

Bosnia-Herzegovina (79)

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"OPEN CITIES STATUS REPORT"

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Since its launch in March 1997, UNHCR's Open Cities Initiative has been warmly welcomed by the international community and some governmental and municipal authorities. However, to achieve Open City status, it is not sufficient for a municipality simply to declare itself open and willing to accept minority returns. Much more is required. Recognition of an Open City is a process during which UNHCR and its international partners must guide and support the municipalities, assess the progress and evaluate the genuine commitment of potential candidates based on clear and common criteria. (see attachment) Significantly, this commitment must be demonstrated - words are not enough.

Since March 1997, fourteen Open Cities have been recognised and, through field visits and initiating contacts with the local authorities, UNHCR and its partners are currently assessing the potential of a similar number of other municipalities to become Open Cities. One Open City has been de-recognised due to sustained lack of commitment to minority return and failure to meet the agreed commitments with UNHCR which originally led to the granting of the Open City status.

This report provides a summary of those cities which have been recognised as "open" as well as those which are currently being evaluated or show some potential for recognition as Open Cities.

Highlights

15 April - 1 August 1999

Although several OCs are still facing difficulties with regard to repossession issues, minority return continues and applications for return continue to be submitted. The following positive steps occurred during the period:

- Total number of minority returns to Open Cities, as of 1 August 1999:??? (table on projects in Open Cities).
- New projects are due to commence in Ilijas municipality.
- Federation property law continues to be implemented with the OSCE/ UNHCR property group registering a number of successes in Konjic municipality.
- Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Mayors of Zenica and Busovaca.
- Considerable efforts in repossession of property have been made in Bihac municipality, Srbac municipality and Travnik municipality.

- Substantial minority return has already accrued in Kalkanij municipality with the expectation that considerably more will take place.
- Steps are being taken in the implementation of a multi-ethnic police force in Srbac municipality.
- Agreement between Ilidza Authorities and representatives of local minorities population
- Sarajevo Housing Authorities have committed to expediting the process of repossession of socially-owned apartments in Ilidza
- Considerable returns of Bosnian Croats and Bosnian Serbs in Travnik
- Evictions of confirmed multiple occupants have begun, as a result of a concerted effort between the local authorities and the international community in Vares.

RECOGNISED OPEN CITIES

Ilijas municipality, Sarajevo Canton (recognised 2 April 1999): Since 2 April, total of 21 minority returnees to the Municipality have been registered, while in the same period additional 21 Bosnian Serb families and 22 Bosnian Croat families have submitted applications for voluntary return to their homes at the territory of Ilijas Municipality.

Since the recognition, UNHCR FO EBH and its implementing partner, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), worked closely with the Authorities on identifying and formulating appropriate assistance projects in various sectors that will have maximal impact on fostering minority returns to Ilijas Municipality. Other UNHCR Implementing Partners - New Bosnia Fund and micro credit providers Sunrise and Women for Women - are actively looking for new clients amongst returnees and domicile population of Ilijas. UNHCR, through the Regional RRTF and the Sarajevo Working Group (Sarajevo Local RRTF), also actively supported other NGOs interested in implementing minority return projects in Ilijas. As a result, a number of new projects are about to start in Ilijas complementing to UNHCR's direct assistance. The Norwegian People's Aid received approval from the Norwegian Government to start new minority return project in Ilijas; project proposal of Hilfswerk Austria was approved by DGIA and American Refugee Committee funded by Dutch Government is working on ownership-free temporary accommodations for Bosniac DPs from Srebrenica who will have to vacate minority-owned accommodations in Ilijas.

Lack of co-ordination between shelter and supporting infrastructure reconstruction projects remains one of main obstacles in fostering minority returns. The existing gap between shelter and infrastructure projects still prevents voluntary and sustainable return of internally displaced Bosniacs to rural areas of the Municipality, amounting to 120 reconstructed but still uninhabited living units. Partly as a consequence of US sanctions against Sarajevo imposed in 1998, and partly due to unresolved issues between USAID local Electric Company, an electrification project in area of Gajevi is pending for nearly two years. This was the reason why the 120 beneficiaries of ECHO shelter project completed in that area, internally displaced Bosniacs, have not yet been

able to return voluntarily. Being a recognized Open City as of 2 April 1999, Ilijas Municipality decided to follow the rule of the law and, in spite of harsh conditions in their villages, issued preliminary eviction notices to all beneficiaries of this project, asking them to leave the minority-owned premises they are temporarily occupying in town of Ilijas by 15 July.

[Pre-war: different municipal boundaries]

Konjic municipality, Herzegovina- Neretva Canton (recognised 1 July 1997): Municipal authorities have stressed the importance of their plans for reconstruction and economic development, and their fear of a lack of real commitment from the donor community. Federation property law continues to be implemented with the OSCE/ UNHCR property group registering a number of successes. The small drift of Croats back to the town continues, but economic difficulties with Sipad and Unis, the towns previous major employer is highlighted by many as the reasons that their children have stayed in the place of displacement. The serb assesment visits from Visegrad were suspended as a result of event in FRY, but a decision was made that with commercial lines functioning now, there was no need. The administration brokered a Bosniak return to a mountaneous region which potentially freed up some 20 minority housing units. The high level of destruction, and heavily mined fields however will ensure that for some time to come the minority housing units will have to remain occupied. The Orthodox Metropol from Trebinje is planning to hold a series of religous ceremonies in the municipality which will attract both resident and displaced serbs. HDZ President for Konjic, who lives in West Mostar, said in a recent radio interview that Croats should not return to Konjic as it was not safe for them, but failed in a follow up question to give any examples of ethnically related crime. Despite this the Catholic School has been put on a firm legal and cultural level with its formal recognition by the Federation. [Pre-war: Bosniacs-54%, Bosnian Croats-26%, Bosnian Serbs-15%, Others-5%.]

Busovaca municipality, Central Bosnia Canton (recognised 2 July 1997): The Memorandum of Understanding which is intended to boost a two way return movement between Zenica and Busovaca municipalities was signed by both Mayors. However it also fully understood that returns will occur outside the framework of the MOU in accordance with the DPA. As reported earlier there are about 2,820 Bosniac DPs from Busovaca municipality who are in Zenica and Busovaca municipality also hosts 730 BCroats whose originate from Zenica municipality. Following a meeting held by UNHCR modalities for the implementation of the MOU was agreed and consequently meetings have been held by the heads of the departments for Refugees and Displaced Persons in both municipalities. The meetings have identified twenty double occupancy cases relating to BCroats occupying Bosniac houses in Busovaca and whose homes in Zenica are available for occupation. Also the names 45 Bosniacs who have received eviction orders from Zenica and are to return to Busovaca were given to the officials of that municipality. The Bosniac DP association also furnished a list of BCroat and Bosniac families who could directly exchange their houses. A deadline of the 1 August was imposed for the resolution of both groups of cases. Political support to ensure implementation of the decisions reached will be critical. An acceleration

of the eviction of DPs in the municipality originating from Zenica needs to be given priority.

Bosniac returns to the municipality have continued outside the MOU. Within the period covered by this update 27 Bosniac families, including those internally displaced within the municipality, returned to their pre-war homes. Another Bosniac 13 HOFs also returned to the municipality.

UNHCR's efforts in promoting returns have also focused on ensuring that returns take place to repaired houses which are unoccupied. Water projects will be implemented by CRS in Oselite, Busovaca town, and Buselj after returns to those houses are verified. CRS is implementing, with UNHCR funds, community initiative and self help projects which though targeted to minority returnees will benefit the entire municipality.

The Busovaca Municipal Assembly has adopted important resolutions which will have a positive impact on further minority returns. These include a reorganisation of the municipal administration so that minorities are employed.

Bihac municipality : (recognized in August 1997): The Bihac authorities have made considerable efforts to address the issue of the property repossession and to become more pro-active on promotion of minority return and reintegration. The Deputy Mayor has been assigned as focal point for minority returns. She personally paid several visits to the minority return areas.

Gorazde Canton (recognised 19 November 1997): Since April 1999 there have been 48 returnees to Gorazde Canton. Of these, 14 are minorities. In addition, there have been 7 relocatees.

Implementation of the property legislation remains low; as at the end of June out of more than 1,200 claims for socially-owned aptmts filed, only 279 decisions had been made, and of this number only 83 decisions executed. The number of claims for private property was 58, with only 19 decisions being taken (this figure includes private business spaces, of which the decisions on some have been enforced). The Cantonal authorities continue to cite lack of alternative accommodation as the major obstacle, due to the large number of displaced from the surrounding RS municipalities. There is perhaps a possibility for an "exchange" of applications: there are currently 98 claims for socially-owned apartments in Gorazde, made by Serbs currently displaced in S. Gorazde, and more than 600 claims of DP's in Gorazde, originally from S. Gorazde. The proposal is that the 98 Serb families return to their apartments in Gorazde; the 98 families currently occupying these apartments would then move into alternative accommodation; this alternative accommodation would be made available by the secondary return of 98 families from Gorazde returning to their apartments freed up in S. Gorazde. This proposal is currently still under consideration, and depends on the good cooperation of the Mayors of both Gorazde and S. Gorazde, which is being mediated by the OHR representative.

During May, after consultations with the local authorities, it was decided

that UNHCR develop a database in order to amalgamate the records of all applications for both voluntary return and property repossession. This database is near completion, and, once final information has been received from the Gorazde Housing Department, will be shared with all relevant departments.

Gorazde local RRTF met for the first time in April, and since then has had regular meetings. The attendance at such meetings is high, and the coordination between all key players is welcomed.

A joint venture between UNHCR/IRC and CARE was undertaken during June, whereby the IRC LAC lawyer now shares working premises with the para-legal employed by CARE in the CARE Welcome Centre. This arrangement is operational from 29/6/99.

The crisis in Kosovo meant an influx of refugees both into and through Gorazde Canton. While most refugees transitted Gorazde, preferring to travel on to Sarajevo, by mid-April there were approximately 500 refugees staying in Gorazde, most of whom came from the Sandzak area, and moved in temporarily with friends and family. The Gorazde CC's accommodated approximately an additional 30 refugees. Since the signing of the peace agreement in June, a large proportion of these refugees have returned home. The local authorities estimate that by the end of June approximately 50% of those staying in private accommodation in Gorazde had returned to their homes in the Sandzak area, and that there are now 9-10 Kosovar families remaining who are registered with the local police. Some of these have requested UNHCR assistance to repatriate to Kosovo. During the crisis the authorities were, and continue to be helpful. However, when the issue of temporary accommodation for contingency planning measures was broached they refused to assist, on the basis that they were receiving little or no assistance from the FMSA or the MCAC.

The privatisation process is very much underway in Gorazde - Gorazde TV reported that on one day during June 500 Serbs approached the PTT to collect their privatisation certificates.

Kakanj municipality, Zenica-Doboj Canton (recognised 28 November 1997):

During the month of May, 1999, the last month for which return figures were available at the time of this report, Kakanj received the most minority returns to the entire Zenica-Doboj canton. For all of 1999, Kakanj is second only to Vares municipality in minority returns. Freedom of movement and security conditions are good throughout the municipality. While late in implementation, the joint police force was enacted in Kakanj in April, 1999.

Despite significant return to Kakanj there are a large number of empty reconstructed homes in the municipality. Return to those units is proceeding at a very slow rate. Of the 237 homes that were reconstructed in 1998, about 110 remain unoccupied. While some of these homes are lacking infrastructure, the majority are not. The RRTF is currently engaged in a final attempt to contact the owners to encourage their return.

Following a certain final deadline their houses can be reallocated to other returning minorities, who would themselves then be put on the priority list for reconstruction of their damaged homes in Kakanj municipality.

Because of the poor results of 1998's shelter projects some donors are now looking unfavorably upon investing in Kakanj. However, Kakanj is still an area where a great deal of minority return has taken place and where there is potential for a great deal more. Despite the abundance of empty, reconstructed homes this return should be supported. ECHO has funded one shelter project of 40 homes for 1999. In addition, proposals have been submitted to DG1A, with the full backing of the RRTF.

There is very slow progress being made in resolving claims for socially owned apartments in Kakanj. The office responsible is completely disorganized, as well as poorly equipped and greatly understaffed. The MRO in Kakanj is run in a far superior fashion to the housing. The data is properly entered and ZIP discs are exchanged with the canton. The JHATS was only relatively recently established, but they are making an effort to catch up with the overhang of work that built up while the JHATS was not operational.

Another important aspect of return where minimal progress is being made is in the lack of employment opportunities for returning minorities. It is understood that very few, if any, minorities are employed at the coal mine and thermo-electric plant, which is the main employer in Kakanj. This is unacceptable, especially considering that the international community has invested a great deal of money in this facility over the last several years.

The lack of employment opportunities for minorities can be considered the main impediment to return in Kakanj. Income generation programmes, micro-credit opportunities, and livestock distribution - all of which are operational in Kakanj - are one part of the solution, but they are effectively a stop-gap measure. Until the wide spread discrimination against minorities by state owned firms and the governmental bodies themselves is eliminated it will be difficult to achieve large scale sustainable minority returns to Kakanj.

[Pre- war: Bosniacs- 55%, Bosnian Croats- 30%, Bosnian Serbs- 9%, Others-6%]

Mrkonjic Grad municipality (recognised 17 December 1997): The reported period has been characterized by continuous satisfactory cooperation with IC, however the pace and number of ongoing projects has decreased due to diminished interest of potential donors and departure of some NGOs (e.g. Solidarite has left as their rehabilitation proposal did not find positive response from donors, DRA had to abandon their project of rehabilitation of 40 flats due to the same reason). The authorities have engaged themselves in making an inventory of the rehabilitated but still not occupied houses. OMI of MG has registered 300 repossession claims and 220 families have submitted their applications for return [Pre- war: Bosniacs-12%, Bosnian Croats-8%, Bosnian Serbs-77%, Others-3%]

Sipovo municipality (recognised 12 January 1998): municipality is

facing similar difficulties like those of Mrkonj Grad: less interest in funding rehabilitation projects, lack of interest from potential donors, departure of NGOs. As of end June 99, only JEN has kept its office there. JEN is implementing agricultural support project funded by UNHCR under the umbrella of IRC (26 beneficiary families, both Bosniak and Serbs) Only DRA is still engaged in reconstruction of housing (15 houses in Dulci and Volari and 10 flats in downtown Sipovo - Dutch Govt Funds). No security problems or political obstacles to return have been observed. Local OMI has registered 194 applications for return; 156 repossession claims for houses and 22 for socially owned flats. [Pre-war: Bosniacs-19%, Bosnian Serbs-79%, Others-2%.]

Laktasi municipality (Recognised 2 March 1998): Buffer accommodation project continues without major problems. Decision making on property claims seems to be sped up. Authorities are helping OMI to find solution to their technical problems. OMI has registered 118 volrep forms; 167 applications for repossession of property have been filed and 60 decisions have been made. [Pre-war: Bosniacs-2%, Bosnian Croats-9%, Bosnian Serbs-82%, Others-8%].

Srbac municipality (Recognised 2 March 1998): Buffer accommodation project is nearing completion (IP - WVI), however concern was raised with respect to the second WVI's project "Srbac-Davor crossing point" as the sub contractor left the construction site without finishing the work. Kobac police station has been inaugurated, which is the first step in implementing the idea of creating multi-ethnic police in that targeted area of return within the municipality (two minority policeman were recruited and another one was to be employed). The work of OMI can be evaluated positively: 47 decisions related to repossession of property have been taken other 19 are soon to be made. [Pre-war: Bosnian Serbs-89%, Bosniacs-4%, Bosnian Croats-1%, Others-6%]

Zenica municipality, Zenica-Doboj Canton (recognised 11 March 1998):

Following the return of over 3000 minorities to Zenica municipality from the DPA to the end of 1997, minority returns over the past 18 months have tapered off dramatically. About 300 took place in all of 1998, and some 40 minority returns have been recorded so far this year.

That there is still a great interest to return is evident by the huge number of claims submitted by minorities for the return of their apartments. However, the processing of these claims is taking significantly longer than the mandated 30 day period, and as a result, a huge backlog of unprocessed claims has built up.

Of those claims that have been processed, a significant number have been wrongfully denied on the basis of a deliberate misinterpretation of Article 3(2) of the Federation housing law by the responsible office within Zenica municipality. OHR has issued a stern written warning to Zenica municipality to cease this practice and to *ex officio* reverse over 500 claims that were denied on the basis of the misinterpretation of this article. Since this letter was issued in April some progress has been made. Eviction proceedings have been initiated and well over 20 pre-war

occupants have recovered their apartments during this period.

Recognizing the difficult political problem that the eviction of former soldiers from minority apartments is to the local government, UNHCR Zenica has proposed its "Young Families" project. This concept recognizes that a lot of the minority apartments are occupied by young families from the surrounding villages of Zenica municipality who were not married before the war and never had their own home. These young families will be encouraged to return to their family homes in the village of origin by the provision of livestock and, if necessary, repairs to the family home. If the family home is too small extensions to it can be considered.

There are still 30,000 DP's living in Zenica, many unable to return to closed municipalities in both the RS as well as Croat majority areas. Better progress is being made with the Croat municipalities than in the RS. Efforts are being made to exchange data on DP's between Vitez and Zenica municipalities and two way return is taking place, although as yet only to the periphery of Vitez. An MOU was recently signed between Busovaca and Zenica regarding return issues.

Funding to Zenica has accrued as a result of its gaining open city status. It is far less than the municipal authorities had expected, but the fundamental reality is that Zenica municipality was largely untouched by the war. There is less need for reconstruction than construction. Construction of new apartment buildings for the "young families" is the authorities preferred solution to the housing crisis, but it is way beyond the means of the international community at this time.

[Pre-war: Bosniacs- 55%, Bosnian Serbs- 15%, Bosnian Croats- 15 %, Others-15%]

Ilidza municipality, Sarajevo Canton (recognised 12 June 1998): International Mediator for Federation and Republika Srpska, Dr Christian Schwarz-Schilling, held a Mediation meeting in Ilidza on 25 May. The meeting resulted in an Agreement signed between the Ilidza Authorities and representatives of local minority population, witnessed by Dr Schwarz-Schilling, OHR and the Office of the Federation Ombudsman. The principles of non-discriminatory employment, respect of human rights and the rule of the Law regarding property issues were agreed upon. Co-ordinated pressure from the International Organizations resulted in Sarajevo Housing Authorities commitment to speed up evictions of confirmed multiple occupants in the process of repossession of socially-owned apartments. Dynamic of 200 evictions per month was set as a goal for the Canton. During May and June 1999, there was a weekly average of 5 implemented forceful evictions in Ilidza Municipality. UNHCR's assistance projects implemented through CRS are proceeding well.

From January to June 1999, 322 families have returned to Ilidza (193 Bosniacs, 39 Bosnian Croats, 88 Bosnian Serbs and 2 Others). Applications at the MRO from January to June 1999: 717 families (325 Bosniacs, 156 Bosnian Croats, 229 Bosnian Serbs and 7 Others). Displaced Persons association like DISS (Democratic initiative of Serbs

from Sarajevo) are underlining the problems with devastation and looting of housing units freed up for minority returnees through the administrative evictions.

[Pre-war: different municipal boundaries.]

Zavidovici municipality, Zenica- Doboj Canton (recognised 24 June 1998):

Join police force was successfully established in Zavidovici municipality where 18 B.Croats enrolled within the force, a step that will impact positively on improving minority returns.

There has been slight improvement on the 1998 scenario II (2-step return) shelter project in Zavidovici following 18 eviction orders issued by the municipal authorities, yet not completely carried out. As a result, BCroats displaced in Zepce, whose flats have been vacated, has indeed been contacted by the respective municipal offices to reoccupy their flat in Zavidovici center. The 30th June was agreed to as the final date to complete all 37 evictions as many attributed the delayed movement to the school year.

Occupancy rate in Lovnica, where UNHCR reconstructed 109 houses for B. Croats who are currently occupying B.Serb houses in Zepce, improved during the first quarter 98 and reached a total of 42 families from the earlier figure of 22 families. UNHCR Zenica had to make further intervention with local authorities along with its partner NSU to resolve the pending water issue in Donija Lovinca, where Bosniaks and BCroats share one water source, which was largely the reasons hampering return. Following contacts between Bosniac and B.Croats communities in Lovnica, it was agreed that the water connection will be resolved within the framework of UNHCR/NSU community based intervention planned for this mixed community, benefiting those who have already returned, and creating a pull factor to improve the occupancy rate.

Of the 86 beneficiary families in Bilijacic villages, where a sizable investment in housing and infrastructure was made by SIDA on a self-help basis, only 20 B.Croat families have returned. UNHCR Zenica and NSU visited the area in order to assess current conditions, and assist those who have already returned with community-based projects that could improve the occupancy rate. The lack of financial means of the returning families to cover the labor component of the project is the underlined reason for the low return rate.

Open City committee.

The established Open City Committee in Zavidovici will continue to work with UNHCR and its implementing partners and address issue that prevent minority returns, but most importantly will .

[Pre-war: Bosniacs- 60%, Bosnian Croats- 13%, Bosnian Serbs- 20%, Others-7%]

Tuzla municipality, Tuzla-Podrinje Canton (recognised 17 July 1998):

Tuzla Sat Office, in collaboration with MCE/SEA engineers undertook a series of technical assessment on the houses of minorities which have applied for return. The first phase of assessment is completed with 17 potential families selected for assistance, out of these 17 families, 5 are IDPs occupying minority apartments. Repair of their houses will result in the return of minority families.

DOC started with its work again. Commission is formed of the representatives from OHR, UNHCR, OSCE and the municipal authorities. Number of the complete resolved cases is 15 (13 minority and 3 majority cases).

Tuzla Sat Office held meetings with NSU on implementation of the 1999 open city project. At the request of the DOC, NSU will implement a pilot project for 8 to 10 Dos. The agency will earmark a fund to match the financial input of the Canton. This fund will be used for exceptional cases and the eviction will not be dependent on the availability of the funds. There will be a ceiling of 2000 DEM per case. The modalities of disbursement and monitoring of the project will have to be worked out between HCR, the DOC and NSU. NSU will implement Return/Reinstatement Reintegration projects (50 000 DEM earmarked) that will follow the reinstatements resulting from the DOC. Since the majority of these reinstatements are occurring to the apartment buildings, NSU will intervene in these buildings to implement projects which will benefit all the residents. The focus of this project is to demonstrate that minority return benefits the community while assisting the minorities to reintegrate into the community.

According to a list the authorities provided NSU, around 141 Croats have returned to Tuzla since January 1999 and 65 Bosnians. These returns occurred in the suburbs and to private property.

[Pre-war: Bosniacs- 48%, Bosnian Croats- 16%, Bosnian Serbs- 15%, Others-21%.]

Travnik municipality, Central Bosnia Canton (recognised 14 October 1998): Most of these returns have been to severely damaged houses. UNHCR Travnik shared a list of Significant BCroat minority returns from the Dalmatian Coast, Herzegovina, and overseas continued to occur in the municipality. In a noteworthy trend 81 BCroats returned to the municipality in May and June. Returns by BCroats from the Dalmatian Coast have been prompted, in part, by the decision of the Croatian government to close the Collective Centres in which a substantial number of BCroat refugees were being accommodated. BCroat returns have also been followed by credible BSerb returns to Vitovlje and Turbe villages from the RS and the FRY.

BCroat refugees who have applied to return with Solidarities but it is unlikely that all will benefit because of the limited number of houses available under the NGO's reconstruction programme. Furthermore the

houses of some returnees are completely destroyed. Financial assistance for shelter and infrastructure is required to ensure at the start of the winter the returnees do not return back to displacement. These funding requirements have been brought to the attention of the RRTF. UNHCR supported these returns by the provision of basic non-food items (bed, mattresses, blanket, stoves, plastic sheeting etc.).

Further minority returns to occupied houses will be dependent on the implementation of the Property Legislation by the municipal authorities. As at the end of May 1999 the municipal housing department had issued 1205 decisions and effected 404 evictions orders. Nonetheless lack of alternative accommodation for DPs occupying the houses of minorities, inadequate enforcement of eviction orders, double occupancy, continues to hinder the commendable progress made by the municipality in promoting minority returns.

Travnik municipality also hosted a meeting of the mayors of the municipalities of Celinac, Knezevo, Kotor Varos (all in the RS), Busovaca, Vitez, and Novi Travnik (all in the Federation) which issues pertaining to crucial return axes which span all the municipalities were discussed. The meeting demonstrates the necessary political commitment required to foster minority returns. For Travnik municipality the return of about 3000 Bosniac DPs to Kotor Varos municipality (in the RS) was discussed. Their return will enable BCroats and BSerbs return to their homes in Travnik municipality. Electricity is being provided in villages in Kotor Varos municipality where Bosniac houses have been reconstructed and a number of Bosniac DPs in Travnik municipality due to return to Kotor Varos has been served with eviction orders.

POTENTIAL OPEN CITIES

FEDERATION

| *CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON*

Bugojno Municipality

The UNHCR Satellite Office in Bugojno has been monitoring the performance of the municipality to determine if it should be declared an Open City. There is a noticeable improvement in the overall minority return process and the commitment of the municipality to deal with obstacles to return. The New Croat Initiative has also given its support to the municipality being granted OC status.

Within the first five months of 1999 the municipality reported that 379 minorities had returned and since the signing of the DPA till May 1999 2,317 BCroats have returned. To accelerate returns to the municipality and enable Bosniac DPs return to their pre-war homes the Mayor met with his counterpart from Prozor-Rama municipality to discuss return issues, and also exchange information on double occupancy. Lists of reconstructed houses in both Prozor-Rama and Bugojno municipalities and updated return statistics will be exchanged as part of the conclusions reached in the Joint Municipal Commission meeting.

The Mayor visited BCroat refugees in Podgora/Makarska (in Croatia) and BSerb DPs in Prijedor (in the RS). He also received an undertaking from the Mayors of Livno and Prijedor municipalities to evict all DPs in their municipalities, whose homes have been reconstructed in Bugojno. Some potential returnees have however complained that non-availability of pensions, high administrative taxes/charges for property documentation and telephone reconnections adversely affect their return prospects.

There are 1,079 applications to return made by BCroats, who are residing in Collective Centres, on the Dalmatian Coast, which are being closed down, to return to the municipality. An overwhelmingly majority are to return to damaged and completely destroyed houses. To deal with the BCroat caseload from the Coast, a number of bungalows will be repaired to provide temporary accommodation for returnees. DG1A funds will be used to repair an estimated 245 houses for BCroats. UNHCR will also finance the construction of 15 houses for BCroats and 5 for BSerbs. The UNHCR Satellite Office has received numerous requests for reconstruction assistance and additional funds will be required to support BSerb returns from Prijedor, Banja Luka and other parts of the RS.

Since the removal of the previous head of the property department in the municipality, the processing of applications to recover property socially and privately owned property has improved. This is also the opinion of other international organisations working in the municipality. The municipality disclosed that 307 families were issued with certificates to repossess their houses within the first five months of this year. Further minority returns could, however, be boosted by expediting the process for reclaiming socially-owned apartments.

The conducive environment for the return of minorities was underscored by the conviction of seven Bosniacs found guilty of placing mines, demolishing houses, and other objects, belonging to BCroats in the municipality. They were sentenced to prison terms ranging from two and half years to three years.

Jajce Municipality

The UNHCR Satellite Office in Jajce also is monitoring the progress made by the municipality as regards the benchmarks for attaining the Open City status which have been set out in a previous meeting with the Mayor. These are a functioning joint administration, resolution of double occupancy cases, provision of statistics on the number of minority returnees, a functioning Municipal Return Office/Joint Housing Assessment Team, and firm indications of an openness to minority return with particular reference to BSerb returns to the municipality.

On a joint administration, the joint budget passed by the municipal assembly will enable the salaries of the Bosniac employees, now employed in Vinac, to be paid the municipality. An organogram and book of regulations will be made available to the Satellite Office shortly. However it will appear that sufficient progress has not been made in securing a joint administration. A total of 4,276 minorities have been

registered by the municipality as per information disclosed to the Satellite Office. No progress was made on a number of identified double occupancy cases and this is considered to be a crucial issue.

Funding problems, which have been drawn to the attention of the Vrbas Valley Return and Reconstruction Task Force, continue to be the major obstacle to the return of about 450 CC residents in Zenica who are from Jajce municipality. Numerous Bosniac minority returns to severely damaged houses in Sibenica, Vlasinje, Gornj Besselj, and other villages have been recorded by the Satellite Office. The pace of the returns have increased with the end of the school year. RRTF has also been notified of the funding gaps as regards shelter and infrastructure requirements.

The policy of not using donor funds for repairing socially- owned apartments is also preventing the return of Bosniac minorities who have been able to regain possession of their apartments which have been looted/vandalised. Reoccupation in these circumstances is not possible.

A third meeting of Zenica and Jajce municipal authorities, to discuss the return of an estimated 7300 Bosniac DPs from Jajce, was held in the reporting period. The Zenica authorities requested a list of Bosniacs whose houses in Jajce had been reconstructed to enable identification of double occupancy cases. Those affected will have their DP status withdrawn by Zenica municipal authorities. These meetings had been initiated as a result of an earlier Schwartz-Schilling Agreement.

As regards BSerb returns, the UNHCR Satellite Office was approached by a number of BSerbs who wish to return to Kamenica, and Bravince villages and also Jajce town. 1 BSerb family returned from the FRY to Jajce municipality. Inaccurate information available to BSerbs displaced in Brcko, and originally from Jajce municipality maybe contributing to their unwillingness to return. There are an estimated 4,000 BSerbs DPs in Brcko from Jajce municipality.

Donji Vakuf Municipality

UNHCR Satellite Office in Jajce has been informed of 15 BSerb families who wish to return to the municipality from the Gradiska in the RS and will shortly also meet with BSerb DP groups to examine the possibility of their return.. This return axis has been dormant as demonstrated by the very few applications made to return at the municipal return office by BSerbs. Meanwhile a number of BCroat refugees have also returned from Croatia to Donji Vakuf municipality.

About 100 houses belonging to Bosniacs will be modified, by a German NGO, Kinder, to accommodate Bosniac returnees from Germany whose pre-war homes are in the RS and are reportedly unable to return. The returnees will stay in these houses for three years.

| ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON

Minority returns to Vares are estimated to be over 3000 from 1994. The minority population in Vares represents almost a third of the total current

population of Vares - approximately 10,000 - a percentage equaled nowhere in Bosnia. A joint police force is operational in Vares, and the position of Mayor and deputy Mayor, one of which is Bosniac and the other Croat, is rotated every five months. Despite this phenomenal record of return the benefits that should have accrued to Vares have never materialized. Its small size and remote location are handicap enough, but it has also been under sanctions for a considerable time because of its failure to implement the results of earlier elections. Sanctions were lifted in 1998, and since then reconstruction funds have begun to flow in. BPRM has been active:

ECHO is active now: UNHCR and DG1A have both approved project proposals for 1999.

Although a great deal of return has taken place to Vares, it has not necessarily happened because of the authorities' actions. Many returnees have been living outside of their homes for years because the government has ignored their claims for the return of their property. It has only been recently that evictions have started to take place, as a result of a concerted effort between the local authorities and the international community.

The biggest obstacle to sustainable return to Vares is the very poor economic situation that Vares is in, which is worse than almost all of the rest of the Federation. The biggest employer prior to the war was the steelworks, which directly supported a majority of the town's population before the war. Today it is operating at a fraction of its former capacity, and it will likely never regain its former prominence. Since sanctions have been lifted some income generation programmes have been implemented, primarily livestock distribution. But these are not suitable for city dwellers, of which there are many. Over time more and more people, especially the younger families, will make the decision to permanently relocate to another city if the grim economic conditions in Vares continue.

[Pre-war: Bosnian Croats- 41%, Bosniacs- 39%, Bosnian Serbs- 16%, Others-4%]

The number of returnees to the municipality of Breza remains low. No major events have taken place during the reporting period. [Pre-war: Bosniacs-76%, Bosnian Serbs-12%, Bosnian Croats-5%, Others-7%]

For Visoko municipality, a large number of double occupancy cases have to be solved by the municipality to vacate houses for minority returns. The security situation is stable, individual visits are quite frequent. [Pre-war: Bosniacs-74%, Bosnian Serbs-16%, Bosnian Croats-4%. Others-6%]

| *UNA SANA CANTON*

The municipality has not yet declared Bosanski Petrovac as an Open City. Local Repatriation and Return Task Force (LRRTF) group which was established in April 1998, is working well. Local Housing Board (HB) has stated that implementation of the Federation property law is impossible due to the lack of emergency accommodation for the temporary occupants. [Pre-war: Bosniacs- 21%, Bosnian Serbs- 75%,

Others-3%.]

Local Repatriation and Return Task Force (LRRTF) for **Kljuc** was established in April 1998 and the Mayor of Kljuc co-chair these meetings with UNHCR on regular basis. For this year, there will be a closer linkage between Kljuc and the Sanski Most- Prijedor return axis, as some 2000 Bosniac displaced persons currently in Kljuc originate from Prijedor. [Pre-war: different municipal boundaries.]

Bosanska Krupa Housing Board (HB) continue to be professional in receiving/processing applications for reinstatement of property and sharing the monthly report with UNHCR. The Mayor has continued to co-chair the Local Repatriation and Return Task Force (LRRTF) with very proactive role. [Pre-war: different municipal boundaries]

| **HERZEG-BOSNIA CANTON**

A meeting which was attended by UNHCR and Mayor of **Livno**, was held in Livno on 28 February, where the requirements for Livno to become an "Open City" were presented. The Mayor promised to study the requirements and stated that Livno would comply with the demands and showed that it was committed to the Open City principles. [Pre-war: Bosnian Croats-72,4%, Bosniacs-14,2%, Bosnian Serbs-9,6%, Others-4%]

| **HERZEGOVINA-NERETVA CANTON**

Jablanica municipality declared itself as an Open City on 18 December 1997. UNHCR has decided to put on hold the recognition of Jablanica as an Open City, pending the materialisation of effective returns to the city. UNHCR met with the Mayor of Jablanica to explain its position. The Mayor accepted the need for actual results of return and solving of double occupancy cases in order to be recognised as an Open City. OSCE and IPTF continues to register progress in implementation of property law but some high profile cases have come to light recently where Croats have successfully had apartments returned through evicting of dps into collective centre accommodation only to remain in minority apartments in Mostar, where as yet property laws are not respected. Many of the recently reconstructed Bosniac houses in the HVO controlled part of the municipality had their windows smashed. USAID decision to delay water and electricity works in the valley have impacted on the administrations ability to rationalise housing. UNHCR pilot pre-fab project got off the ground. This scheme is for residents of collective centre whose houses were levelled during the war. The municipality paid for and supervised the foundation works. It is hoped if this project proves successful that it will be copied elsewhere. [Pre-war: Bosniacs-71%, Bosnian Croats-18%, Bosnian Serbs-4%, Others-7%]

REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

| **BANJA LUKA**

The number of returnees to the municipality of **Banja Luka** remains low.

Current situation in Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is having a major impact on the political situation and security conditions in that area.[Pre-war: B-15%, BC-15%, BS-55%, O-15%.]

DE-RECOGNISED OPEN CITIES

Vogosca municipality, Sarajevo Canton (recognised 3 July 1997): Vogosca municipality was **de-recognised** by UNHCR as an Open City on **15 October 1998**. This came as a result of a lengthy process during which municipal authorities demonstrated a lack of co-operation and unwillingness to meet the benchmarks set by UNHCR in a letter of warning with a deadline of 31 July 1998. [Pre-war: Bosniacs- 51%, Bosnian Croats-4%, Bosnian Serbs-36%, Others-9%.]

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"OPEN CITIES CONCEPT AND CRITERIA"

The UNHCR "Open Cities" initiative aims at encouraging cities or municipalities, where reconciliation between ethnic communities is possible, to declare publicly their willingness to allow minority groups to return to their former homes and participates as full members of the community. Where such willingness has been demonstrated with actual returns, the community should be immediately "rewarded" and supported with international assistance.

Recognition of an Open City is a simple process based on clear and common criteria. Once a community "volunteers" itself as open, UNHCR and interested international agencies will meet with the local authorities to ensure that their commitment is genuine and that the community meets the basic criteria for being considered an Open City. These include:

- **genuine and consistent political will demonstrated by the local authorities after publicly declaring to be Open Cities;**
- **confirmation that minority returns are occurring or will take place without any abuse of these minorities;**
- **confirmation that local authorities are genuinely committed to consistent and equal support for all members of the population for which they are responsible, including:**
 - *a demonstrated willingness by local authorities and the existing community to reintegrate minorities into the normal life of the community;*
 - *equal rights and opportunities for employment, education and appointment to public office;*
 - *freedom of movement which remains a fundamental pre-requisite for viable minority returns; assessment visits by minorities will be encouraged; and*
 - *respect for human rights (to be monitored carefully by international organisations on the ground) to avoid abuses, discrimination, criminality, restrictions to freedom of movement and security incidents indicating a lack of equal opportunity for minorities;*
- **confirmation that these human rights criteria have been applied to minorities who remained in the community or who returned earlier;**
- **due recognition of the relative numbers of minority returnees (e.g. the return of three families to a remote village compared with hundreds of families to a majority, or a small number of villages compared with a large geographic area);**
- **the demonstrated impartiality and involvement of the local**

police, in co-operation with IPTF as needed, in ensuring that security, law and order prevail for all. The integration of returnees into the local police force is to be encouraged;

- confirmation that local authorities are genuinely committed to the removal of mines throughout the municipality; and**
- a positive use of the media to prepare the resident community for the return of minorities, to invite minorities to return and to promote reconciliation. Inflammatory statements must be banned.**

The process does not end with recognition, as UNHCR staff and members of other international organisations will continue to monitor progress and foster sustained commitment to minority return and reintegration or suggest that support be redirected where this commitment has been lost. Thus, the implementation of assistance projects will be rapid, community-based and designed to be handed over to the local authorities. Assistance will be incremental, in accordance with progress, and flexible enough to meet specific needs identified by the community.

Since its launch by the High Commissioner in March 1997, UNHCR's initiative has been warmly welcomed by the international community, which is actively supporting the Programme. For the project to be effective, common application of the criteria and co-ordinated assistance is vital. UNHCR particularly welcomes the support of the United States government which began with an allocation of US\$ 5 million for Open City Support projects and later provided a further US\$ 8 million via UNHCR for the Open Cities Initiative. This is joined by significant contributions from the Swiss Government, the Holy See, and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO). The contribution granted to UNHCR by the Government of Japan, focus on the continuation of the Open Cities Initiative. Further details of donor support can be found in the attached annex, which has been consolidated based upon information made available through IMG and/or by funding agencies directly; should data pertaining to your agency not be accurate, you are kindly encouraged to inform UNHCR accordingly.

UNHCR is encouraging voluntary returns both within and between the two entities, as well as from abroad. It is hoped that the lists of potential and real Open Cities will grow over time, as communities and their leaders see the positive results which follow the reintegration of minority groups.

**UNHCR Sarajevo
1 August 1999**

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OPEN CITY	No. of minority returns ¹⁾	PROJECTS ²⁾	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	STATUS			BUDGET (US\$) ⁴⁾
					Funded ³⁾	Ongoing	Completed	
BIHAC (FEDERATION) Recognised 21/07/98		Housing repair (407), 1997	UNHCR	SRSA		x		2,129,000
		Cross-Entity bus line Bihac - Banja Luka	UNHCR	Tango			x	39,000
		Micro-credit 1997	UNHCR	LID			x	37,500
		Micro-credit 1998	UNHCR / USA	ICMC		x		157,400
		Legal aid center	UNHCR	Patria		x		30,000
		Bosnian Women's Initiative (micro-credit, women link)	UNHCR	MHD		x		103,700
		Primary school repair (2)	UNHCR	SRSA			x	55,600
		Housing repair (111), 1998	UNHCR	IRC		x		700,000
		Community development	UNHCR	IRC	x			46,000
		Income generation	UNHCR	IRC	x			110,000
		Repair of health facilities	UNHCR	IRC	x			20,000
		Information centre	UNHCR	IRC		x		50,000
		Out-reach to EVI's	UNHCR	Plavi Most		x		50,000
		Income generation	UNHCR/World Bank	Plavi Most		x		200,000
		Electrification (Orasac and Ripac valley)	ECHO / USAID	Care/GTZ			x	3,000,000
		Electrification	ECHO	Elektrodistribucija	x			86,000
		Veterinary station repair	ECHO	Action Nord Sud			x	154,800
		Waste disposal	ECHO	ASB			x	100,000
		Heating system (District - Ozimice)	ECHO	MC/SEA		x		79,000
		Water supply system repair	ICRC	ICRC			x	1,700
		Village employment & environment programme	EU / Japan	UNDP/VEEP	x			100,000
		Water supply system repair	Caritas Switzerland	Caritas Switzerland		x		20,600
		Housing repair (30)	Ireland	IRC			x	448,900
		House for teachers	Switzerland	SDR		x		154,800
		Hospital repair	Canada	Care USA		x		344,000
		Provision of medicines	Germany	ASB			x	206,400
		Water supply system repair	Germany	ASB	x			275,200
		Electrification	USA	Care USA	x			2,580,000
		Primary school repair	USA	Care USA			x	516,000
		Sub-total	461					11,795,600
BUSOVACA (FEDERATION) Recognised 02/07/97		Housing repair (40), 1997	UNHCR	UMCOR			x	240,000
		Elementary schools repair (2)	UNHCR	UMCOR			x	47,800
		Legal aid/information centre 1998	UNHCR	MPDL			y	30,000

	Legal aid/information centre 1999	UNHCR	ARC	x		10,000
	Micro-credit 1998	UNHCR	LID	x		75,000
	Community initiatives, local capacity building 1998	UNHCR	CRS		x	14,000
	Community initiatives, local capacity building 1999	UNHCR	CRS	x		20,000
	Training of health workers	UNHCR	CRS		x	6,000
	Water Supply system 1999	UNHCR	CRS	x		47,000
	Housing repair (50), 1998	UNHCR	PIU		x	330,000
	Demining	UNHCR	UNDP/BHMAC	x		80,000
	Rehabilitation of distribution network	DG1A	Elektroprivreda	x		500,000
	Rehabilitation of dwellings in houses	DG1A	CRA	x		306,000
	Housing repair (30)	US Govt./BPRM	CRS	x		420,000
	Savings and loans association	US Govt./BPRM	CRS	x		30,000
	Family counseling	US Govt./BPRM	CRS	x		16,000
	Community initiatives - training's	US Govt./BPRM	CRS	x		24,500
	Business finance, 1998	USAID	BFBC	x		176,800
	Institutional glazing	USAID	CRS		x	3,000
	Rebuild water/electrical/sewerage infrastructure	USAID	Parsons	x		350,000
	Rehabilitation of low voltage network	USAID	Parsons	x		295,000
	Rebuild electrical infrastructure	USAID	Parsons	x		342,700
	Repair of water system	ECHO	DRC	x		36,100
	Primary school repair	ECHO	Children's Relief		x	118,700
	Telecommunication system repair	Spanish Govt		x		875,400
	Repair of cultur. center, sanit/heating systems	Dutch Govt.	Dutch SFOR	x		64,300
	School repair	Dutch Govt	Dutch SFOR	x		39,100
Sub-total	980					4,497,400
GORAZDE (FEDERATION)	Housing repair (98), (1997)	UNHCR	SRSA		x	473,000
	Apartments repair (144), (1997)	UNHCR	PIU		x	1,070,000
Recognised 19/11/97	Cross-Entity bus line Visegrad - Gorazde - Foca	UNHCR	BHLS	x		91,000
	Bosnian Women's Initiative (micro-credit, income-generation, crop production, livestock activities, etc.) (1998)	UNHCR	NBF		x	179,300
	Bosnian Women's Initiative (1999): CIPA - Video Rental Shop	UNHCR	CIPA	x		4,688
	Bosnian Women's					

Initiative (1999): Joint Anima/Most project - Packing of small grain products	UNHCR	ANIMA/MOST	x	10,493
Bosnian Women's Initiative (1999): Sumejja - Beekeeping Project	UNHCR	Sumejja	x	30,080
Bosnian Women's Initiative (1999): Joint Samira/Elisabeth Right Project - Handicraft Production and Sale	UNHCR	Samira/Elisabeth Right	x	6,450
Micro-credit (1997)	UNHCR	LID	x	19,700
Micro credit (1998)	UNHCR	Lid/Aldi	x	203,000
Vocational training, support small business (1998)	UNHCR	JEN	x	350,000
Vocational training, support small business (1999)	UNHCR	JEN	x	166,556
Demining	UNHCR	UNDP/BHMAC	x	200,000
Shelter, infrastructure, civil society projects (1998)	UNHCR	World Vision Bosnia	x	900,000
Reconstruction of 110-150 hu's (1999)	ECHO	World Vision Bosnia	x	88,000
Production of warm gardens incl. training of beneficiaries	UNHCR	BW/NBF	x	21,300
Elderly outreach programme (1998)	UNHCR	Sumejja	x	73,000
Elderly outreach programme (1999)	UNHCR	Sumejja	x	49,700
Housing (225). infrastructure: now increased to 260 units due to budget realignment	DG1A	IRC (Spain)	x	3,130,000
Housing (25) inc. agricultural component (1999): Praca	Dutch Govt	IRC	x	300,000
Reproductive health programme	ECHO	IRC	x	11,000
Information "Welcome" centre	ECHO	Care International	x	40,000
Housing repair (54)	ECHO	SRSA	x	540,000
Housing repair (30) Filipovici	ECHO	IRC	x	270,000
Fuel/coal, winterisation	ECHO	IRC	x	66,000
Electricity supply project	ECHO	Elektro distribucija	x	166,000
Repair of primary health care centre (ambulanta)	ECHO	MSF - Belgium	x	175,000
Conversion military barracks (16 apt)	Netherlands	GOAL	x	344,000
Conversion military barracks (9 apt)	Netherlands	GOAL	x	90,000
Newly created (raised roof) apartments (103)	Netherlands	Canton	x	662,000
Newly constructed houses (34)	Netherlands	Canton/DRA	x	172,000
Veterinary station repair	Netherlands	DRA	x	68,800
Housing repair (65). infrastructure and restocking Praca	Netherlands	DRA	x	995,000

		Housing repair (121): Cvilin	Netherlands	DRA	x	650,000
		Housing repair (22): Ilovaca	Netherlands	DRA	x	181,318
		Restocking programme	Netherlands	DRA	x	270,000
		Repair of ambulanta, dom kultura. etc.	Netherlands	DRA	x	190,000
		Agricultural and horticultural programmes	Netherlands	DRA	x	377,562
		Housing repair (22): Praca (1999)	Netherlands	DRA	x	18,000
		Dairy production	Netherlands	Dutch gvnt/Canton	x	1,000,000
		Housing repair (26) (1998)	Ireland	GOAL	x	240,000
		Housing Repair (50) (1999)	Ireland	GOAL	x	316,667
		Housing repair (16) + agricultural input (1999)	Stichting Vluchteling	IRC	x	180,000
		Assistance to library (books)	Stichting Vluchteling	IRC	x	16,000
		Health outreach programme (1998-1999)	Stichting Vluchteling	IRC	x	27,000
		Health Outreach Programme (1999-2000)	Stichting Vluchteling/USDA	IRC	x	20,000
		SOS telephone line (1999)	Private US donor	IRC	x	15,000
		Housing repair (44)	BMZ	HELP	x	137,300
		Housing repair (91)	BMZ	HELP	x	400,000
		Assistance to Secondary School	BMZ	HELP	x	16,400
		Repair to water supply system	BMZ	HELP	x	87,000
Sub-total	69					15,108,314
ILIJAS		Housing repair (15) 1999	UNHCR	CRS	x	132,350
(FEDERATION)		Shelter upgrading	UNHCR	CRS	x	19,400
Recognised 02/04/99		Water repair	UNHCR	CRS	x	29,100
		Health repair and equipment	UNHCR	CRS	x	25,396
		Family liaison, Community services	UNHCR	CRS	x	17,650
		Community initiatives + training	UNHCR	CRS	x	22,500
		Community self-help	UNHCR	CRS	x	30,900
		School repair and equipment	UNHCR	CRS	x	36,772
		Income generation	UNHCR	CRS	x	34,549
		Demining	UNHCR	UNDP/BHMAC	x	0
		Micro-credit	UNHCR	WW	x	36,800
		House repair (127)	ECHO	WV	x	1 366,500
		Income generation	BPRM	WV	x	17,600
		House repair	BPRM	WV	x	28,200
Sub-total	668					1,797,717
ILIDZA		Housing repair (197) 1998	UNHCR	CRS	x	1 083,500
(FEDERATION)		Income generation	UNHCR	CRS	x	63,600

Sub-total 3,822
KAKANJ
 (FEDERATION)
 Recognised
 28/11/97

Community services/capacity building	UNHCR	CRS		x	80,000
Health - Butmir	UNHCR	CRS		x	32,350
Housing repairs	UNHCR	CRS		x	97,000
Shelter upgrading	UNHCR	CRS		x	19,400
School reintegration	UNHCR	CRS		x	23,500
Community self-help	UNHCR	CRS	x		30,900
Community initiatives	UNHCR	CRS		x	17,600
Community services+family liaison	UNHCR	CRS		x	17,600
Income generation	UNHCR	CRS		x	34,549
BWI - Production and sale of mushrooms	UNHCR	NBF		x	5,900
BWI - Renewing Women's life style	UNHCR	NBF		x	41,000
Housing repair (165) 1998	DG1A	Solidarites		x	2,352,900
Housing repair (130) 1998	DG1A	Intersos		x	2,352,900
Housing repair (279)	EC	Solidarites	x		3,235,300
Business finance. 1998	USAID	BFBC		x	671,800
Housing repair (14) 1998	Caritas Sweden	Caritas Switzerland		x	108,200
Apartments repair (18) 1998	Caritas Sweden	Caritas Switzerland		x	88,200
					10,356,199
Housing repair (30). 1997	UNHCR	UMCOR		x	180,000
Elementary school repair	UNHCR	UMCOR		x	46,600
Bosnian Women's Initiative	UNHCR	MPDL		x	49,000
Quick Impact Projects	UNHCR	MPDL		x	4,500
Home care for elderly	UNHCR	RUHAMA		x	19,700
Community initiatives + training	UNHCR	CRS		x	22,500
Training of health workers	UNHCR	CRS		x	6,000
Water system repair	UNHCR	CRS		x	16,000
Sewerage line repair to school MMB	UNHCR	CRS		x	16,000
Primary school repair	UNHCR	CRS		x	105,000
Repair the hospital building roof	UNHCR	CRS		x	48,000
Micro-credit	UNHCR	LID		x	36,600
Housing repair (100) 1998	UNHCR	UMCOR		x	600,000
Housing repair (30)	US Govt./BPRM	CRS		x	340,000
Agricultural support	US Govt./BPRM	CRS		x	38,500
Savings and loans association	US Govt./BPRM	CRS		x	30,000
Family counseling	US Govt./BPRM	CRS		x	18,000
Community services	US Govt./BPRM	CRS		x	28,000
Children's playground construction	USAID	ARC		x	11,600
Business finance 1998	USAID	BFBC		x	884,000
Community infrastructure rehabilitation project (2)	USAID	Parsons		y	59,200

		Housing repair (47)	DG1A	CESVI	x		151,000
		Repair of social facilities	DG1A	CESVI	x		112,000
		Infrastructure repair	DG1A	CESVI	x		55,000
		Housing repair (15) + water/electr. lines	DG1A	Comitato di Bergamo		x	191,500
		Electric/water repair school/health social facilities	ECHO	CESVI	x		169,700
		Housing repair (43) + water/electr. lines	ECHO	Comitato di Bergamo		x	482,000
		Outreach children's programme	HEKS	UMCOR	x		0
Sub-total	1,736						3,720,400
KONJIC		Housing repair (53), 1997	UNHCR	UMCOR		x	265,000
(FEDERATION)		Repair of houses (60) and apart.(160), 1997	UNHCR	PIU		x	2,600,000
Recognised 01/07/97		Housing repair (50), 1998	UNHCR	PIU		x	330,000
		Repair of centre for social welfare	UNHCR, BPRM	PIU, ARC		x	447,200
		Bosnian Women's Initiative (crop production, textile industry)	UNHCR	MPDL	x		54,000
		Electro-mechanical school repair	UNHCR	CRS		x	42,000
		Water supply distribution network, repair incl.	UNHCR	CRS		x	25,000
		Training of local facilitators and support for com.	UNHCR	CRS	x		22,500
		Training of health workers	UNHCR	CRS	x		6,000
		Equipment for centre for Social Welfare	UNHCR	CRS		x	20,000
		Repair of veterinary centre	UNHCR	CRS		x	14,500
		Construction of Police station reception area	UNHCR	CRS		x	7,000
		Water project design (2)	UNHCR	CRS	x		9,400
		Income generation	UNHCR	MPDL		x	120,000
		Information centre	UNHCR	ARC	x		30,000
		Micro-credit (year 1997)	UNHCR	LID		x	20,000
		Micro-credit (year 1998)	UNHCR	LID	x		160,000
		Housing repair (100), 1998	UNHCR	THW	x		500,000
		Rehabilitation of 15 farm outbuildings	BPRM	IRC		x	22,500
		Rehabilitation of 5 apartments	BPRM	IRC		x	37,800
		Health centre repair	BPRM	IRC		x	68,800
		Social welfare outreach programme	BPRM	ARC	x		41,000
		Clinic repair	BPRM	ARC		x	357,800
		Health centre repair	BPRM	ARC		x	130,000
		Housing repair (16)	BPRM	ARC		x	88,800
		Reconstruction of social welfare centre	BPRM	ARC		x	166,700
		Water project design	BPRM	CRS	x		6,000
		Psychosocial services	BPRM	CRS	x		16,000

Community services	BPRM	CRS	x	27,500
Agricultural support	BPRM	CRS	x	44,000
Savings and loans association	BPRM	CRS	x	30,000
Housing repair (20)	BPRM	CRS	x	230,000
Heating system repair	BPRM	CRS	x	32,000
Primary school repair (2)	BPRM	CRS	x	245,000
Repair of houses(40) and apart(5)	BPRM	IRC	x	217,500
Provision of 20 pregnant cows	BPRM	IRC	x	25,400
Rehabilitation of public health facility	BPRM	IRC	x	23,900
Construction of children playground (4)	USAID	ARC	x	53,100
Housing repair (46)	USAID	IRC	x	1,118,000
Construction of children playground	USAID	ARC	x	8,200
Glazing	USAID	CRS	x	23,000
Reconstruction of sports halls (2)	USAID	ARC	x	36,500
Electrification	ECHO	IRC	x	50,500
Repair of houses (40)	ECHO	IRC	x	405,000
Water project design	ECHO	ARC	x	43,100
Repair of houses (38)	ECHO	ARC	x	326,000
Electrification	ECHO	ARC	x	71,400
Housing repair (41)	ECHO	IRC	x	382,500
Repair of three schools	ECHO	IRC	x	152,800
Pump station and reservoir	ECHO	IRC	x	127,800
Power supply	ECHO	DRC	x	180,000
Housing repair (80)	ECHO	DRC	x	1,857,600
Water supply system repair	ECHO	MSF	x	129,000
Medical services	Danish govt.	DRC	x	0
Income generation	Danish govt.	DRC	x	55,500
Adult vocational training	Danish govt.	DRC	x	370,000
Electrification	UK Govt.	ODA	x	1,771,600
Secondary school repair	Islamic foundation	Local firm	x	1,376,000
Psychosocial support to women	Brit. Embassy	STOPE NADE	x	22,200
Primary school heating system repair	Sichting Vluchteling	IRC	x	144,000
Sub-total				775
TRAVNIK				
(FEDERATION)				
Recognised 14/10/98				
Housing repair (85)	UNHCR	PIU Housing	x	650,000
Town hospital equipment	UNHCR	CRS	x	8,500
Micro-credit 1998	UNHCR	LID	x	85,000
Micro-credit 1999	UNHCR	ICMC	x	30,000
Bosnian Women's Initiative	UNHCR	MPDL	x	55,000
BWI '99	UNHCR	Mallester	x	25,000
Community initiatives local capacity building			x	

	1999	UNHCR	CRS			25,000
	Repair of Water system 1999	UNHCR	CRS	x		30,000
	Housing repair	UNHCR	PIU Housing		x	105,260
	Income Generation Project	UNHCR	UMCOR		x	20,000
	Legal Aid Info Center	UNHCR	ARC		x	30,000
	Cross-entity bus line Travnik-Skender Vakuf-Kotor Varos	UNHCR	BHLS		x	0
	Micro Credit (Agriculture)	US Gov/BPRM	UMCOR		x	60,000
	Housing repair (520) + 8 roads + 4 health centers repair	DG1A	UNDP		x	4,300,000
	Housing repair (200)	DG1A	UNDP	x		3,500,000
	Housing repair (200)	DG1A	Solidarites	x		2,000,000
	Primary school (2)	DG1A	Solidarites		x	110,000
	Electrical network for 9 villages	DG1A	Solidarites	x		135,000
	Water+sewerage line	DG1A	Solidarites	x		75,000
	Water Supply system 1999	USAID	Parsons		x	100,000
	Supply and Installation of MV and LV cables	USAID	Parsons		x	57,200
	Income generation Project	ECHO	UNDP		x	416,700
	Electrical 35kV line+network 270 houses	ECHO	Elektroprivreda		x	400,000
	Primary school	ECHO	ARC		x	55,000
	Repair of TS. 10 kV lines and LV network	ECHO	CRA	x		55,000
	Rehabilitation of Water Supply System	ECHO	CRA	x		45,000
	Water line	ECHO	ARC		x	220,000
	Electrical line+network	ECHO	ARC		x	255,000
	Housing repair (116)	SIDA	CRI		x	1,000,000
	Rehabilitation of dwellings in houses	BPRM	ARC		x	60,000
	Primary school	Switzerland	SDR		x	50,000
	Building reconstruction	Switzerland	SDR		x	220,000
	Cantonal hospital renovation	Netherlands	SFOR-Dutch		x	335,000
	Youth centre	Netherlands	SFOR-Dutch		x	110,000
	Primary school	Netherlands	SFOR-Dutch		x	18,000
	Sports-hall	Netherlands	SFOR-Dutch		x	50,000
	Housing repair (34)	Netherlands	UMCOR	x		250,000
	Primary school	Private funding	Children's relief		x	75,000
						15,015,660
	3,920					
TUZLA	Housing repair (10). 1998	UNHCR	MO/SLA		x	92,150
(FEDERATION)	Health & Education (Renovation of facilities)	UNHCR	MO/SLA		x	452,250
Recognised 17-07-98	Repair of street light (Turalici)	UNHCR	MO/SLA		x	850
	Repair of sewage system (Slavinovici)	UNHCR	MO/SLA		x	64,600

Sub-total 367
ZAVIDOVICI
 (FEDERATION)
 Recognised
 24/06/98

Repair of water system (Mramor - Dobrnja - Canici)	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	168,550
Repair of water system (Stupari - Tuzla)	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	202,300
Housing repair (1+8), 1996	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	57,200
Bosnian Women's Initiative	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	232,100
BOSPO - Microcredits	UNHCR	BOSPO	x	72,700
NSU - Return Facilitation Programme	UNHCR	NSU	x	280,900
Rehabilitation of hospital (Tuzla)	USAID	USAID	x	1,146,000
Repair of water system (Tursunovo Brdo)	ECHO	IRC	x	275,000
Housing repair (30)	ECHO	IRC	x	500,000
Rehabilitation of the central heating system in Medical School	ECHO	IRC	x	44,300
Rehabilitation of the water supply system in Simin Han	ECHO	IRC	x	146,000
Rehabilitation of kindergartens (3)	ITALY	ICS	x	11,800
Construction of 27 penthouses	Swiss Govt	SDR	x	674,200
Rehabilitation of Centre for Education and Rehabilitation of Hearing and Speech Impaired Children	Japanese Govt	GAGP	x	26,700
Housing repair (32)	German Govt	EG-GTZ	x	280,900
Rehabilitation of social infrastructure/houses	German Govt	EG-GTZ	x	1,438,200
Microcredits	LOIN	BOSPO	x	300,300
Microcredits	World Bank	BOSPO	x	154,500
				6,621,500
Water supply system repair, 1998	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	29,900
Rehabilitation of schools, 1998	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	47,800
Rehabilitation of public health facilities, 1998	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	45,500
Housing repair (38)	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	273,400
Repair of water supply system	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	64,000
Housing repair (109 minority returnees), 1998	UNHCR	MC/SEA	x	806,900
Repair of pavement	USAID	Parsons	x	85,600
Repair of water supply system	USAID	Parsons	x	179,700
Glazing of elementary school	USAID	CRS	x	37,100
Repair of school	USAID	Parsons	x	83,800

Sub-total
ZENICA
(FEDERATION)

Recognised
11/03/98

304

Business finance, 1998	USAID	BFBC	x	176,800
Housing repair (52)	SIDA	SRSA	x	311,400
Housing repair (35)	SIDA	SRSA	x	209,600
Housing repair (28)	SIDA	SRSA	x	201,200
Housing repair (6)	SIDA	SRSA	x	43,100
Housing repair (44)	SIDA	SRSA	x	359,300
Repair of M. Gupca street	SIDA	SRSA	x	2,400
Repair of water supply system	SIDA	SRSA	x	35,600
Repair of water supply system	SIDA	SRSA	x	37,100
Repair of school	SIDA	SRSA	x	137,700
Electric supply system	SIDA	SRSA	x	103,800
Delivery of various tools	Belgium Government	Local Democracy Embassy Zavidovici	x	239,500
Reconstruction of road	World Bank	UNDP	x	64,000
Vozuca sport playground	World Bank	Lora	x	30,000
Housing repair (roofs)	World Bank	PIU Housing	x	175,200
Repair of water supply system	N/A	DRC	x	251,500
Repair of water supply system	N/A	UNDP	x	41,900
Repair of school	UNDP	Local contractor	x	22,000
Reconstruction of school	CRS	Mostovi	x	21,500
Repair of street	POLBAT	N/A	x	21,000
Repair of water supply system	IMG	LDE	x	41,900
Rehabilitation of schools	UNOPS	ALD	x	21,600
				4,201,800
Ambulanta repair	UNHCR	UMCOR	x	8,500
Cross-Entity bus line Zenica - Banja Luka	UNHCR	BHLS	x	91,000
Home care for elderly	UNHCR	RUHAMA	x	71,900
Bosnian Women's Initiative (micro-credit, textile industry)	UNHCR	MPDL	x	108,000
Quick impact projects	UNHCR	MPDL	x	11,000
Central ambulanta equipment	UNHCR	CRS	x	47,600
Secondary school repair	UNHCR	CRS	x	72,000
Elementary school repair	UNHCR	CRS	x	36,700
Sewerage line repair	UNHCR	CRS	x	29,600
Water hygiene	UNHCR	CRS	x	2,400
Housing repair (12)	UNHCR	PIU Housing	x	80,000
Micro-credit	UNHCR	ICMC	x	110,000
Micro-credit	UNHCR	LID	x	52,800
Community infrastructure rehabilitation project (4)	USAID	Parsons	x	386,000
Business finance 1998	USAID	BFBC	x	2 101,000
Medical secondary school roof repair	USAID	ARC	x	5,600

	Children's playground repair	USAID	ARC	x	205,500
	Playground construction	SIDA	CRI	x	27,800
	Primary school reconstruction	Switzerland	SDR	x	111,000
	Water supply system repair	OFDA	UMCOR	x	21,700
Sub-total	3,446				3,580,100
FEDERATION - TOTAL	16,548				92,881,790

LAKTASI (Republika Srpska) Recognised 02/03/98	Bosnian Women's Initiative (egg-laying hens)	UNHCR	MHD	x	7,300
	Bosnian Women's Initiative (bee-keeping)	UNHCR	MHD	x	5,000
	Bosnian Women's Initiative (reading room)	UNHCR	MHD	x	12,000
	Bosnian Women's Initiative (production of flowers)	UNHCR	MHD	x	7,000
	Water supply system repair	UNHCR	IRC	x	11,000
	School rehabilitation	UNHCR	IRC	x	41,000
	Repair of health facilities	UNHCR	IRC	x	39,500
	Purchase of trash containers	UNHCR	IRC	x	11,000
	Information centre	UNHCR	MPDL	x	8,000
	Community infrastructure rehabilitation project (5)	USAID	Parsons	x	333,700
83020	Business finance 1998	USAID	BFBC	x	2,976,200
	Job creation activities	DG1A	WV UK	x	90,000
	Housing repair (40)	DG1A	WV UK	x	500,000
	Repair of health facility	DG1A	WV UK	x	200,000
	Construction of new apartment		SDR	x	180,000
	Water supply system Laktasi-V. Blasko	Austrian Gvnmt.	Austrian Hilfswerk	x	340,000
	Equipment for Communal Services Company	Austrian Gvnmt.	Austrian Hilfswerk	x	300,000
	Construction for Aleksandrovac school	Greece Gvnmt.		x	1,860,000
	Gravel roads basic repairs	WB	ETF	x	90,000
	Re-forestation	UNDP	VEEP	x	70,000
Sub-total	28				7,081,700
MRKONJIC GRAD (Republika Srpska)	Housing repair (47) 1997	UNHCR	UMCOR	x	235,000
	Cross-Entity bus line Mrkonjic Grad - Zenica	UNHCR	BHLS	x	91,000

Recognised
17/12/97

Bosnian Women's Initiative	UNHCR	MHD	x	12,700
Information centre	UNHCR	MPDL	x	30,000
Housing repair (45), 1998	UNHCR	IRC	x	350,000
Housing repair (10), 1998	UNHCR	UMCOR	x	80,000
Repair of water systems	UNHCR	IRC	x	20,000
Community development	UNHCR	IRC	x	50,000
Income generation	UNHCR	IRC	x	150,000
Employment generation project	UNHCR	IRC	x	133,000
Water/sanitation repairs	UNHCR	IRC	x	10,000
Teacher's accommodation	BPRM	ARC	x	12,000
Re-equipment for 2 schools	BPRM	ARC	x	20,000
Livestock husbandry - cows + chicken	BPRM	ARC	x	76,800
Livestock barns	BPRM	ARC	x	60,000
Seeds, tools, fertilizers	BPRM	ARC	x	23,500
Income generation - bee-keeping	BPRM	ARC	x	5,300
Public Infrastructure repair	BPRM	CRS	x	400,000
Housing repair (20)	BPRM	CRS	x	167,500
Farmers' association	BPRM	Partners For Develop	x	850,000
Community infrastructure rehabilitation project (5)	USAID	Parsons	x	528,000
Business finance, 1998	USAID	BFBC	x	197,400
Low voltage distribution network repairs	USAID	Parsons	x	2,405,000
Housing repair (120-55 minority return)	DG1A	Solidarites	x	1,469,200
School repairs	DG1A	Solidarites	x	40,000
Job creation activities	DG1A	Solidarites	x	126,000
Housing repair (152)	DG1A	DRA	x	1,453,000
Low voltage electrical net repair	DG1A	DRA	x	82,000
Water & sewage repair	DG1A	DRA	x	167,000
Repair of a school (1) and ambulant	DG1A	DRA	x	500,000
Repair of milk collection point	DG1A	DRA	x	25,000
Village employment programme	DG1A	DRA	x	92,800
Housing repair (40)	ECHO	IRC	x	360,000
Repair of central heating in kindergarten	ECHO	IRC	x	22,250
Repair of central				

Sub-total SIPOVO (Republika Srpska) Recognised 12/01/98	315	heating in primary school	ECHO	IRC	x		18,350
		Loans to small-scale priv. farmers	World Bank	PCU	x		0
		Apartments repair	World Bank	PCU		x	0
							10,262,800
		Housing repair (63), 1997	UNHCR	UMCOR		x	315,000
		Housing repair (52), 1998	UNHCR	IRC		x	350,000
		Income generation, 1998	UNHCR	IRC		x	360,000
		Repair of education facility, 1998	UNHCR	IRC		x	15,000
		Repair of health facility, 1998	UNHCR	IRC		x	20,000
		Purchase of equipment for education & health facilities	UNHCR	IRC		x	12,000
		Employment generation	UNHCR	IRC		x	147,000
		Income generation 1998 - agriculture	IRC/UNHCR	JEN		x	20,000
		Income generation 1999 - agriculture	IRC/UNHCR	JEN		x	45,950
		Housing repair (40)	BPRM	IRC		x	320,000
		Housing repair (40: 20 minority + 20 majority families)	BPRM	ARC		x	400,000
		Teachers' accommodation	BPRM	ARC		x	24,000
		Re-equipment for 2 schools	BPRM	ARC	x		20,000
		Seeds, tools, fertilizers	BPRM	ARC		x	11,500
		Livestock husbandry - cows	BPRM	ARC		x	23,600
		Income generation - bee-keeping	BPRM	ARC		x	5,000
		Mobile medical team	BPRM	ARC		x	50,000
		Livestock activities	BPRM	ARC		x	154,400
		Business support training centre	BPRM	ARC		x	21,000
		Reproductive Health Care	MALONE	ARC		x	33,000
		Community infrastructure rehabilitation project (2)	USAID	Parsons		x	279,600
		Repair to water supply/sewage systems	DG1A	Austrian Relief Prg.		x	950,000
		Health centres/home for youth and pensioners	DG1A	Austrian Relief Prg.		x	155,000
		Job creation activities	DG1A	Austrian Relief Prg.		x	35,000
		Housing repair (18 flats)	DG1A	Solidarités	x		280,000
		Infrastructure repair	DG1A	Solidarités	x		850,000
		Primary school/gymnasium repairs	DG1A	Solidarités	x		155,000
		Job creation	DG1A	Solidarités	x		70,000

		Housing repair (45)	ECHO	ARC	x		405,000
		Livestock husbandry	ECHO	Solidarités		x	10,000
		Housing repair (26)	ECHO	IRC		x	210,000
		Minor repair of water supply system in Janj area	Dutch Embassy	Dutch Relief and Reh.	x		16,200
		Housing repair (100-20 minority)	SIDA	Salvation Army		x	800,000
		Housing repair (40 houses)	SIDA	Salvation Army	x		0
		Water supply/electrical network repairs	SIDA	Salvation Army		x	68,500
		Income generation	SIDA	Salvation Army		x	160,000
		Village income generation/dairy farms	SIDA	Salvation Army		x	77,100
		Contingency	SIDA	Salvation Army		x	20,000
		Water/Sanitation systems repair	Norway	Norway company		x	0
		Psycho-social programme	Japan	JEN		x	0
		Income generation	Norad - Norway	Salvation Army		x	0
		Medical outreach programme	Mellon Foundation	ARC		x	33,000
		Income generation	Diakonie	Salvation Army		x	0
		Income generation	IRC/UNHCR	JEN		x	20,000
		Loans to small-scale private farmers	World Bank	PCU	x		0
		Food aid	WFP	WFP		x	0
		Seeds, tools, training (1,200 beneficiaries)	N/A	Partners for Develop.		x	0
		Food for 600 elderly	N/A	CARE		x	0
							6,941,850
Sub-total	410						
SRBAC		Bosnian Women's Initiative	UNHCR	MHD		x	18,500
(Republika Srpska)		Repair of health facility	UNHCR	IRC		x	12,000
Recognised 02/03/98		Purchase of trash containers	UNHCR	IRC		x	11,000
840037		Reconstruction of education facilities	UNHCR	IRC		x	11,000
Cvijic Slobodan		Repair of the central heating, water & sewage	UNHCR	IRC		x	12,500
		Water to the school	UNHCR	IRC		x	10,000
		Community infrastructure rehabilitation project (2)	USAID	Parsons		x	132,300
		School repair	USAID	Parsons		x	300,000
		Business finance, 1998	USAID	BFBC		x	665,900
		Reconstruction of road	USAID	Parsons		x	800,000
		Sewage cleaning	USAID	Parsons		x	260,000
		Housing repair (70)	DG1A	World Vision UK		x	786,000
		Heating system repairs	DG1A	World Vision UK		x	280,000
		Job creation activities	DG1A	World Vision UK		x	0

	Reconstruction of the Vrbas dike (470 m)	DG1A	World Vision UK	x	111,000
	Reconstruction of the Vrbas dike (256m)	USAID	USAID	x	61,000
	Repairs of bridges	USAID	USAID	x	34,000
	Public works	UNDP	Munic. Executive Board	x	64,000
Sub-total	136				3,569,200
RS - TOTAL	889				27,855,550
BH - TOTAL	17,437				120,737,340
UNHCR Projects:					22,138,387
1) Since Dayton Peace Agreement; UNHCR's estimates are based on information obtained from UNHCR field staff and/or local authorities and/or minority representatives and/or international organisations. 2) Since the municipality was recognised as an Open City, or since it was identified as a potential Open City. 3) Funds allocated but project not yet started. 4) Zero (0) figures indicate that information is not available.					

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