actors in the project area and the subsequent clearance of a far greater area than originally planned. Due to the cooperation efforts the CRPR has cleared an area over four times the targeted area - some **740,735 sq m** - of **72 mines** and **2 UXO**. This not only improves access to areas with tourism potential but also contributes to improving the general perception of Herzegovina as a safe place to visit.

*Waste Management*

In 2009, the majority of planned waste collection equipment (**769 units**) was delivered to all three public utility companies, increasing further their capacities to fulfill their mandates, whilst clearance of illegal dump sites and construction of recycling yards are ongoing activities, the public utility companies are on course to complete all planned activities. The CRPR is now taking further action to build local management capacities in financial and strategic planning for improved revenue collection. The waste management campaign has yet to start. It will need to go hand-in-hand with the clearance activities to ensure local participation and ownership of the clearance.

In general, the utility companies are very grateful for the support provided by the CRPR, repeating on several occasions the importance of the assistance in helping them fulfill their mandates.

*Income Generation through Poverty Reduction*

In general a majority of the 12 non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations have progressed in accordance with their initial proposals – albeit at varying speeds. The geographic spread of projects was fairly even with five, four and three projects chosen from Blagaj, Trebinje and Stolac, respectively. In total **71 new/existing jobs** have been secured through the sub-projects. Please see section 3.3 and Appendix C for details.

*Cultural Heritage*

After a thorough check on historical data and preparations of technical drawings, the tender for restoration works for Blagaj and Stolac closed, with works starting in February 2010.

*The CRPR project had had a checkered start with delays in receiving funds and failed attempts to fill management positions; however it has tried to make haste in light of the delays, achieving some credible targets in the past year. The project has delivered in line with the forecast figures for 2009 with delivery over 94 percent. It is anticipated that the project will deliver over 80 percent in 2010, before the end-June 2010 deadline.*

# 2. Purpose

**Project Title:** Community Reconciliation through Poverty Reduction

**Human Security Approach:** The project focuses on community reconciliation through a multi-dimensional approach to poverty reduction, which includes mine clearance, improving conditions for public health through a clean environment, income generation activities and the restoration of cultural heritages, all of which contribute to poverty reduction and community reconciliation. The project is also based on the premise that a participatory and transparent approach to income generation is a necessary step for municipalities to work together. Such cooperation will assist in the development of common interests and vision for the future.

**UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):** Strengthened accountability and responsiveness of Government to pro-active citizens.

**Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):** Developed capacity of municipalities to generate employment using pro poor approach

**Goals:**

Goa: 1: Mine contaminated areas of economic development importance and environment protection cleared from mine threat.

Goal 2: Local capacities for waste management improved and health hazards reduced.

Goal 3: Sustainable economic products in the highly potential industrial sector of tourism created through micro-projects’ activities on income generation

Goal 4: Cultural and historical heritage sites in the target region restored.

**Objectives:**

Objective 1.1 During the period of two years, approximately 180,000 m² of category 1 land that is of significance for income generation and/or community reconciliation restored for use through humanitarian demining.

Objective 2.1 Seventy percent of illegal waste depots in the target region removed, cleaning campaigns in each municipality organized, and waste management capacities improved to prevent reappearance of illegal waste depots.

Objective 3.1 Minimum of eight income generation sub-projects implemented with at least 30% of projected employment coming from the vulnerable groups.

Objective 4.1 Restoration/preservation of cultural heritage sites in each target municipality and utilized for income generation purposes.

**Outputs:**

Output 1.1.1. Humanitarian demining and awareness raising services provided

Output 2.1.1. Basic waste management capacity increased at the local level

Output 2.1.2. Needless waste disposal reduced through awareness raising services provided.

Output 3.1.1. Baseline Studies on Poverty Reduction Conducted

Output 3.1.2. Workshop for technical support, knowledge transfer and follow-up coaching for poverty reduction organized.

**Project Overview and Resources:**

Implementing agencies: UNDP / UNESCO

Administrative Agent: United Nations Development Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Executing Agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) DEX United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Non-executing Partner: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Location: Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Municipal City of Mostar (FBiH),

Municipalities of Trebinje (RS) and Stolac (FBiH)

Donor: UN Human Security Trust Fund

Project Budget: USD 2,286,269.00

Project Duration: Two (2) years

# 3. Results

Since the first substantive progress report of 01 November 2007 to 31 October 2008, the CRPR project has completed a number of key activities which have seen it reach a number of expected results that shall lead it to the main development objectives and targets set out in the project document.

The following section takes a broad overview of the activities carried out in the first half of the second year of project implementation. The project document and annual work plan act as guiding documents to check for the execution of activities and the achievement of output results.

Each of the following activities is organized on a thematic level and follows the flow of activities as outlined in the project document, annual work plan and PRINCE II principles.

## 3.1. Humanitarian Demining

Bosnia and Herzegovina is still the most mine contaminated country in south-east Europe and one of the most contaminated countries in the world. The presence of mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO) are still, and will remain for the foreseeable future, a major problem not only for reconstruction but also for economic development and the overall security situation.

As of December 2008, the area suspected of mines and UXO is 1,688.44 km2 or roughly 3.4 percent of the total country size. It is estimated that 200,000 mines and UXOs are placed at 12,167 locations in BiH. The majority of mines are located along the inter-entity boundary, the total length of which is 1,100 km and up to 4 km wide.

Unfortunately, injuries and deaths are a fact of life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During 1996-2008 there were 1,675 mine victims of which 484 resulted in deaths. In 2008, there were 21 mine accidents, with 19 deaths and 18 injuries.

***Output: 1.1.1. Humanitarian demining and awareness raising services provided***

Overall, the demining activities can be considered as excellent in view of the surface area covered and the fact that no unplanned incidents occurred. Sites selected in cooperation with local stakeholders and communities were tendered and field activities initiated soon after. All demining activities with UNDP funds were completed on time, before October 2009. Funds from the matching fund continue, with completion on the first tender. A second tender, to utilize the remaining matching funds, was evaluated on 12 October 2009. Works and services started at the end of October 2009 and are expected for completion in early 2010. In addition to demining activities, UNDP amended ITF’s contract to include mine risk education (i.e. permanent markings) to utilize the remainder of funds under the CRPR. To this end, UNDP amended ITF’s contract by adding USD 12,000 to the existing contract value of USD 400,000.

***Mine clearance so far:***

All demining contract activities were assigned to ITF since it is the only organization in the region that manages a matching fund mechanism that almost doubles the resources allocated to demining (ref: UNDPBIH-08-052-ITF-CRPR-P). This facility allowed the project to reach over four times its initial target. After tendering the services to ITF, it sub-contracted the work to local demining teams (private firms and NGOs) for actual clearance and technical survey work. In both instances concerning UNDP and ITF matching funds, all funds were allocated through a two stage tender process to utilize as much of the funds as possible - the second tender being there to utilize outstanding funds, meaning four tenders were issued in total.

In total, **260,857 sq m** of category one land contracted by ITF, with UNDP funds, was cleared.[[1]](#footnote-1) In total **62 mines** were cleared by sub-contractors, with **127 permanent markings** placed in the project and surrounding areas. Additionally, under the contract with ITF a matching fund mechanism, which operates on a *pari-passu* basis, also undertook to fund the demining of **280,448 sq m.** As a consequence of the matching fund in total **72 mines** and **two UXOs** have been cleared or lifted,if the contributions made by IMAP and Handicap International are considered as well.

All areas, demined in cooperation with IMAP have been completed. Handicap International completed the demining of 9,747 sq m sometime in November 2009. To date, in total, the area through cooperation is expected to amount to **199,430 sq m**. Subsequently, the total area demined through the CRPR is **740,735 sq m**. The second ITF matching fund tender will add to this total figure.

Of the original 21 project sites identified under the UNDP-CRPR project, 15 were selected for demining in cooperation with various other stakeholders. These are as follows:

**Table 1: Areas demined by funding source under CRPR**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Project Site Name | Project ID | Area  (sq m) | Funding source | Status | No. of UXO/ Mines Cleared |
| 1 | Vrelo Bunice 1 - Blagaj | 6662 | 49,531 | UNDP-CRPR | Completed 15.03.09 | 5 mines |
| 2 | Vrelo Bunice 2 - Blagaj | 6663 | 61,079 | UNDP-CRPR | Completed 16.07.09 | 23 mines |
| 3 | Vrelo Bunice 3 - Blagaj | 6664 | 52,982 | UNDP-CRPR | Completed 26.06.09 | 20 mines |
| 4 | Malo Polje-Obala Bunice - Blagaj | 6918 | 75,051 | UNDP-IMAP | Completed | 2 mines |
| 5 | Hadzajlica Kicin 3 – Blagaj | 6641 | 114,632 | UNDP-IMAP | Completed | 7 mines  2 UXO |
| 6 | Zujina Gradina 1 – Stolac | 6795 | 56,904 | ITF US DoS Matching Fund | Completed |  |
| 7 | Zujina Gradina 2 - Stolac | 6796 | 55,565 | ITF US DoS Matching Fund | completed |  |
| 8 | Radimlja canyon | 6659 | 9,747 | Handicap International | Completed 11.2009 | 1 mine |
| 9 | Kunak Granicni Prelaz – Trebinje | 51577 | 49,418 | UNDP-CRPR | Completed 03.06.09 | 12 mines |
| 10 | Spilja Vjetrenica, Zavala-Ravno, Greater Trebinje | 3255 | 47,847 | UNDP-CRPR | Completed 19.06.09 | 2 mines |
| 11 | Gluva Smokva 3 |  | 86,203 | ITF US DoS Matching Fund | Near completion | 0 |
| 12 | Gluva Smokva 6 |  | 29,916 | ITF US DoS Matching Fund | Completed 18.12.2009 | 0 |
| 13 | Gluva Smokva 7 |  | 40.888 | ITF US DoS Matching Fund | Completed | 0 |
|  | **Total** |  | **740,735** |  |  | **72 mines**  **2 UXOs** |

In addition to the contract with ITF, the CRPR project allocated an additional USD 12,000. These funds were used for `mine risk education` and were used to fund over 200 permanent markings.

***Accomplishments in wider perspective:***

In the CRPR project document, demining priorities in 2006 were stated as follows:

**Table 2: table of suspect mine area**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Municipality | Suspect Area | Cleaned | Priorities 2006 |
| Mostar | 100,10 km2 | 2,44 km2 | 0,121 km2 (cleaning)  0,136 km2 (technical survey) |
| Stolac | 26,40 km2 | 0,88 km2 | 0,233 km2 (technical survey) |
| Trebinje | 17,49 km2 | 0,69 km2 | 0,020 km2 (cleaning) |

The table describes the priority areas for all three municipal areas of the CRPR – the sum of which amounts to 0.51 km2. Combine this with the fact that the CRPR project is directly linked to the clearance of over half a million square meters of land, it is fair to say that the CRPR comprises a significant proportion of demining activities in the project area. The only other area demined by the BiH Military during the first half of 2009 was Gluva Smokva 4 (or 15,003 sq m). Evidently, local capacities to demine are limited and any additional donor-related contribution is significant to decontaminating BiH of mines and UXO.

## 3.2. Waste Management

Waste collection suffers from a recurring cycle of poor waste disposal habits (by local inhabitants, businesses, Diaspora and tourists), poor waste collection (by public utility companies) and poor revenue collection (poor enforcement). The social and environmental issue of waste collection was made more acute in the aftermath of the recent war with the break down in public services, making its correction more difficult.

To combat the central issue of illegal waste disposal the CRPR took a three step approach to addressing the issue:

**Step 1**: improved waste collection capacities

**Step 2**: improved waste clearance capacities

**Step 3**: improved knowledge, attitude and behavior

The first steps, by the CRPR project, towards breaking this cycle were initiated through the provision of waste collection equipment to help rebuild some of the capacities of the public utility (PU) companies to collect waste in each of the municipal areas. The second step was to provide heavy equipment for the sustainable clearance of illegal waste by the PU companies. The third step is to back-up the ‘hardware’ - already distributed - with a ‘public information campaign’ that is to focus on the soft issues that are the cause of repeated waste disposal.

The CRPR has completed the first steps of its approach towards improved waste disposal with partial completion for the second step. The third step is ongoing and field activities are planned for late March 2010.

***Output 2.1.1 Basic waste management capacity increased at the local level and awareness raising services provided***

Waste management capacities have been increased at the local level through the procurement and delivery of waste collection equipment to each of the public utility companies. This kind of material assistance is part of an integrated attempt to improve the proper and sustainable management of waste collection in the area once the CRPR project comes to an end.

In total, **769** various units of waste equipment were delivered to the local public utility companies. The breakdown is as follows (see table below).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 3: Waste collection equipment** | | Municipality | | |
| Description | # of units | Blagaj | Stolac | Trebinje |
| Procurement of 1100 l bins | 215 | 45 | 70 | 100 |
| Procurement of 1100 l sorted bins | 39 | 3 | 3 | 33 |
| Procurement 120 l PVC bins | 350 | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| Procurement Baroque bins (set) | 60 | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| Procurement concrete bins (set) | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Procurement - collection tricycles | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Excavator | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Truck | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

The public utility companies are very pleased with the equipment delivered. Empirical evidence suggests that the equipment contributes directly to the beatification of the project area and to the sense of belonging of the local population as a result of the properly collected waste. More research should be conducted to verify this information.

Further assistance to the public utility (PU) companies was required to ensure proper waste management is conducted on a sustainable basis. Clearance of illegal dumpsites was, for instance, contingent upon the delivery of heavy equipment, i.e. vehicles for waste management such as a truck and an excavator. In line with this requirement, an international tender was initiated for the procurement of these items for Stolac and Blagaj, respectively. Delivery was made in August and September of 2009.

As a result, clearance of illegal sites already commented in Stolac, with actions still ongoing in Mostar-Blagaj. To date, five of the seven sites in Stolac have been cleared, filled and re-vegetated. The five sites that are cleared are the equivalent of 770 m3 of waste. The total recorded amount of waste to be cleared is approximately 1,200 m3.

In Blagaj, the total amount of waste is 1,490 m3 across seven different sites. Below is a table of the status of sites for clearance in both Stolac and Blagaj:

**Table 4: Areas for Waste Clearance in Stolac and Mostar-Blagaj**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of site | Quantity (m3) | Status |
| *Stolac*  Jasoc  Prenj  Aladinsko Brdo  Hodovo  Radimlja Kanjon | *1,200*  400  180  250  200  170 | 700 m3 cleared |
| *Mostar-Blagaj*  Greblje 1  Greblje 2  Kurbaniste 1  Kurbaniste 2  Kosor  Kaporove Kuce  Badzaci | *1,490*  40  450  60  60  200  280  400 | Pending |
| TOTAL | 2,690 |  |

In total, **2.690 m3** of waste will be cleared from **12 specific sites**.

***Output 2.1.2 Needless waste disposal reduced through awareness raising services provided.***

Initial attempts to deliver this service in-house yielded little results. A later decision was taken to outsource this activity to an experienced environmental NGO/company from within BiH. A Request for Quotation is in the process of finalization and services will begin at the end of February 2010.

## 3.3. Income Generation and Poverty Reduction

The CRPR project area of south-east Bosnia and Herzegovina is characterized by limestone marked by ridges, caverns, gorges and abrupt fissures in what is home to the world’s largest karst landscape. The top soil is subsequently poor, yet the number of days of sunlight is one of the highest in country, as it benefits from the Adriatic climate.

For this reason, tourism is an important addition to the unfavorable topography and the predominantly rural-based, subsistence livelihoods. To date, the CRPR project has managed to capture a number of the sub-projects identified, prior to the start of the CRPR project, by Mr. Lionel Becherel, International Tourism consultant, in November 2006. The report had set out a number of potential projects which acted as a basis on which to issue micro capital grants.

In total, all 12 finalists were selected by the Steering Committee, and all have now received their second or third tranche payment. Some delay was experienced by three of the 12 NGOs due at large to time taken to obtain the required permits from the relevant authorities.

The remaining nine NGOs have successfully reported on their first phase of activities.

In total, 71 new/existing permanent and temporary jobs were secured through the various sub-projects. The total number of beneficiaries is 1,144. Beneficiaries are defined as persons who are either employed directly by the project, who are local producers/suppliers and who benefit from the developed facilities through visits/exchanges and study tours. Not all of the sub-projects have realized their full potential and more jobs and income are planned as the projects unfold.

A detail of the progress - regarding micro capital grants - is provided in Appendix C. Below is a summary of the key data available.

**Table 5: Summary table of key data for sub-projects**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Figures |  |
|  |  |  |
| # of Beneficiaries | 1,144 |  |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups | 316 |  |
| # of Women Beneficiaries | 257 |  |
| # of Trained Beneficiaries | 705 |  |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 71 |  |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM) | 37,561 |  |
|  |  |  |

*Considering the fact that a full summer season has not yet been experienced by the projects, since all projects were in development during the last season, the relative income generated so far can be considered promising. At this rate, the return on capital deployed will be recovered within two to three years. In view of the fact that the CRPR is a social project (and not motivated by profit), the net benefit to the communities will more than outweigh the capital deployed through returns to the communities over the coming years.*

***Output 3.1.1. Baseline Studies on Poverty Reduction Conducted***

In the project document baseline surveys are mentioned as a sub-activity of Activity 3. Nevertheless, no specific budget was actually allocated for this activity. As a low-cost solution, the CRPR resorted to conducting a participatory workshop in September 2008, to bring together local ideas on tourism potentials of the project area and to foster joint project proposals between communities. The idea was that the responsibility for providing a snapshot of the current situation in each of the sub-sectors within tourism would fall to the NGOs.

Consequently, the CRPR project then requested all shortlisted applicants to provide detailed accounts of the economic and social context in which their projects would operate and that this be inserted in their proposals. This information, however, was not satisfactory.

During a visit by the UNTFHS, the importance of baseline surveys was reiterated, whereupon the project decided to tender for such services. On 12 October 2009, three private companies submitted bids for the tender and a selection was made by an evaluation team. These services were recently awarded to Kronauer Consulting and preparations are underway. The activities are forecast for completion by mid-March 2010.

***Output 3.1.2. Workshop for technical support, knowledge transfer and follow-up coaching for poverty reduction organized.***

Fifteen beneficiaries attended an international tourism fair in Zagreb from 02.04.2009 to 04.04.2009 from all three municipalities. The attendance is a part of a series of tourism fairs organized in the area to help promote participation as exhibitors in the long-term. A number of other beneficiaries also attended the international tourism fair in Mostar during May 22. The export promotion agency was also contacted, through the UNDP business broker, to provide training on participation and presentation at such fairs for future reference. However, no response in this area was received.

In light of the grant funds disbursed, a training needs assessment (TNA) is necessary to further identify appropriate interventions aimed at improving the knowledge base, technical know-how and financial and operational sustainability of the income generating activities. The mid-term evaluation was an opportunity to address this need further, whilst the incumbent for the Business Development Expert consultant will also address this issue in early 2010. The Business Development (BD) expert will also assist the NGOs develop business plans and offer one-on-one coaching/consulting to improve strategic planning and marketing skills for business so as that their success can have a trickle-down effect so as to improve the lives of as many community members as possible.

In general, the Mid-Term Evaluation - conducted in May 2009 - suggested that the CRPR has had success so far with regards to demining and waste management. It did however have concerns regarding the income generation for poverty reduction component due at large to the lack of technical assistance provided to the NGOs in the area of sustainable tourism development. Three options were provided to improve the situation: i) address the sustainability issues by contracting a Local Sustainable Tourism Specialist, ii) Contract a Local Social Cohesion/ Participatory Community Development Specialist Organization and Local Sustainable Tourism Development Specialist to address the sustainability and lack of inter-community cooperation issue and iii) rely primarily on CRPR project staff resources to coordinate and integrate project Activities at the field level. Option A was offered as the preferred option, which the CRPR project opted for.

Further to this, the project attempted to recruit a local tourism development expert but to no avail. The position was then changed to an international position and recruitment was more successful in identifying competent candidates. The expert will begin their activities in February 2010 and focus on developing content for promotional material that offers a planned itinerary and pricing. This will help these organizations to move from a hobby-like activity to a profit-orientated activity.

## 3.4. Cultural Heritage

Three monuments of cultural and historical importance have been identified by UNESCO for restoration in cooperation with the BiH State Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments. The preparation of tender documents is complete after all the relevant historical information, data and pictures were researched for an accurate account of historical facts on artifacts. The tendering process will lead into 2010. The monuments are Stjepan Grad in Blagaj, the Radimlja Stecak Necropolis in Stolac and the South Gate of the Old Town of Trebinje.

## 3.5. CRPR Output Indicators

**Component 1: Mine contaminated areas of economic development importance and environment protection cleared from mine threat**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CRPR Output Results** | **Status** | **Target** | **OVIs** | **2008** | **2009** | **Progress** |
| Humanitarian demining and awareness raising services provided | Original  New  New  New  Original  New  Original  New | 180,000  -  1  1  1  8  -  132 | Approximately 180,000 m² of category 1 land that is of significance for income generation and/or community reconciliation restored for use through humanitarian demining.  Number of mines/UXOs cleared/lifted  One contract  Preparation and issuance of tender documentation  Secure three competitive bids  Field visits with demining representatives  Decreased number of accidents and increased usage of cleaned areas for economic activities.  Number of permanent markings | 0  0  1  1  1  4  -  0 | 260,857  62  -  -  -  8  -  127 | 260,857  62  Completed  Completed  Waiver  Completed  Pending data  Ongoing |

**Component 2: Local capacities for waste management improved and health hazards reduced.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CRPR Output Results** | **Status** | **Target** | **OVIs** | **2008** | **2009** | **Progress** |
| Basic waste management capacity increased at the local level | New  Original  Original | 1  5  3 | Baseline assessment completed  Number of local cleaning campaigns organized;  Number of capacity building initiatives implemented; | 0  0  0 | 0  0  2 | Ongoing  0  Ongoing |
| Needless waste disposal reduced through awareness raising services provided | Original  Original  Original  Original  Original  New  Original  New  Original  New  Original  Original  New | 12  2,690 m3  36  5  780  8  200  3  1  4  1,500  3  1 | Number of illegal rubbish sites is reduced;  The quantity of litter in illegal dump sites is reduced  Number of billboards/panel/posters  Number of campaigns  Number of stickers on bins and containers  Number of shelters/recycling yards  Number of rubbish bins  Number of tricycles for collecting waste/cleaning streets  Number of radio shows  Number of field visits by CRPR proejct team  Number of guides produced and distributed  Number of roundtables  Number of education/welcoming centres | 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  4  0  0  0 | 6  1,204  0  0  780  0  764  3  0  4  0  0  0 | Ongoing  Ongoing  0  0  Completed  0  Completed  Completed  0  Completed  0  0  0 |

**Component 3: Sustainable economic products in the highly potential industrial sector of tourism created through micro-projects’ activities on income generation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CRPR Output Results** | **Status** | **Target** | **OVIs** | **2008** | **2009** | **Progress** |
| Baseline Studies on Poverty Reduction Conducted | Original | 1 | Identification of vulnerable groups in target area and development of baseline data sets | 0 | 1 | Ongoing |
| Technical support, knowledge transfer and follow-up coaching for poverty reduction organized | Original  New  New  New | 0  5  3  1 | SMEs started in strategic areas of tourism sector  Number of PCM training days  Number of days training in financial management  Training needs assessment | 0  5  -  - | 0  -  0  0 | 0  5  0  ongoing |
| Local steering committees and coordination bodies established | New  New  Original | 1  1  2 | Working group for income generation  Local Steering Committee for Micro Capital Grants established  Functioning local and regional modalities developed to broaden the tourism offer in southeast Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1  1  2 | -  -  - | 1  1  2 |
| Micro-financial support provided | Original  New  Original  Original  Original | 8  20  1  1  8 | Start-up of sustainable local initiatives to broaden the tourism offer in southeast Herzegovina.  Number of news clippings, media coverage.  Number of businesses involved in promotional activities.  New image of southeast Herzegovina profiled and promoted  Income-generation activities sustained | 9  0  0  -  9 | 3  12  5  -  3 | 12  -  -  ongoing  12 |
| Mid-term Evaluation of Sub-projects and Technical Follow Up | Original | 1 | Assessment report developed with recommendations for future income generation activities |  | 1 | Completed July ‘09 |

**Component 4: Restoration of cultural and historical heritage**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CRPR Output Results** | **Status** | **Target** | **OVIs** | **2008** | **2009** | **Progress** |
| Cultural and historical monuments restored and promoted. | Original  Original  Original  Original  Original | 1  3  1 | -Study providing assessment of current situation and restoration plans finalized  -At least one cultural heritage site restored/preserved in each target municipality  -Cultural heritage sites facilitating income-generation activities  -Historical explanations about the restored sites produced and made public  -Media coverage of events shown by press clippings and news reviews. | 0 | 3 | Completed  Ongoing  pending |

## 3.6. Progress towards Achievement of Outputs

The tables below summarize the progress made against the outputs by component and activities for the reporting period.

**Humanitarian Demining**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Status** | **Target** | **Achieved**  **during**  **2009** | **Cumulative** | **OVI** |
| Humanitarian demining and awareness raising services provided | Original  New  New  New  Original  New  Original  New | 180,000  -  1  1  3  2  no data  132 | 260,857  62/2  0  0  -  2  -  0 | 260,857  62/2  1  1  1  6  -  127 | Category 1 land that is of significance for income generation and/or community reconciliation restored for use through humanitarian demining (in m2).  Number of mines/UXOs lifted  One contract  Preparation and issuance of tender documentation  Secure three competitive bids  Field visits with demining representatives  Decreased number of accidents and increased usage of cleaned areas for economic activities.  Number of permanent markings |
| Main activities undertaken | * Two tenders issued for five demining projects by ITF contractor * Field activities completed for five demining projects * First and second matching fund tender issued/completed for demining projects * Permanent markings completed for mine risk education. * Weekly monitoring of field activities conducted through reporting * Conducted press event and official opening of demined sites. * Security information provided to relevant local insitutions | | | | |
| Barriers and constraints, including plans to reduce them | * Problems sourcing certified demining dogs caused some delay for one of the sub-contractors. | | | | |
| Recommendations / Comments | * Reissue second tender for demining of areas with touristic importance. * Gender disaggregated data is not collected by the BiH Mine Action Committee. This systematic failure needs addressing at the institutional level and not at the project level through baseline surveys, since resources at the project level are not (always) available. | | | | |
| Lessons Learnt   * Working with partners * Good practice / innovation * Application of human security concept | * Categorization of suspect mine areas is the legal mandate of the BiH Mine Action Committee (BHMAC). It is the most senior organization in the organization of activities regarding demining and all sites selected are done through BHMAC. This ensures that all sites are registered once demining activities are complete. * CRPR project has no scope to select projects outside of those identified by BHMAC which uses a methodology/process endorsed by law. * CRPR was able to encourage other demining partners to focus resources at the CRPR project area and multiply the area demined. | | | | |

**Waste management**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Status** | **Target** | **Achieved**  **2009** | **Cumulative** | **OVI** |
| Basic waste management capacity increased at the local level | New  Original  Original | 0  1  1 | 0  0  3 | 1  0  3 | Baseline assessment completed in 2008  Number of local cleaning campaigns organized  Number of capacity building initiatives implemented |
| Needless waste disposal reduced through awareness raising services provided | Original  Original  Original  Original  Original  Original  New  New  Original  New  Original | 12  2,690 m3  36  1  200  200  1  1  1  2  1,500 | 5  27%  0  0  780  767  1  1  0  2  0 | 5  27%  0  0  780  767  1  1  0  6  0 | Number of illegal rubbish sites is reduced  The quantity of litter in streets and public areas is reduced  Number of billboards/panel/posters  Number of campaigns  Number of stickers on bins and containers  Number of rubbish bins/containers/tricycles  Truck for waste clearance/collection  Excavator for waste clearance  Number of radio shows  Number of field visits  Number of guides produced and distributed |
| Main activities undertaken | * Waste bins, containers and tricycles distributed to local public utility companies for use within local community households, apartment blocks and businesses * Delivered truck and excavator to Stolac and Mostar-Blagaj public utility companies. * Capacity building of local public utility companies is upcoming, pending recruitment. * Tender for waste management campaign was cancelled then reissued with revised ToR. * Excavator and truck for refuse collection delivered to public utility companies of Mostar-Blagaj and Stolac. * Shelter for bins in Stolac constructed by public utility company. | | | | |
| Barriers and constraints, including plans to reduce them | * Local public utility companies lack the capacities to provide sustainable services due to numerous issues: collection of revenue, collection capacities and public behavior. Improved waste situation is contingent upon better collection capacities, improved awareness among communities and improved revenue collection all of which the CRPR project is addressing in part. | | | | |
| Recommendations / Comments | * Training in accounting, budgeting, financial analysis and strategic planning are envisaged for the public utility companies of Mostar-Blagaj and Stolac. * Issue tendering of waste campaign and recruitment for two waste consultants to build capacities. * Construction of shelters is losing some of its validity as purpose is questionable. | | | | |
| Lessons Learnt   * Working with partners * Good practice / innovation * Application of human security concept | * Efforts to conduct the waste campaign internally were impeded by internal capacity constraints and size of project team. Outsourcing the way forward. * Use of internal staff delayed capacity building activity due to closure of other area based development project offices. Use of consultants as external staff more effective approach under present circumstances. | | | | |

**Income Generation for Poverty Reduction**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Status** | **Target** | **Achieved during 2009** | **Cumulative** | **OVI** |
| Support for poverty reduction | Original  Original  New  New  New  New  New  Original  Original  New  Original  Original  Original  Original | 1  0  5  3  1  1  1  2  8  20  1  1  8  0 | 0  0  5  0  0  -  -  12  12  12  9  0  12  1 | ongoing  0  5  0  ongoing  1  1  12  12  12  11  0  12  0 | Identification of vulnerable groups in target area and development of baseline data sets  SMEs started in strategic areas of tourism sector  Number of PCM training days  Number of days training in financial management  Training Needs Assessment  Working group for income generation established  Local Steering Committee for Micro Capital Grants established  Functioning local and regional modalities developed to broaden the tourism offer in southeast Bosnian and Herzegovina  Start-up of sustainable local initiatives to broaden the tourism offer in southeast Herzegovina.  Number of news clippings, media coverage.  Number of businesses involved in promotional activities.  New image of southeast Herzegovina profiled and promoted  Income-generation activities sustained  Assessment report developed with recommendations for future income generation activities |
| Main activities undertaken | * Transfer of micro capital grant tranches to 10 NGOs involved in income generating activities completed (except one). All tranches exclude final tranche, before transfer of ownership, planned for 2010. Two NGO remain to receive two more tranches. * NGO representatives sent to International Tourism Fair in Zagreb from 02-04.04.2010 . * Monitoring missions to NGOs conducted on average monthly basis. | | | | |
| Barriers and constraints, including plans to reduce them | * Information collated by NGOs on sub-sectors during inception of their projects insufficient. Full baseline survey required. | | | | |
| Recommendations / Comments | * Municipalities were pre-selected on the basis of representation of each major ethnic group without a selection process and due consideration for developed tourism strategies resulting in difficult coordination among NGOs. * Conceptually, the project document highlighted reconciliation and poverty reduction, but not sufficiently how. Project scrambled to find appropriate modalities. Subsequently, projects partners (NGOs) worked in silo for some part of the lifespan of the project. * Support to private enterprise not easy process within UNDP despite it being a target in the project. Indirect support through business centres a possibility in future phases. | | | | |
| Lessons Learnt   * Working with partners * Good practice / innovation * Application of human security concept | * If time had permitted, a ‘training first, then grants’ approach could have helped include much more of the wider community through vocational training/job skills development programmes, before selecting the most committed through micro capital grants. * Tourism expertise on a quarterly basis from an external international consultant at an earlier stage in the project could have helped improve cooperation between NGOs to work towards development of the area into a joint integrated tourism destination. | | | | |

**Cultural Heritage**

All of the technical drawings and restoration plans, except for the South Gate in Trebinje, are complete. Tendering is near completion and works are expected to start sometime in February 2010.

# 4. CRPR Annual Work Plan (2009)

# …presented here for historical reference.

| **CP Output** | **Planned Activities** | **Planned sub-activities** | **Timeframe** | | | | **Responsible party** | **Planned budget**  **(USD)** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2009** | | **2010** | |
| **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **M4** |  | **2009-2010** |
| **Strengthened community reconciliation through multi-dimensional approach to poverty reduction.** | **1. Humanitarian demining and awareness raising services provided.** | Humanitarian demining implemented | X |  |  |  | UNDP | 262,000 |
| Monitoring, oversight and reporting conducted on humanitarian demining operations | X | X |  |  | UNDP | 5,280 |
| Press conferences organized in order to provide information on achieved results | X |  |  |  | UNDP |
| Security information provided to relevant local institutions for further dissemination within the local community | X |  |  |  | UNDP |
| **2 Basic waste management capacities increased at the local level and awareness raising services provided.** | NGOs and community groups mobilized for local cleaning campaigns and waste collections |  | X | X |  | UNDP | 280,485 |
| Waste management activities implemented | X | X | X |  | UNDP |
| Identification and selection of an organization through a public call for proposals for creation of awareness rising guides | X |  |  |  | UNDP |
| Small waste reduction and “proper handling of waste” guides created and disseminated to local population |  | X | X |  | UNDP |
| 36 “clean awareness” billboards and signs created and installed |  | X | X |  | UNDP |
| Periodical monitoring conducted | X | X | x | X | UNDP |
| **3.2. Technical support, knowledge transfer and follow-up coaching for poverty reduction organized** | Joint workshop organized to provide technical advice on rural development in tourism sector | X | X | X |  | UNDP | 469,845 |
| Provision of coaching to workshop participants as training follow-up. Training alone is difficult to build sustainable capacity. Specifically tailored advice will be provided on a case-by-case basis. Issues include, among others, registration of new businesses, partnership strategy and other practical steps to make small scale business management sustainable. | X | X | X |  | UNDP |
| **3.3. Local steering committees and coordination bodies established** | Inter-community Coordination Committee established in order to institutionalize participation of citizens | X | x | X |  | UNDP |
| Technical advice provided to local Steering Committee on directing and monitoring of sub-projects | X | x | x |  | UNDP |
| Series of Steering Committee meetings organized to identify and elaborate priority sub-projects | X | x | x |  | UNDP |
| **3.4. Micro-financial support provided and sub-projects evaluation conducted** | Sub-projects implemented | X | X | x |  | UNDP |
| Designing, branding and creation of tourism brochures by the project for the marketing of created products | X | X |  |  | UNDP |
| Collaboration amongst service providers and local governments ensured | X | X | X |  | UNDP |
| Press conferences and press releases organized by the project | X | X |  |  | UNDP |
| Reporting and progress overview developed and submitted |  | X | X | X | UNDP |
| **3.5. Mid-term Evaluation of sub-projects and Technical Follow-Up Conducted** | Stocktaking exercises with implementing partners organized in order to report on implementation processes and achievements | X |  |  | X | UNDP |
| Reporting and progress overview developed and submitted |  | X |  | X | UNDP |
| **4. Cultural and historical monuments restored and promoted.** | Available documents and plans analyzed |  |  |  |  | UNESCO | 167,200 |
| Study on present conditions of the monuments completed |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Preliminary designs and recommendations in regard to the restoration and reconstruction prepared |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Main designs, proposals, and recommendations finalized |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Stakeholder Committee organized | X | X | X |  | UNDP |
| Tendering procedures organized in accordance with UNESCO’s rules and procedures |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Institutions / companies for the physical implementation of activities selected |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Strengthening of the monument structure, if required |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Insurance of the long term protection of the monuments through capacity building and training of local experts |  |  |  |  |  |
| Architectural restoration |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Restoration, conservation activities |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| UNESCO progress reports provided to the local Stakeholder Committee every six months |  |  |  |  | UNESCO |
|  | Pamphlets produced covering the restored heritage sites |  | X | X |  | UNDP |
| Organisation of press conferences to present restored cultural sites to broader public |  | X | X |  | UNDP |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | 1,377,456 |

# CRPR Annual Work Plan (2010)

| **CP Output** | **Planned Activities** | **Planned sub-activities** | **Timeframe** | | **Notes** | **R. Party** | **Planned budget**  **(USD)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2010** | |
| **Q1** | **Q2** |  |  | **2010** |
| **Strengthened community reconciliation through multi-dimensional approach to poverty reduction.** | **1. Humanitarian demining and awareness raising services provided.** | Humanitarian demining implemented |  |  | Done | UNDP | 100,000 |
| Monitoring, oversight and reporting conducted on humanitarian demining operations |  |  | Done | UNDP |  |
| Press conferences organized in order to provide information on achieved results |  |  | Done | UNDP |
| Security information provided to relevant local institutions for further dissemination within the local community |  |  | Done | UNDP |
| **2 Basic waste management capacities increased at the local level and awareness raising services provided.** | NGOs and community groups mobilized for local cleaning campaigns and waste collections | X |  | Tendered. Approval in process | UNDP | 66,875 |
| Waste management activities implemented | X |  | 50 % waste clearance completed | UNDP |
| Identification and selection of an organization through a public call for proposals for creation of awareness rising guides | X |  | Tender reissued | UNDP |
| Small waste reduction and “proper handling of waste” guides created and disseminated to local population | X |  | As above | UNDP |
| 36 “clean awareness” billboards and signs created and installed | X |  | Figure will change | UNDP |
| Periodical monitoring conducted | x | X | Done | UNDP |
| **3.2. Technical support, knowledge transfer and follow-up coaching for poverty reduction organized** | Joint workshop organized to provide technical advise on rural development in tourism sector |  |  | Done | UNDP | 138,993 |
| Provision of coaching to workshop participants as training follow-up. Training alone is difficult to build sustainable capacity. Specifically tailored advice will be provided on a case-by-case basis. Issues include, among others, registration of new businesses, partnership strategy and other practical steps to make small scale business management sustainable. | X |  | Ongoing – completion end-March | UNDP |
| **3.3. Local steering committees and coordination bodies established** | Inter-community Coordination Committee established in order to institutionalize participation of citizens | X |  | Ongoing | UNDP |
| Technical advice provided to local Steering Committee on directing and monitoring of sub-projects |  |  | Done | UNDP |
| Series of Steering Committee meetings organized to identify and elaborate priority sub-projects | X |  | Ongoing | UNDP |
| **3.4. Micro-financial support provided and sub-projects evaluation conducted** | Sub-projects implemented |  |  | Done | UNDP |
| Designing, branding and creation of tourism brochures by the project for the marketing of created products | X |  | Planned for after expertise assistance | UNDP |
| Collaboration amongst service providers and local governments ensured | X |  | Ongoing | UNDP |
| Press conferences and press releases organized by the project |  |  | Done | UNDP |
| Reporting and progress overview developed and submitted | X | X | Ongoing | UNDP |
| **3.5. Mid-term Evaluation of sub-projects and Technical Follow-Up Conducted** | Stocktaking exercises with implementing partners organized in order to report on implementation processes and achievements |  |  | Done | UNDP |
| Reporting and progress overview developed and submitted |  | x |  | UNDP |
| **4. Cultural and historical monuments restored and promoted.** | Available documents and plans analyzed |  |  | Done | UNESCO | 14,909 |
| Study on present conditions of the monuments completed |  |  | Done | UNESCO |
| Preliminary designs and recommendations in regard to the restoration and reconstruction prepared |  |  | Done | UNESCO |
| Main designs, proposals, and recommendations finalized |  |  | Done | UNESCO |
| Stakeholder Committee organized |  |  | Done | UNDP |
| Tendering procedures organized in accordance with UNESCO’s rules and procedures |  |  | Done | UNESCO |
| Institutions / companies for the physical implementation of activities selected |  |  | 2 out of 3 | UNESCO |
| Strengthening of the monument structure, if required |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Insurance of the long term protection of the monuments through capacity building and training of local experts | x |  |  | UNESCO |
| Architectural restoration |  |  |  | UNESCO |
| Restoration, conservation activities | X | X |  | UNESCO |
| UNESCO progress reports provided to the local Stakeholder Committee every six months | X | X |  | UNESCO |
|  | Pamphlets produced covering the restored heritage sites | X |  |  | UNDP |
| Organisation of press conferences to present restored cultural sites to broader public | X |  |  | UNDP |
| (including project management) **USD** **449,058** | | | | | | | | |

## 4.1. Milestones for 2010

**Demining**

* Receive demining certificate from BHMAC for cleared areas.
* Open new humanitarian demining tender to cover areas not covered under first demining contract.

**Waste management**

* Conduct capacity building of public utility companies in accounting, budgeting, financial analysis and strategic planning for improved service delivery;
* Complete illegal waste clearance awareness campaign;
* Continue clearance of illegal dump sites to reach above 70 percent performance target.

**Income Generation**

* Deliver Baseline Survey on socio-economic situation within the CRPR project area;
* Develop tourism promotional material and joint branding for NGOs with assistance of international tourism development expert and media agency;
* Encourage actions that promote greater inter-community dialogue, such as: exchange visits, training and joint contracts through regular;
* Conduct regular field visits to close agreements with and transfer ownership to NGOs.
* Provide further coaching and training in strategic planning, business planning and marketing skills for Business to NGO leaders.

**Cultural Heritage**

* Complete all tendering of restoration works;
* Ensure completion of restoration works over 70 days;
* Supervise and oversee works with assistance of Federal Ministry for the Protection of National Monuments;
* Maintain warranty for period of two months before payment of final tranche.

**Management**

* Complete TV documentary for dissemination of community-based tourism as a model for community reconciliation and poverty reduction within local economic development plans at municipal government level;
* Completion of final evaluation;
* Deliver CRPR Final project report to UNTFHS after June 2010 deadline.

# 5. Resources and Financial Implementation

## 5.1 Total Resources Available to the Project

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agency** | **Project Cost** | **PSC** | **Total project budget** | **First installment** | **Second installment** |
| UNDP | 1,837,634.00 | 128,635.30 | 1,966,269.30 | 808,813.92 | 1,157,455.38 |
| UNESCO | 272,727.00 | 27,272.70 | 299,999.70 | 167,200.00 | 132,799.70 |
| Sub-total | 2,110,361.00 | 155,908.00 | 2,266,269.00 | 976,013.92 | 1,290,255.08 |
| AA-fee | - | - | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **2,286,269.00** | **996,013.92** | **1,290,255.08** |

**5.3 Financial Report**

**5.3.1. UNDP BiH and UNESCO**



**5.3.2. UNDP BiH**



**5.3.3. UNDP AA Fee Report**



| Appendix A - Risk Log | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Type** | **Date**  **Identified;**  **Author** | **Description** | **Comments** | **Status** | **Status Change Date** | **Owner** |
| 1 | Operational | 12.02.2008  Namik Hadzalic | Performance shortcomings by Implementing Partner | Impact: High  Probability: High  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Reduction  The effect of such a possibility would cause slower, less efficient and unproductive implementation of planned activities and possible failure in reaching the desired outputs. Project activities may be delayed causing time shortages and increased costs.  A careful and thorough selection process of potential implementing partners is the key solution to minimizing the negative effects of this risk. | (18.12.2009) Decision to terminate agreement with Moto Klub Blagaj was taken at Project Board meeting on 18 November, should it not be able to obtain necessary permits for the new eco-camp site.  (22.10.09) Moto Club Blagaj may need to find alternative sight for eco-camp. Issues with permits may require alternative site to be sure of usage as eco-camp. Current permit is for clearance only.  (16.06.2009) All NGOs have now received their permits and first tranche payments and material assistance  (02.06.2009) The one NGO with a signed agreement recently acquired the necessary permit to progress with the desired activities under their planned project. The two NGOs with approved projects, but with no contracts, have also acquired the necessary permits from the relevant authorities and preparation of agreements is underway. All three NGOs have reassured UNDP of their projects’ feasibility in writing.  (02.03.2009) Ten out of the 12 NGOs signed micro capital grant agreement for non credit related activities. Nine out of the 10 received their 1st tranche payment. One of the 10 NGOs with a signed agreement is facing difficulties in obtaining the required permits for their activities. The other two approved NGOs without a signed agreement face a similar issue regarding permits.  (25.02.2009) Twelve recipient institutions were selected for micro capital grants. Ten have been approved. Two have compliance issues as they are close to national monuments.  (15.06.2008) Local Steering Committee was organised to select the recipient institutions (NGOs/CSOs) of the micro capital grants to ensure the process is fair, open and transparent.  The intention of the LSC is also to ensure the best projects and organisations are selected in accordance with local knowledge and international better practice. |  | Project Manager |
| 2 | Environmental | 10.07.2008  Erkan Ozcelik | Possibility of long and heavy winter delaying demining activities | Impact: Low  Probability: Low  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  Although this is likely to affect the conditions in which demining companies have to operate, the chances of it causing delays in the Herzegovina area are limited due to the favorable climatic conditions that the Adriatic region has to offer in comparison to the rest of BiH. | (15.12.2009) All demining activities under contract with ITF completed. Final payment made before year end  (02.11.09) Demining with project funds is complete. Demining with first matching tender funds is complete. Second tender recently issued. Activities ongoing. Issue with permanent markings may delay issue of final invoice by ITF.  (28.06.09) Four out of five sites cleared of mines and UXO. Project target of 180,000 sq m already met. Achievement of targets poses no project risk.  (02.06.2009) Activities commenced in January 2009. No experience of delays due to poor weather conditions. Fifty percent of activities complete.  (23.11.2008) Activities turn operational in the new year when completion deadlines and pressure on demining teams and operators are lightened. This will reduce the probability of mine related incidents. |  | Project Manager |
| 3 | Organisational | 10.06.2008  Erkan Ozcelik | All project staff members recruited: International Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager and Project Assistant. | Impact: Low  Probability: Low  Proximity: Far  Countermeasures: Prevention  All project staff members recruited: International Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager and Project Assistant. | (02.11.09) Namik Hadzalic started 03 August 2009 and is contracted until 28 February 2010. A predecessor.  (02.06.2009) Mr. Slobodan Tadic started as Deputy Project Manager, a.i., for the CRPR project on 1 May 2009. He will remain until 31 October 2009 or until a long-term replacement is recruited using standard HR procedures.  (19.03.2009) Esma Kreso, Deputy Project Manager, resigned from her post as of 17 March 2009. This will inevitably slow down operations until a replacement is recruited.  (09.09.2008) Although the International Project Manager started on 26 May 2008, a replacement for the Deputy, who left in early May 2008, did not begin until the second week of September, on 08 September 2008. |  | Project Manager |
| 4 | Political | 12.02.2008  Namik Hadzalic | Delays in government resulting in the slow down/halt of progress on project implemen­ta­tion | Impact: High  Probability: Low  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  Delays may stem from a variety of factors, such as for example, political issues/disagreements, the sheer volume of ongoing reforms affecting institutional capacity to respond in a timely manner or procedural delays. The impact of such a risk occurring would be to slow down or, in the worst case, halt project implementation for an interim period.  The acceptance of this risk is one possible solution. Nonetheless, due to the risk’s potential significant impact on the overall project, acceptance should be avoided. Rather, measures should be undertaken on the prevention of the risk. | (02.11.09) Clearance of illegal waste sites: 50% completion by Stolac. Mostar-Blagaj yet to begin. Political climate and readiness to accept already agreed responsibilities delaying clearance. Recent meeting arranged to clarify roles and expectations fruitful. Monitor  (25.06.2009) The contagion effects of the global financial crisis are rapidly working their way into the local economics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Staff salaries have not been paid for the first two months of the year for Mostar and Stolac municipalities and the budget in the latter has yet to be approved as they are unable to select a major after the local elections in October 2008. The political stalemate is effecting the ability govern and take action. Strikes are being threatened as slow work is practiced.  Unchanged  Unchanged  Unchanged | 02.06.2009  10.06.2008  23.11.2008 | Project manager |
| 5 | Political | 10.07.2008  Erkan Ozcelik | Local elections in October 2008 resulting in possible change of leadership at local municipalities | Impact: Low  Probability: Low  Proximity: Far  Countermeasures: Prevention  Maintain relations with elected and appointed local officials. | (25.06.2009) Political tensions persist as the municipal budget is still not approved, pending selection of the major. Slow work protests continue.  (02.06.2008) Although all former elected officials were reelected in the project area, the City of Mostar, which governs the area of South-East City District of Mostar-Blagaj has not been able to select a major due to its unique administrative make-up. This has stalled all political consensus and approval of the municipal budget by the municipal council.  Unchanged  (01.11.2008) All of the majors and municipal representatives were re-elected at the October 2008 local elections, allowing for continuity in relationships with elected officials by the project. | 20.10.2008 | Project Manager |
| 6 | Security | 12.02.2008  Namik Hadzalic | Undesired Explosive Event/Safety Hazard | Impact: High  Probability: Low  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  The impact of such a risk would see temporary suspension of activities until an investigation is undertaken to identify causes and suggest additional safety measures/improvements.  The acceptance of this risk is one possible solution. Nonetheless, due to the risk’s potential significant impact on the overall project and human life, acceptance should be avoided. Risk prevention is another possibility and is currently mandated by the Mine Action Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina. | (15.12.2009) All demining activities completed without any undesired explosive events.  (28.09.09) No undesired explosions reported. Majority of work completed.  (02.06.2009) Demining operations commenced in January 2009 with the signature of contracts between contractor and sub-contractors on 05 January 2009. Over 50 percent of demining activities have been completed with no undesired mine related incidents.  (13.11.2008) Operations postponed until 2009  Unchanged  Unchanged | 09.09.2008  06.06.2008 | Project Manager |
| 7 | Political/Legal | 26.05.2008  Erkan Ozcelik | Local property ownership and politicization of development process | Impact: High  Probability: High  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  i) ensure full compliance of NGO/CSO with state, entity and municipal level regulations before approval and issuance of micro capital grants | (02.11 09) Most projects on last tranche. Some payments likely to slip into 2010. No major issues foreseen.  (28.06.2009) Some of the delays in starting the projects has required some of the NGOs to seek no cost extensions to their proposals, which have been provided to ensure completion.  (02.06.2009) Three of the 12 NGOs that were selected as recipients of micro capital grants by the local steering committee have experienced difficulties in obtaining the required permits. This has delayed the start of these projects by several months. All three projects have now obtained the permits and will commence activities as soon as possible and complete at the originally defined end date - before end of September 2009. |  | Project manager |
| 8 | Environmental | 29.11.2008  Esma Kreso | Recurrence of illegal dumping once the sites have been cleared | Impact: High  Probability: High  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  Ensure that all of the cleared illegal dumpsites have adequate public awareness billboards/signs that dumping is prohibited. Consider alternate uses of the area (parks, scenic points, rest areas…) or restrict access through hedging and fencing. | (15.12.2009) Areas in Stolac cleared, however, repeat dumping an in issue in one of five sites. Locals already more sensitive to repeat dumping as a result of signage by PU company. Neighborhood remains more vigilant towards polluters. Waste campaign would do well to shore up such local support to wider community.  (02.11.09) Clearance progressing. Public Information campaign really needs to start soon to support material assistance already in the field. Deadline for PIC tender is 06 11.09  (28.06.2009) Capacity building together with material assistance to public utility companies is an important ingredient to ensure local companies are able to fulfill their mandates. Further assistance through capacity building in accounting, budgeting, financial analysis, and strategic planning are necessary.  (02.06.2009) Sustainable waste management through capacity building of local public utility companies, complemented by local proactive citizenry is an important element in the drive to sustain a clean environment. Outsourcing of this activity to a local NGO will help ensure that the wider community is involved in this process. |  | Project manager |
| 9 | Environmental | 29.11.2008  Esma Kreso | Billboards and signs may be removed by third parties | Impact: Low  Probability: Medium  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  Ensure ownership by the local municipality and public utility company. Local authorities need to provide all permits for placing such signs and need to be held responsible for replacing all missing signs. | (02.11.09) Public utility in Stolac has installed some signage in areas cleared. No occurrences of removal so far.  (02.06.2009) Unchanged |  | Project manager |
| 10 | Environmental | 29.12.2008  Esma Kreso | Recycling yards may be mismanaged | Impact: High  Probability: Medium  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  Recycling yards need to be placed in the proximity of a school and to make sure students and/or eco-sections are in-charge of this yard. They may manage proceeds for the benefit of their school. Have educational courses for the school students and help them establish eco-sections that would further care for the yards. | (0211.09) MoU already signed with PU companies to this end. Clearance, shelters and greening of cleared areas are responsibility of PU companies.  (15.05.09) As a part of the overall support to public utility companies by the Project, these PU companies should provide further in-kind contributions through the clearance of illegal dump sites and the construction of shelters for containers and separation/recycling yards. |  | Project manager |
| 11 | Environmental | 02.07.2009  Erkan Ozcelik | Area of ‘Ada’ for eco-camp | Impact: High  Probability: High  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  Land use rights of area known as 'Ada' is clear. The area is flooded during winter and is not on cadastre. Permit is limited to clearance not usage. | (15.12.2009) Contract terminated due to non-performance. All parties brought on board before decision was made. No repercussions for CRPR project within the community.  (22.10.09) Moto Club Blagaj may need to find alternative sight for eco-camp. |  | Project manager |

| Appendix B - Issues Log | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Type** | **Date**  **Identified;**  **Author** | **Description** | **Comments** | **Status** | **Status Change Date** | **Owner** |
| 1 | Organisational | 12.02.2008  Namik Hadzalic | Delay in recruitment of the International Project Manager | Impact: High  Probability: High  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  The recruitment process for the position of International Project Manager was initiated timely in November 2007. However, due to the rejection of the job offer to selected candidate for personal reasons, the project team had to restart the whole process of recruitment. It is expected that the process will be completed in March 2008. Another cause to the delay of the recruitment of IPM was late transfer of funds to project account. | The International Project Manager was finally identified, however, for administrative reasons the process took approximately nine weeks. Mr. Erkan Ozcelik officially started his post on 26 May 2008. | 15.06.2008 | Project Manager |
| 2 | Operational | 26.05.2008  Erkan Ozcelik | Consensus on selection of demining projects | Impact: Medium  Probability: High  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Acceptance / Reduction  The equal selection of demining projects is made difficult by practical considerations, i.e.  i) the equal selection of demining projects does not necessarily equate to equal surface area  ii) accessibility of a site dictates the need for comprehensive demining of a given site and not just one of many projects  Therefore, a concentration of demining activity  is required to make an impact on a given site. | (02.11.09) Resources allocated as evenly as possible.  (10.09.2008) Investigate possibility of redirecting resources to other activities, i.e. waste management or micro grants, in favor of areas where less demining is planned, i.e. Trebinje |  | Project Manager |

| Appendix B - Issues Log | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Type** | **Date**  **Identified;**  **Author** | **Description** | **Comments** | **Status** | **Status Change Date** | **Owner** |
| 3 | Operational | 10.08.2008  Erkan Ozcelik | Absence of budget for baseline survey. | Impact: Low  Probability: High  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  In absence of a budget for a baseline survey, the baseline data will be collected by recipients of the micro capital grants during the inception of their projects. |  |  | Project Manager |
| 4 | Environmental | 12.10.2008  Esma Kreso | Installation and final location of waste collection equipment. | Impact: Low  Probability: Low  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  Replace defunct equipment with new equipment in identical spots, for a majority of equipment. | (02.11.2009) No real issues. Restaurant owners around the Blagaj in Tekije continue to dispute charges for waste collection. Services are restricted so as not to encourage disposal  (15.10.2008) Maintain communication and coordinate with public utility company to resolve any disputes that arise over the positioning of waste equipment and collection issues.  (30.10.2008) Public utility company has discontinued collecting waste from containers nearby fish restaurants due to unpaid bills. Issue requires resolution before delivery of new containers that carry UNDP corporate visibility. |  | Esma Kreso |
| 5 | Organisational | 25.10.2008  Erkan Ozcelik | Use of strategies to guide day-to-day project activities | Impact: Low  Probability: Low  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  i) request all relevant strategies from municipalities  ii) use local steering committee to build local capacities, joint collaboration and collective decisions. |  |  | Project Manager |
| 10 | Operational | 11.08.2009 | Engagement with wider community | Impact: High  Probability: Medium  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Prevention  Lack of proximity to project area is impeded by lack of project vehicle, field office and field coordinator. | (15.10.2009) Maintain coordination and close oversight through telephone communication, e-mail and other telecommunications. |  |  |
| 11 | Operational | 22.12.2009 | Tendering of services for waste campaign and media material | Impact: Medium  Probability: High  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Acceptance | Tender for public information campaign on waste was not successful. Reissued. May not be completed on time. |  |  |
| 12 | Operational | 22.12.2009 | Tourism Development expert | Impact: High  Probability: Medium  Proximity: Close  Countermeasures: Acceptance | Recruitment process for national tourism expert was not successful. Recruitment for international consultant necessary step. May delay development of media material for NGOs. |  |  |

# Appendix C – Summary report of sub-projects for the Income Generation Component - CRPR

As foreseen in the Project Document the project provides technical support to local governments and citizens to start up small income generating activities in order to strategically tap into tourism potentials. The project encouraged “inter-entity” cooperation and empowerment of vulnerable groups (e.g. minority returnees, women, and youth) as a condition for the provision of micro-grants. In-kind contribution was also required from the municipalities to invest in basic infrastructure that would have multiplier effects in promoting income generation through tourism. Local stakeholders were invited to create and submit sustainable income generation sub-projects proposals. Experience to date has shown that the implementation of such micro-projects has a multiplier effect on local communities in that income generation opportunities are created for others beyond the immediate micro-grant beneficiary.

The selection process was based on a previously defined and publicly announced criteria. A total of 12 sub-projects were selected by the committee - formed by the UNDP project team, municipal representatives, institutional representatives and independent representatives from the private sector.

The micro-projects summarized here are grouped by geographical position from Blagaj, Stolac to Trebinje (north to south).

**Blagaj**

A total of five micro-projects were selected in Blagaj, based on the proposals submitted to the project:

**1.**

**Implementing agency**: NGO Novi Val (New Wave)

**Title of the project**: Pathways of the Blagaj donkey

**Summary:** Protection of the Herzegovina donkey as a threatened species and use of donkeys in promotion of tourism through organized donkey rides. This includes establishing a donkey shelter, promotional material, retail of home-made produce characteristic of Blagaj, employment of 3 guards, photographs of tourists, and visits to sites of interest in Blagaj.

**Value:** BAM 38,268.00 / USD 25,020.60

**Progress:** The project was completed without major disturbances and all project goals were achieved as planned in the project proposal. The NGO managed to complete all preparatory works at the location of the existing Eco Center, for reception of the donkeys. These works included cleaning and ground preparation (*circa* 3,000 sqm), building the stable and hayloft, water tanks, tamping 60m of access road to the stable and 1,100 sqm of parking space, 120m wooden fence and 110m stone wall.

The project envisaged the purchase of five donkeys, yet the area prepared is capable of housing a much larger number and the NGO will expand the number of donkeys in the future. After preparation of the ground, five donkeys were purchased from the Society for the “Protection and Preservation of Autochthonous Animal Species” in Široki Brijeg. The animals were received in good health and easily adapted in their new habitat.

Since the arrival of the animals, the NGO began promoting their new activities, efforts which began to reap rewards during early fall when an increase in the number of visitors to the Eco Center were recorded. Furthermore, several group visits from elementary schools from Mostar and Blagaj were organized where children were introduced to the importance of environmental awareness and preservation of autochthonous species as a part of their national heritage. Also, the NGO established collaboration with the University of Mostar, whose students from the Veterinary Faculty regularly visit the center. To create an additional income stream, the NGO purchased photographic and IT equipment for the center which will now offer the opportunity to produce personalized postcards to visitors.

NGO Novi Val continues to promote its activities and is showing interest in creating a better tourism offer by partnering with other tourism stakeholders not only in Blagaj but also in the Herzegovina region. It is, for instance, cooperating with NGO CRH (Center for Development of Herzegovina) from Trebinje which is an implementing partner of another UNDP sub-project. In addition, there is the intention to sign a cooperation agreement with NGO Krug from Blagaj for the supply of souvenirs that will be sold in the Eco Center. Short donkey rides are already being organized at the Eco Center and NGO Novi Val is preparing for the forthcoming summer season.

There are four direct beneficiaries of the project, however, the number of indirect beneficiaries is much larger and reaches almost 300 schoolchildren in total. The beneficiaries can be split into two groups of beneficiaries. One group is local food producers whose products will be offered for sale at the centre (tea, honey, jam, herbs). The second groups consists of school children who are receiving necessary information and training on nature and cultural preservation. The preparation of the grounds involved local residents who will be hired in the future, as well, as the Eco Center will need continuous maintenance.

**Table of Indicators: NGO Novi Val**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | NGO Novi Val |
| Short Description | 4 persons employed for the purpose of the project. Others recipients of trainings. |
| # of Beneficiaries | 295 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups | 3 |
| # of Women Beneficiaries  # of Trained Beneficiaries | 57  295 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 5 |
| Area of training | Tourism services; Environment protection |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | 4,900.00 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DSC02450 | DSC01747 | http://lh4.ggpht.com/_vKjPRFHqfKY/SkEALVi1cCI/AAAAAAAACQo/M5c28BCCUVc/s640/DSC02550.JPG |
|  |  |  |
| http://lh3.ggpht.com/_vKjPRFHqfKY/StRIYN06tkI/AAAAAAAAENE/bG_7y0Us1ac/DSC03408_%28Small%29.JPG | http://lh4.ggpht.com/_vKjPRFHqfKY/SiPQt2m9quI/AAAAAAAAB8s/RfE6atBxsfw/DSC03213%20%28Small%29.JPG | http://lh5.ggpht.com/_vKjPRFHqfKY/SiPQwYC8eBI/AAAAAAAAB80/SM-irJdh7mo/DSC03215%20%28Small%29.JPG |

**2.**

**Implementing agency**: Moto Klub HERCEG Blagaj and Museum Velagićevina

**Title of the project**: Development of an Ecological Camp and promotion of south east Herzegovina

**Summary**: Cleanup and procurement of equipment for the Velagićevina home museum, promotional material, multimedia programs for promotional purposes, development and placement of tourist boards/signs and visits to tourism fairs. Clean-up of campsite, riverbanks and access roads, construct a bridge for access, set-up campsite necessities (WC; showers…) and procure equipment for camp maintenance.

**Value**: BAM 65,605.00

**Progress**: Implementation of this project started with some delay as the NGO faced difficulties in obtaining permits necessary for the area where the Eco Camp was foreseen to be located. Eventually, a partial permit was obtained and with assurances from the NGO that supporting documentation would be in place in time for the project to kick off. The project comprises of four phases: implemented by two NGOs, the first phase envisaged restoration and adaptation of the Velagicevina home museum with space allocated for a stand to sell local produce and to host cultural events. This phase was completed on time and without any particular problems. The exhibition area in the home museum was cleaned and IT equipment purchased for visual displays and film exhibitions.

However, towards the end of the implementation of the first phase, the sub-project faced a serious problem. Not only had they not secured the rest of the necessary permits, but they had also failed to obtain consent from all neighboring property owners. This forced the two implementing NGOs to identify a different location for the Eco Camp. The Project Board at its meeting on November 18, 2009, addressed this issue and concluded that the NGOs should obtain all necessary permits by the end of the year to ensure the completion of the sub-project in time for next year’s summer season.

Unfortunately, a lot of time was wasted on obtaining all the necessary permits and the two NGOs failed to acquire the necessary documentation within the stipulated deadline.

Although the UNDP Project Team still thinks that the idea of having an Eco Camp in Blagaj is still good, the time limits placed by the duration of the project needed to be considered and the sub-project was subsequently terminated. Unutilized funds will be reallocated to other income generating activities. Velagicevina house museum will continue to function successfully as planned in the first phase of the project. It will continue to employ two persons and has ensured sustainability through the sale of local produce. Concurrently, the museum stand will also work to sell local producers’ goods, this figure is at a low figure of 17 persons (5 of which are vulnerable group members), but it is hoped that this figure will increase overtime to 40 persons.

**Table of indicators:** **Moto Klub HERCEG Blagaj and Museum Velagićevina**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | Velagicevina Home Museum |
| Short Description | 2 people directly employed, presenter at the museum and a sales person, other indirectly benefiting through sales of their products |
| # of Beneficiaries | 17 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups | 5 |
| # of Women Beneficiaries  # of Trained Beneficiaries | -  - |
| # of jobs created/sustained | - |
| Area of training | - |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | 1,850.00 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| DSC01733 | DSC02444 | DSC01735 |

**3.**

**Implementing agency**: STK Blagaj City

**Title of the project**: Poverty Reduction through Sport-Tourism Products

**Summary**: Procurement of sport-equipment (canoes, oars, safety equipment, waterproof sacs, bicycles, tents, sports equipment, communication radios, weekend benches, equipment for clean-up of rivers), van procurement for transport of tourists and equipment, promotional material.

**Value**: BAM 74,598.00

**Progress**: Majority of the activities under this micro-capital grant agreement are completed. Equipment was procured and already put in use. STK Blagaj’s capacity to accommodate more visitors will result in the hiring of 2 more people in the future. Also, extensive training was organized not only for the members of the NGO who will be employed as service providers but also to the members of the local community who were interested in acquiring skills in tourism service, specifically water sports. Means of transportation were ensured by purchase of a van, where STK Blagaj will not have to outsource this service anymore. This gives them mobility in transporting canoes and visitors. The van will also be at the disposal of the local community and be used for transporting items/people during the winter season. Access will be secured by charging a fee on a daily basis.

So far, STK Blagaj has shown the initiative to cooperate with other tourism stakeholders in area of Blagaj. They have signed business agreements with several restaurants and motels which will promote their tourism product and offer it to their guests in 2010.

There were 183 direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project in total. A majority of them was included through the training and environment preservation activities.

**Table of indicators:** **STK Blagaj City**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | STK Blagaj City |
| Short Description | 2 persons full time employed, 41 direct beneficiaries, others were engaged in project activities upon needs. |
| # of Beneficiaries | 183 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups | 43 |
| # of Women Beneficiaries  # of Trained Beneficiaries | 52  42 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 2 |
| Area of training | Water sports as tourism offer |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | 5,350.00 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DSC_0026 | DSC_0096 | DSC_0074 |

**4.**

**Implementing agency**: UG Sportski centar FIDA (Sport Center)

**Title of the project**: Tourism promotion through the development of sport and recreational tourism in the area of Blagaj and wider Herzegovina region

**Summary**: Expanding the tourism offer in Blagaj through the construction of tennis courts, starting visits to Stjepan-grad, Stolac, Trebinje and Medjugorje, and organization of cultural-historical manifestations. Development and procurement of equipment for the football pitch of FK Blagaj and the swimming pool, including maintenance. The project is foreseen result in creation of new jobs; better communication within and among communities through various trainings for different age groups, targeting of children and disabled persons for participation in sports activities.

**Value**: BAM 64,015.00

**Progress**: Initial activities at the project contained preparation of specifications for the equipment that was to be purchased. These activities were done on the part of the association and UNDP followed up with the public procurement process for some of the equipment. Swimming pool dosage system was purchased through UNDP GS unit and the equipment was delivered to the FIDA Sports Center. Unfortunately during the procurement process there was a misunderstanding on the part of vendor and recipient. The vendor did not intend to install the purchased equipment and due to their poor planning some time was lost until they were ready to install the dosage system into the swimming pool. However, these delays did not affect the overall implementation of the project activities as the association continued their works on constructing the tennis court and leveling the football pitch. As the implementation of activities progressed, the association was opening new jobs. So far, 7 new jobs are created. These are in the field of customer service and maintenance. Although delayed, works on installing the swimming pool dosage system were completed and the vendor provided necessary warranty for the season 2010, ensuring that the sports center will be functioning as planned. The sports center recorded significant income since the project started and they prove to be sustainable in that respect. Along with the construction and installation works, trainings were organized for children from Mostar city area. Children were thought to swim and they were familiarized with water hazards. The Sports Center already entered into negotiations with several football clubs from Bosnia and Herzegovina who could use Center’s service during their winter period practices. In case that these negotiations are successful, that would bring not only more visitors in numbers, but will improve the image of the whole area.

**Table of indicators: UG Sportski centar FIDA**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | UG Sportski centar FIDA (Sport Center) |
| Short Description | 7 direct employees at the center, others are indirect beneficiaries, children. |
| # of Beneficiaries | 62 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups | 7 (employees) |
| # of Women Beneficiaries  # of Trained Beneficiaries | 3 (employees)  55 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 6 |
| Area of training | Swimming and water safety |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | 19,900.00 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| New Image | Picture 445 | Picture 906 |

**5.**

**Implementing agency**: UG Krug

**Title of the project**: Initiation of new souvenir production for the benefit of the tourism offer

**Summary**: UG Krug was producing certain souvenirs prior to the start up of the project – meaning they already had the necessary know-how about the market needs. The intention of this project is to expand the souvenir production and to familiarize the wider community with the benefits of producing souvenirs for the tourism industry. Furthermore, training in souvenir production for those community members interested is planned to take place periodically.

**Value**: BAM 41,344.76

**Progress**: The NGO Krug, at the beginning of the project, did thorough research on the specification of equipment needed to expand their souvenir production. Purchase of the equipment was done by UNDP and the equipment was delivered to NGO Krug. During this process however there were certain delays caused by the poor condition of the equipment delivered by the vendor. The equipment was not of working order and was subsequently returned at the expense of the vendor. New machines were delivered which were again tested and confirmed to be in working order.

Training was provided to the members of the NGO who will work on the machine with the raw materials that were purchased. All members passed the training successfully and began utilizing the machines immediately after. NGO Krug has already generated revenue and recorded some profits from the sale of the new souvenirs. Certain activities remain outstanding and they will cover training and involvement of wider community in the souvenir production. Organization prepared training outline for those interested in these activities and public call that will be offered at the expense of the NGO Krug will be announced in December 2009.

In total there are 4 people who are either directly employed by the NVO Krug or who participated in the training.

**Table of indicators: UG Krug**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | UG KRUG |
| Short Description | All beneficiaries are directly employed by the association and working in souvenir production |
| # of Beneficiaries | 4 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups | 4 |
| # of Women Beneficiaries  # of Trained Beneficiaries | 2  4 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 6 |
| Area of training | Souvenir production and use of digital/laser equipment |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | 570.00 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DSC01728 | DSCI0395 | DSCI0352 |

**6.**

**Implementing agency**: UG Troya

**Title of the project**: Development of tourism in Stolac municipality through reinforcement of tourism capacities and reconstruction of Radimlja centre.

**Summary**: This project foresees the reconstruction of the former restaurant at the Radimlja Necropolis site. The facility is to be turned into a virtual museum where some of the exhibits will be displayed, with most of the site history displayed on screens set around the facility. It is planned that this location becomes the staging post for tourists in Stolac from where the tourists would commence their tour of Stolac and its attractions. In addition, a part of the facility will be dedicated to the sale of various souvenirs and local farm produce of local community members. This will not only create direct jobs for those employed at the site but also secure income for local producers.

**Value**: BAM 68,384.00

**Progress**: Implementation of this sub-project was delayed due to administrative problems in acquiring necessary permits for the reconstruction of the former restaurant at Radimlja Necropolis site, due to the sensitivity of the site (the site is listed as a national heritage by the State Commission for the Protection of National Monuments). Not only it was necessary to obtain constructions permits, but also NGO Troya needed to obtain consents from the government institutions responsible for protection and preservation of cultural and historic monuments. Nevertheless, all the necessary documentation was obtained and tender process for the construction was completed successfully. The construction company from Mostar was selected, however, it was agreed that the company would mainly use workers from Stolac. This sub-project is planned for completion in February 2010.

The 43 beneficiaries are mainly participants of the meetings held earlier on during the start of the project. The centre wishes to promote locally produced goods and will display a number of food products in the centre under a common brand. Discussions were organized on how to organize this initiative and discussion are ongoing within the community on how best to organize this activity.

**Table of indicators: UG Troya**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | UG Troya |
| Short Description | No indicators at this point due to the delays in project implementation |
| # of Beneficiaries | 43 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups | Data not yet available |
| # of Women Beneficiaries  # of Trained Beneficiaries | 7  25 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 30 (including temporary jobs) |
| Area of training | Tourism providing service |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | Data not available yet |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| DSC02438 | DSC01800 | DSC01793 |
|  |  |  |
| Picture 109 | Picture 110 | Picture 111 |

**7.**

**Implementing agency**: ZZ Crnici

**Title of the project**: Accessibility of Badanj cave

**Summary**: Badanj cave is a historic site that is located in the proximity of the Radmilja Necropolis. The access road to Badanj cave is made of cobblestones, full of potholes, covered in bush with restricted access and mobility. The environment of the location itself is neglected is also covered in bush.

Target groups include the inhabitants of neighboring villages, farmers, returnees and youth since the repaired road will have improved access to a considerable amount of land by local farmers where a mixed community of both Bosnian-Croat and Bosniac reside. Repairing the road and improving access to the site will increase the area of arable land and allow tourists to access Badanj Cave as well as improve the safe return of returnee families.

**Value**: BAM 34,120.00

**Progress**: Similarly, as in the case of Troya NGO, this project was delayed due to bureaucratic obstacles. Having in mind that Badanj Cave is under the protection of the Federal Ministry for Protection of Cultural and Historical Heritage, ZZ Crnici was obliged to obtain all the necessary permits from this Ministry. Process of obtaining necessary permits was finally completed in late summer 2009. Repair works and road reconstruction commenced immediately after.

Another delay in the project implementation was caused by severe weather conditions that lasted for 3 weeks. Extreme heat prevented workers from engaging in lengthy hours on the site. Instead they were limited to early morning and late afternoon hours. For these reasons the duration of the sub-project was extended.

The first phase of the project is completed: with the access to Badanj Cave repaired and in full use. Arable land is once again being cultivated around the vicinity of Badanj Cave and people are returning to their farms. In total improved access to around 1.5 hectares of arable land has been made possible through improvements to the road. A majority of the listed beneficiaries (in the below table) are farmers. The last phase of the project is expected to be completed on time with finishing touches for improved mobility, *vis-á-vis* stairs and handle bars.

**Table of indicators: ZZ Crnici**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | | **Facts/Figures** | | |
| NGO / Name of the Project | | ZZ Crnici | | |
| Short Description | | 3 people employed directly, other indirectly employed through construction company delivering services | | |
| # of Beneficiaries | | 21 | | |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups  # of Women Beneficiaries | | 3 (employed directly)  Data not yet available | | |
| # of Trained Beneficiaries | | - | | |
| # of jobs created/sustained | | 6 | | |
| Area of training | | - | | |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | | Data not available yet | | |
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| Picture 145 | DSC00675 | | DSC00678 |
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**8.**

**Implementing agency**: UG Orhideja (NGO Orchid)

**Title of the project**: Strengthening capacities of Daorson centre through employment

**Summary**: Stolac is reclaiming its old glory as a recognizable tourism destination; with this in mind it is trying to improve the diversity of souvenirs on offer. More souvenirs means more people involved in their production. UG Orhideja is an organization that has worked with vulnerable groups in the past and their intention under this project is to mobilize more members of the vulnerable groups and include them in the souvenirs production. The project foresees acquisition of clay baking ovens for production of clay souvenirs, purchase of raw materials, and organization of trainings.

**Value**: BAM 28,966.00

**Progress**: As planned in the project proposal soon after the commencement of the project, the NGO Orhideja initiated the selection of participants for souvenir production training. Initially four women refugees were selected by the selection committee formed within the organization. Training was organized in several cycles and with various topics, including: sewing, clay forming and baking. These women were employed by the organization soon after they finished the training.

Meanwhile, the organization proceeded with the purchase of raw materials and equipment for the production of clay souvenirs. The clay baking oven was acquired through a competitive process, as was the raw materials. Production of new souvenirs started immediately after and NGO Orhideja initiated talks with three organizations that have retail sites in Mostar, Blagaj and Trebinje.

In order to create an impact on the wider community, the organization offered training to local community members in production of souvenirs, particularly wooden souvenirs and engraving. Towards the end of the project implementation, the organization faced a number of problems in selling their products, having in mind that it is the low season and there are fewer tourists. However, marketing issues still need to be addressed by engaging a business development expert that will help the organization to improve their planning and marketing skills.

The implementation of the project is satisfactory and has potentials in creating income for vulnerable groups. A total of seven people were employed by the organization, six women and one man. The number of beneficiaries involved in the project is higher, 10 women from Stolac participated in organized visits to market fairs in Trebinje and Berkovici, where they had the opportunity to sell their local produce and earn an income.

**Table of indicators: UG Orhideja**

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| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | UG Orhideja |
| Short Description | All beneficiaries directly involved in souvenir production |
| # of Beneficiaries | 7 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups  # of Women Beneficiaries | 7  6 |
| # of Trained Beneficiaries | 7 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 7 |
| Area of training | Souvenir production |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | 1,225.00 |

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| DSC01783 | DSC02492 | 13102009682 |

**9.**

**Implementing agency**: Tourism Organization of Trebinje

**Title of the project**: Improving the tourism offer in the Trebinje region via the Tourist Info Center

**Summary**: This project enables the Municipality of Trebinje to better inform tourists of the tourism potentials of the region and thereby improve the benefits of tourism gained by the local population. The centre will provide high quality info on the tourism offer to tourism through a new, centrally located centre. The project plans to equip the premises with all the necessary furniture and equipment.

Value: BAM 28,420.00

**Progress**: This sub-project was implemented without major delays. As per the approved project proposal the Municipality of Trebinje provided the necessary premises for the new Tourist Info Center that is located in the centre of Trebinje town - a highly visible and central location.

An interior plan was designed and reconstruction of the premises was completed on time and professionally by a contracted construction company. Following the works, Tourism Organization of Trebinje purchased all the necessary office equipment, whilst complying with the public procurement laws of BiH.

In addition to the refurbishment of the new premises, TOT consolidated and updated its database on available tourist guides in Trebinje and Eastern Herzegovina. From the initial list of 30 registered guides in Trebinje, it appears that only 10 of them are still active and working in an unorganized way. Subsequently, TOT invited them to a consultation meeting and organized three tourist guide trainings to ensure a focus on Blagaj, Stolac and Trebinje. Additionally, in cooperation with Tourism Board of Herzegovina Neretva Canton, five tourist guides from Mostar were also included in the training.

The Tourism Organization of Trebinje also prepared text that will be used for creation of promotional material that will be done by the UNDP Project Team.

**Table of indicators: Tourism Organization of Trebinje**

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| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | Tourism Organization of Trebinje |
| Short Description | All beneficiaries are unemployed youth |
| # of Beneficiaries | 40 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups  # of Women Beneficiaries | 40  26 |
| # of Trained Beneficiaries | 40 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 2 |
| Area of training | Tourist guides |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | Data not available yet |

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| DSC02109 | DSC02110 | DSC02111 |

**10.**

**Implementing agency**: Zenski centar Trebinje (Women Center Trebinje)

**Title of the project**: Valorization of medieval objects and generation of the new tourist product

**Summary**: Taking into account the rich cultural and historical heritage that exists in the area of Herzegovina; this project foresees the mapping of historic sites in eastern Herzegovina and the organization of medieval markets with the intention of promoting and selling craft works. These activities will not only enrich the tourism offer but will also support currently unemployed people producing art crafts who have limited scale in selling. It further encourages intercommunity communication and exchange of products around the same idea, with joint promotion of local cultures and history.

**Value**: BAM 29,442.00

**Progress**: At the beginning of the sub-project there was an instant change in the dynamics of the sub-project implementation, since one of the main activities in this project was the organization of the medieval fair and market. These activities were supposed to take place in the later stages of the project, but the organization decided to take advantage of the Day of Europe – an event that was already organized by the NGO – and incorporate the sub-project to this event. The event was a success, however, due to inadequate communication on the part of the implementing agency with UNDP there were some omissions in the procurement procedures. Nevertheless, these omissions were recorded and corrected.

The organization produced and purchased two knight uniforms and props that were used at the event. It was noticeable at these events that this can become a cultural event for inclusion in the cultural calendar of Trebinje, where not only the town will gain an extra tourism attraction, but will also provide the necessary sales point for local produce.

It also promotes the production of craft works and involves people from rural areas that specifically come to Trebinje on these dates to sell their products. It is yet left for the Municipality of Trebinje to introduce this event in their cultural calendar where this will ensure the necessary funding for the organizers. More than 180 people participated in this event, representing equally men, women, and children.

**Table of indicators: Zenski centar Trebinje**

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| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | Zenski Centar Trebinje |
| Short Description | 84 women engaged in hand crafting, 20 school children involved in the event, 90 school children in organized visits, rest of beneficiaries participated in organization. |
| # of Beneficiaries | 245 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups  # of Women Beneficiaries | 84  84 |
| # of Trained Beneficiaries | 20 (school children) |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 3 |
| Area of training | Event participation |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | 3,326.00 |

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| DSC02415 | P9240029 | P3180572 |

**11.**

**Implementing agency**: PD Vucji zub (Mountaineering Society)

**Title of the project**: Improvement of mountaineering tourism in Trebinje Municipality

**Summary**: Diversifying the tourism offer in the wider Trebinje area meant adding certain tourism products with an existing cultural and historical focus. Increasingly adventure tourism is seen as complementary to the town and city tours, creating the possibility to retain guest for more than one day in the area. It also involves people living in the rural areas by creating the possibility for income through the sale of local produce (milk, dairy products, meat, vegetables, etc…).

PD Vucji zub is an active mountaineering society and the idea of the project is to increase the number overnight stays in the mountains. It is a straight forward project that foresees purchase of trailers that are to be transported closer to the hiking trails and provide shelter for visiting hikers.

**Value**: BAM 26,484.35

**Progress**: The activities of the project were completed during late summer 2009. The organization prepared the specifications for the containers that were to be purchased for the purposes of this micro-project. UNDP GS proceeded with the purchase of the containers while the organization Vucji Zub conducted preparatory works, namely dug out grounds and filled in foundations. The containers were delivered in the agreed time and they were connected to the water supply and power grid.

As foreseen in the project proposal, it has immediately increased the capacities of the mountaineering club to organize longer stays in the mountain areas that included sleepovers.

In addition, Vucji Zub has enhanced their visibility by promoting its offer though an electronic newsletter and appearance on e-tourism web sites. They have also organized one day visits for pupils of the elementary school where 14 children were given lectures on the importance of preservation of environment.

There, however, remain certain activities to be completed. The organization needs to work on the appearance of the purchased containers, to ensure they blend in with the surrounding landscape. This will be done with their own funds that they will receive as assistance from the Municipality. UNDP Project Team closely monitors this activity and has already addressed the issue with a representative of the municipality.

**Table of indicators: PD Vucji zub**

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| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | **PD Vucji zub** |
| Short Description | Beneficiaries of the projects were mainly association’s members who worked on the preparation works and who will be using the facilities later. |
| # of Beneficiaries | 38 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups  # of Women Beneficiaries | 14  15 |
| # of Trained Beneficiaries | 28 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | - |
| Area of training | Preservation of environment |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | 440.00 |

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**12.**

**Implementing agency**: UG Oaza

**Title of the project**: Golden path of the Herzegovina honey

**Summary**: The Project Golden Route of the Herzegovina’s Honeywill develop a culinary experience as a tourism offer by focusing on a honey route that connects small village farms to organized tourist groups. Direct project beneficiaries are the beekeepers in the municipalities covered by this project. They remain unorganized and continue to sell their products from door to door, although they represent the backbone of sustainable development in the project area.

Direct beneficiaries will benefit from different types of training, so that the project may contribute to increasing the standard in some rural municipalities, offering honey and honey-based products as a niche tourism product, and not only as the final product of the apiary sector. In this way, the *Golden Path of the Herzegovina Honey* will not overlap with the current and future interventions in the tourism sector, but will rather build on them.

**Value**: BAM 45,508.80

**Progress**: This project was very specific in terms of the number of partnering organizations involved in its implementation (total of 4) and number of direct beneficiaries. NGO Oaza, the lead organization, coordinated all activities on the list and organized beekeepers from all three municipalities, plus Municipality of Ravno that is treated as greater Trebinje area.

A total of 160 beekeepers were identified which were divided into groups as per their geographical position for better coordination. Training outlines were designed in cooperation with local beekeeping experts. The purpose of these trainings was to enhance the quality of beekeepers but also to introduce organized tourist visits. As this was not something that was ever done before, the beneficiaries of the project were very skeptical at the beginning. However, after the trainings and round tables that were held, many of them realized that being a part of such a project can increase their sales. Although the primary goal is presentation and sales of Herzegovina honey, this also creates the possibility for the people living in remote locations to sell their other products that are being produced in their households.

The result of the trainings was that 11 projects on enhancement of beekeeping and honey production were designed. All three municipalities together with Municipality of Ravno are equally represented with number of projects and these will be financed through purchase of necessary materials and equipment. All 11 locations will be included in the Golden Honey Route that is assumed to become one of the leading tourism attractions for the daily visitors coming from Dubrovnik area. Consequently, these activities will lead to forming of the beekeepers association of Herzegovina and registration of a new honey brand.

**Table of indicators:** **UG Oaza**

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| **Indicators** | **Facts/Figures** |
| NGO / Name of the Project | UG Oaza |
| Short Description | All beneficiaries are beekeepers working on improvement of their honey, and other, beekeeping produces. |
| # of Beneficiaries | 189 |
| # of Beneficiaries from Vulnerable Groups  # of Women Beneficiaries | 106  5 |
| # of Trained Beneficiaries | 189 |
| # of jobs created/sustained | 11 |
| Area of training | Organic beekeeping, New technologies in honey production |
| Income created since project start-up (in BAM | Data not available yet |

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| IMG_0599 | DSC02427 | DSC02448 |

------ End of report ------

1. All except 47,847 sq m of land which was category two. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)