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**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2021-2025)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina is an upper middle-income country in southeast Europe with a population of about 3.5 million.<sup>1</sup> Accession to the European Union is an overarching priority. Over two decades after the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, European Union accession is constrained by limited reform progress and frequent institutional and political deadlocks that hamper public sector performance and weaken citizens' trust in government. Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a fragile state.<sup>2</sup> The opinion on the Bosnia and Herzegovina European Union membership application<sup>3</sup> indicates the country needs to significantly step up the process to align with European Union acquis and enforce related legislation. Aside from a broad consensus for joining the European Union,<sup>4</sup> a shared vision for the country has been difficult to achieve. However, with United Nations support, authorities at all levels collaborate in the design of the Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>5</sup>, which offers a unique opportunity for a common sustainable development agenda.

2. The human development and economic development trends show vulnerability. The 2018 human development index was 0.769, placing the country in the high human development category. Of critical importance, the population is shrinking and ageing. Out-migration is an urgent challenge, representing a loss of young people and skilled workers upon which future sustainable development will depend: two million citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina are currently working or residing abroad<sup>6</sup> – the highest share in the western Balkans<sup>7</sup> – and projections suggest the population could decline to below 2.3 million by 2100.<sup>8</sup> Unemployment stands high at 15.7 per cent,<sup>9</sup> particularly among young people (47.3 per cent), women, persons with disabilities, and Roma. A large proportion of the population, especially the elderly and the socially excluded, are trapped in hand-to-mouth existence, with some 18.9 per cent estimated to be living below the income poverty line.<sup>10</sup> The most obvious source of exclusion is belonging to an ethnic group different from the majority, followed by disability and sexual identity. The unemployed, the uneducated and older persons are highly excluded, while Roma represent the smallest excluded group though historically they have experienced the highest degree of exclusion by far.<sup>11</sup>

3. Annual economic growth ranged from 3.1 to 3.5 per cent between 2016-2019;<sup>12</sup> in 2020, this is expected to drop to -1.9 per cent owing to the COVID-19 crisis.<sup>13</sup> To be stronger and more competitive, the economy requires better infrastructure and a better policy and investment environment for private sector growth. The economy displays a high level of carbon and energy intensity: carbon dioxide emissions currently amount to 25,539 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>, with the energy sector, agriculture, industrial processes and waste the largest sources of CO<sub>2</sub> emission.

4. High energy inefficiency contributes to the highest air pollution in Europe,<sup>14</sup> which causes one of the highest average mortality rates by air pollution in the world. Cities are failing to

<sup>1</sup> 2013 population census in Bosnia and Herzegovina; its final results have not been officially published due to dispute between the two entities.

<sup>2</sup> 2019 fragile state index.

<sup>3</sup> Analytical report, Commission Opinion on Bosnia and Herzegovina application for membership of the European Union, May 2019.

<sup>4</sup> The European Union Stabilisation and Association Agreement and candidacy for the European Union agreed in 2016.

<sup>5</sup> Supported by Sweden.

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, migration profile, 2018.

<sup>7</sup> *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision*, the United Nations, 2017.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs population projections in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina, *ibid*, 7.

<sup>9</sup> 2019 labour force survey, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

<sup>10</sup> *Human Development Report: Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century*, UNDP, 2019.

<sup>11</sup> UNDP, regional Roma survey 2017.

<sup>12</sup> World Bank, country report for Bosnia Herzegovina, 2019.

<sup>13</sup> 2020 growth is projected at -1.9 per cent, a significant revision from the pre-COVID-19 projection of 3.4 per cent for 2020. The World Bank, April 2020.

<sup>14</sup> *World Air Quality Report, 2020* (Available at [www.iqair.com](http://www.iqair.com)).

cope with challenges associated with climate change, higher demand for public services and shrinking public budgets, which affects quality of life for nearly 50 per cent of the population.

5. Natural and human-induced hazards represent another aspect of vulnerability, with poor people, women, persons with disabilities, elderly, minorities and farmers being most at risk. Landmines still contaminate 2.1 per cent of the territory,<sup>15</sup> affecting more than 500,000 people, while there are 5,000 tons of ammunition surplus. Capacities to effectively address hazards and crises need to be further strengthened, as was confirmed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

6. Responding to the country's priorities, the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2021-2025, represents a single coherent framework for policy advice, advocacy, stronger coordination and delivery of results by the United Nations system in collaboration with authorities and socioeconomic partners. These results will support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, towards sustainable and inclusive growth and prosperity, with renewed efforts to give young people reasons to stay and to create a better future for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. UNDP programme and partnership capabilities support and complement the United Nations system into a more effective whole. In the Cooperation Framework, UNDP will apply the established platform of support for the efforts of national authorities and the United Nations to nationalize Agenda 2030 towards effective localization of the Sustainable Development Goals through public planning and financing systems and through area-based integrated United Nations interventions. Towards financing and acceleration of Agenda 2030, UNDP will serve as a provider of innovative solutions and a convener of broad-based partnerships, including with the private sector and the international financial institutions (IFIs). UNDP brings its engagement with over 80 per cent of local governments country-wide and with authorities at all levels (villages, municipalities/cities, cantons, entities to the state level) to serve as a 'vertical connector' towards effective policy and programme results. The independent country programme evaluation finds that "UNDP has been able to facilitate cooperation between governmental entities in the country. For the country's highly fragmented and politicized governance system, this has been a significant contribution. UNDP provides its partners with a compelling value proposition, and government entities have shown they are willing to co-finance – often at significant amounts". Finally, UNDP brings a solid practice of collaboration with other United Nations organizations through joint projects and programmes, leveraging and integrating multi-sectoral development support in areas such as social inclusion, disaster risk reduction, women economic and political empowerment.

8. UNDP work in the previous country programme period, 2016-2020, brought about positive country-level change in the areas of governance, flood recovery, economic growth and employment, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. By offering people-centred and efficient recovery assistance, and leveraging \$74 million from donors and governments, UNDP helped set the country back on its development path, following the 2014 devastating floods.<sup>16</sup> The sound UNDP contribution to the country strategic planning and management system should be utilized as the policy backbone for localizing Agenda 2030, further strengthening local-level programme convergence. UNDP made significant contributions to institutionalizing energy efficiency in the public sector and is well positioned in climate change adaptation and mitigation. The outcome evaluation recommends that "Further expansion in the environment and energy sector is merited, including maintaining UNDP strong position in climate change, energy and water management, while taking advantage of new opportunities in waste, biodiversity and chemicals management". Leveraging its internal

<sup>15</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre ([http://www.bhmac.org/?page\\_id=747&lang=en](http://www.bhmac.org/?page_id=747&lang=en)).

<sup>16</sup> After action review of UNDP response to Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014 floods, 2016.

collective thinking, UNDP identified that digital transformation, societal transformation and governance transformation are accelerators for development.<sup>17</sup>

9. UNDP will contribute to three out of five outcomes of the Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025: sustainable and inclusive growth, people-centred governance, and social cohesion. In the first two areas, UNDP is in a position to lead United Nations efforts aiming at economic transformation, while capitalizing on its strong environment and climate change portfolio, ensuring a sustainable growth lens.

10. In developing the Cooperation Framework and country programme document, UNDP has consulted with authorities, socioeconomic partners and the international community. National authorities have confirmed the relevance of the set priorities and scope of work and have expressed their commitment to collaborate towards sustainable development results.

## **II. Programme priorities and partnerships**

11. The programme aims to achieve a set of interconnected changes that will strengthen institutional and community-level conditions for sustainable and inclusive growth, with benefits that are more widely and fairly shared.

12. The 2030 Agenda is unlikely to be achieved by 2030 without rapid, ubiquitous change and innovation. By advancing its data systems and embracing continuous learning, the UNDP is gearing up to be a front-runner in nurturing such capabilities and offering support that can leapfrog development, based on its experience and wide field presence that underpin its integrator role. The UNDP Accelerator Lab is a powerful tool for innovative development work by the entire United Nations system in the country.

13. While the country has yet to adopt a country-wide development strategy, strategic priorities are expressed by: (a) the draft Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and (b) the Socioeconomic reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are a response to the 2019 European Union opinion and analytical report. The country programme will be guided by and effectively blend the 2030 Agenda, European Union accession and Green Deal priorities, promoting a forward-looking, resource-efficient approach to development.

14. In line with the pathways defined by the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, and national priorities, the country programme will work in the areas of sustainable growth, people-centred governance and social cohesion. These efforts contribute to the country's progress towards European Union accession and towards better services for citizens delivered thanks to more effective, participatory governance. Inclusive, gender-sensitive and free-thinking communities contribute to a society where people feel safe and secure. Growth is more sustainable and inclusive, steered by policies that enable a shift towards a circular economy, skills and jobs of the future, while preserving ecosystems and biodiversity. The country is strengthening its resilience to climate change, natural or human-induced disasters; and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic applies green and smart solutions and makes communities and institutions stronger. Improvements at scale in these areas will create the space and conditions for improved quality of life and will contribute to reducing outmigration.

15. To foster sustainable and inclusive growth, UNDP will leverage and integrate the environment and economic development sectors towards a low-carbon economy, environment protection and resilience. The country programme will support low-carbon economic development focused on productive sectors and fast-growing industries, including by tapping into diaspora capital. In partnership with national authorities, development partners, United Nations organizations and the private sector, UNDP will support economic

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<sup>17</sup> Sense-making protocol intelligence report, UNDP in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2019.

recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, including by introducing e-business, e-commerce and digital economy assistance packages to small businesses, and it will transition towards circular, low-carbon production cycles. To respond adequately to the complexities and interaction between climate, the environment and a low-carbon economy, UNDP will galvanize collaboration among the private sector, authorities, academia and technology hubs, piloting innovative policy labs and solutions. To support decent work and contribute to people's staying in the country, UNDP partners with the Government of Norway, the European Union and the Government of Italy, to advance entrepreneurship and 21<sup>st</sup> century skills and close the skill gaps that prevent some groups – particularly youth, women and persons with disabilities – from entering the labour market. UNDP will facilitate private sector and IFI engagement in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Framework, including by introducing sustainable business models and by helping overcome natural and human-induced crises. To ease pressure on the environment and ensure a resilient economy, UNDP will support measures towards the circular and digital economy, stimulated by adequate policy frameworks. UNDP will further raise the level of ambition for a gender-sensitive climate policy and expand the climate change adaptation and mitigation portfolio, with energy, water management and disaster risk management and air quality serving as poles of growth. Expanding partnerships with the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund and other vertical funds will be critical for achieving results. UNDP will support implementation of nature-based solutions, essential for tackling multiple developmental challenges, be they climate crises, inequality or poverty. A portfolio of innovative experiments by the Accelerator Lab will boost these efforts. This priority derives from the first outcome of the Cooperation Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina and contributes to Goals 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15.

16. Within the people-centred governance area, UNDP will add value to United Nations system efforts to support authorities in integrating the Sustainable Development Goals Framework into country strategic planning documents and in subsequently implementing them. UNDP will support the country-wide harmonized strategic planning system and its effective connection with the budget. In partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO), UNDP will support national authorities to align the public finance system with the Goals and create conditions to catalyse private sector financing for sustainable development. UNDP will continue to engage with partners at all levels through a next generation local governance portfolio, focusing on quality and inclusive service delivery, public finance management, utility governance, as well as future cities and sustainable urban development. UNDP will collaborate with authorities at entity and state level on initiatives focused on new capabilities, digital transformation and e-governance, which is expected to have a democratizing effect, strengthening the social contract and improving public performance. As much as it poses challenges to public service, the COVID-19 pandemic provides a strategic opportunity for a shift towards e-government and e-services that enables more effective, accessible and uninterrupted public service, alongside improved inter-institutional crisis management and response. UNDP will further support security institutions for better cooperation in a harmonized system, particularly border and police structures, and for the improved effectiveness and transparency of law enforcement institutions through digitalization of systems and services. Based on its strong experience, UNDP will strengthen government resilience to shocks and crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic. This priority derives from Cooperation Framework outcome 4 and contributes to Goals 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16.

17. Social cohesion will also be among the main priorities and act as an enabler for the rest of the programme. In partnership with UNICEF, UN-Women, the European Union and institutions across governance levels, UNDP will continue to support active and inclusive communities and civil society for sustained dialogue among citizens, including those

marginalized, and between citizens and governments. UNDP will empower women to claim their space in public life and decision-making. Social innovation and modern technologies will be used to bolster solidarity among people. To address the latent risk of conflict and bridge social divides, UNDP will support trust building and critical thinking, especially among young people, and will seek to mobilize community action to contribute to mitigating the COVID-19 crisis. In collaboration with United Nations organizations and international partners, UNDP will scale up existing domestic and regional peace-building initiatives, further contributing to sustainable peace. UNDP will explore approaches to foster behavioural and mind-set changes in society and mainstream them across the programme for maximized effect. This priority derives directly from outcome 5 of the Cooperation Framework and contributes to Goals 5, 10 and 16.

18. The country programme will ensure synergies across all three areas: sustainable growth, social cohesion, and good governance. Accelerated, sustainable, low-carbon economic growth and shared prosperity in the country depends on the sustainable management of its considerable natural wealth and adequate and integrated governance levers. Social inclusion is instrumental for sustainable growth and good governance via active citizens and empowered communities. Resilient development will only be in place if governance systems and growth solutions are resilient to human-induced and natural risks and crisis. Each priority area is designed to reinforce the rest of the country programme for improved quality of life and new opportunities, which motivate people to stay in the country.

19. Diverse partnerships will be at the heart of country programme implementation. UNDP will expand its collaboration with parliaments and governments at all levels, and seek to enlarge the network of civil society organizations, youth-led groups, media, innovation centres, technological parks, research and development organizations, universities, the energy community and many others for more impactful programme delivery. UNDP will expand regional cooperation in the areas of environment, disaster risk reduction, water, economic development, tourism, innovation, and vibrant civil society. The private sector will be among key partners, with a strong role towards sustainable and inclusive growth. UNDP will partner with the IFIs to catalyse development financing for the Goals. Main United Nations system partners include: the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ILO, the International Office of Migration (IOM), UNICEF, UN-Women, UNESCO, UNFPA, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and WHO. Strategic partners include the European Union, the Governments of Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, the United Kingdom, as well as the the European Union Force for Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR), German international aid agency (GIZ), the Italian Development Cooperation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank. Communication will be strategically utilised to amplify development partnerships and policy efforts.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

20. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level.

21. The country programme will be nationally executed, as defined in the Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025. A steering committee, set in the framework of the Cooperation Framework and comprising a designated coordinating representative of authorities and co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator, will ensure that UNDP support is delivered in line with the defined priorities.

22. Modalities for implementation will be agreed on with authorities and be selected depending on need and project-related circumstances. Projects supported by vertical funds, as well as those previously approved, will use a mix of national and direct implementation modalities, for which the country office is fully capacitated. Involvement of the country office in support of both modalities is a risk mitigation measure, considering the complexity and specificity of the country governance structure. When using the national implementation modality, or engaging responsible parties in the implementation, UNDP will act in line with the policy for the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) to assess potential implementing partners' ability to manage resources, capacitate them on a wide range of project, financial and procurement related areas, and assure their quality performance.

23. Authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNDP agreed that the provision of support services by UNDP (for national implementation), as required, would not involve a separate letter of agreement.

24. The main external risks for programme delivery are related to political deadlocks, which will most likely continue to hamper the pace of policy reforms and overall pace of development. The country may face major talent and labour gaps created by out-migration and low birth rates. Unfavourable economic and trade trends, including global recessionary fears, may negatively affect the current account and balance of trade. There are risks of natural hazards, disease outbreaks – including new waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, challenging the preparedness of authorities and society.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

25. UNDP has designed the country programme results framework, 2021-2025, defining results, indicators, baselines, targets and other relevant elements, in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, and the Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025.

26. The monitoring framework will help assess UNDP contributions to sustainable development in the country. A multi-year plan will be developed to guide UNDP work, based on research and data analytics to test certain hypotheses of the country programme's theory of change or strategic programmatic opportunities.

27. The programme will reinforce innovative tools to manage data collection and analysis at the country programme document outcome and output levels. The existing monitoring tools will be modernized to enable measurable tracking of performance through collection of project-level data and lessons to facilitate continuous organizational learning.

28. Evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the evaluation plan, including project, programme and outcome evaluations, joint United Nations programme evaluations, or other United Nations-level evaluations. The evaluation plan, 2021-2025, envisages ten mandatory project evaluations, agreed and costed with donors and included in the approved project documents. An internal country programme mid-term review will be undertaken. UNDP will join other United Nations organizations in conducting the Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025, final evaluation.

29. To ensure effective implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plans, at least 5 per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation activities.

30. Knowledge management measures will be implemented to maintain analysis of evaluation recommendations and lessons from monitoring actions within the programme or project and beyond.

31. Quality assessments of programming will be conducted against UNDP quality standards for all projects throughout their entire life cycle.

**Annex. Results and resources framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2021-2025)**

<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b>                  Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Smart growth pathway                  Joint socioeconomic reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2019-2022: I. Sustainable and accelerated economic growth, increased competitiveness of the economy and improved business environment.</p>				
<p><b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: Outcome 1. By 2025, people benefit from resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth ensured by the convergence of economic development, and management of environment and cultural resources.</b></p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions; Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.</b></p>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (United States dollars)
<p><b>Indicator 1.a.</b> Number of policy, financial or other stimulus measures endorsed to promote sustainable, green economy and low-carbon growth and living.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 17.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 25.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.e.</b> Number of people who benefit from new jobs and improved livelihoods as a result of United Nations support.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019):                      - 28,057 people (8,690 women).                      - Number of people whose jobs are safeguarded from COVID-19 crisis: N/A  <i>Target</i> (2025):                      - 31,000 people (9,200 women).                      - Number of people whose jobs are safeguarded from COVID-19 crisis: 400 (150 women).</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.f.</b> Change in agriculture and rural development sector performance:                      a. Number of agriculture and rural development frameworks/strategies adopted                      b. Number of value chains strengthened                      c. Percentage increase in revenue of targeted agri-food operators</p>	<p>Official reports by authorities (annually). United Nations and UNDP programme reports and (annually).</p> <p>Biodiversity Assessment Tool, UNEP (annually).                      Progress reports of the European Union (annually).                      Reports on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina (annually).</p> <p>Nationally determined contributions and the national energy and climate plan and reports on their implementation (annual).</p> <p>WHO Global Health Observatory data – <a href="#">Exposure to ambient air pollution</a>.</p> <p>Local governments’ strategies and formal reports. United Nations programme reports.</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1. Authorities and communities have in place capacities and tools to ensure sustainable management and protection of natural resources.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1a.</b> Extent to which biodiversity is mainstreamed into strategies and economic sectors (e.g., agriculture, tourism). (Rating: 4. Full inclusion; 3. Partial; 2. Inadequate; 1. No inclusion).  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 2.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 3.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> National reports (annually); official documentation from the European Union related to progress in the relevant sectors (annually); UNDP programme monitoring (bi-annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1b.</b> Number of persistent organic pollutants-contaminated sites with environmental management plans drafted and approved.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 0.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 3.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> National reports (annually); UNDP programme monitoring (annually).</p> <p><b>Output 1.2. Governments at all levels, particularly sub-national governments, implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures for resilient and sustainable development.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2a.</b> Extent of change in energy consumption in public sector.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 205 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>  <i>Target</i> (2025): 180 kWh/m<sup>2</sup><sup>18</sup>  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Energy management information system (quarterly); UNDP programme monitoring (annually).</p>	<p>Relevant ministries, local governments, communities, civil society organizations, diaspora, UNICEF, ILO, UN Women, UNEP, FAO, the European Union, IFIs, the Governments of Sweden, Norway, GIZ, Italian Development Cooperation, private sector, USAID, national nature parks, innovation hubs, universities.</p>	<p><b>Regular</b>  <b>1,055,000</b></p>
				<p><b>Other</b>  <b>92,284,929</b></p>

<sup>18</sup> The baseline was calculated based on the typology of public buildings in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



<p><i>Baseline</i> (2019): a. Frameworks/strategies: 4 b. Value chains: 8 c. Percentage increase in revenue: 0% <i>Target</i> (2025): a. Frameworks/strategies: 9 b. Value chains: 12 c. Percentage increase in revenue: 20%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.g</b> (SDG indicator 15.1.2): Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (a. Freshwater; b. Land). <i>Baseline</i> (2019): a: 6%; b: 0. <i>Target</i> (2025): a: 10%; b: 42%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.h.</b> Total annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in millions of metric tons) <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 25,539 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> <i>Target</i> (2025): 23,000 Mt CO<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.i</b> (SDG indicator 11.6.2): Air pollution/annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5 mean annual exposure - micrograms per cubic meter). <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 29.6 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. <i>Target</i> (2025): 21 ug/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.j</b> (SDG indicator 11.b.1/12.8.1): Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (a. %; b. extent to which action plans include gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data; Rating: 4. Full inclusion; 3. Partial; 2. Inadequate; 1. No inclusion). <i>Baseline</i> (2019): a. 40%; b. 2 <i>Target</i> (2025): a. 50%; b. 3</p>	<p>Reports from the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (annual).</p> <p>Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (quarterly).</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.2b.</b> Number of women benefiting from climate change adaptation or mitigation activities. <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 41,202 women. <i>Target</i>: (2025): 60,000 women. <i>Source, frequency</i>: UNDP programme reports (quarterly).</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2c:</b> Extent to which greenhouse gas (GHG) data collection is systematised, institutionalized and informs policymaking (Rating: 4. Fully; 3. Partially; 2. Inadequately; 1. Not in place). <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 1. <i>Target</i>: (2025): 3 <i>Source, frequency</i>: UNDP programme reports (quarterly).</p> <p><b>Output 1.3. Smart growth principles accelerate sustainable, resilient and inclusive economic development, contribute to decent work, and leverage development financing by the private sector.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3a.</b> Number of companies that strengthen their competitiveness or apply sustainable growth and resilience principles in their business operation as a result of UNDP support. <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 638 companies. <i>Target</i> (2025): 1,140 companies. <i>Source, frequency</i>: UNDP programme monitoring (quarterly).</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3b:</b> Percentage annual increase of the volume of investments leveraged from the private sector for development as a result of UNDP work. <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 1.21%. <i>Target</i> (2025): 3%. <i>Source, frequency</i>: Business Intelligence System TRON, UNDP programme monitoring (annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3c:</b> Number of innovative and scalable solutions developed and applied for circular and green economy. <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 1 <i>Target</i> (2025): 10 <i>Source, frequency</i>: UNDP programme monitoring (quarterly).</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3d:</b> Number of companies supported to mitigate the impact and recover from the COVID-19 crisis and number of jobs safeguarded. <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 0/0. <i>Target</i> (2025): 100 companies and 300 jobs. <i>Source, frequency</i>: UNDP programme monitoring (quarterly).</p> <p><b>Output 1.4 Young people, especially women, Roma and persons with disabilities, gain 21<sup>st</sup> century skills enabling them to get decent jobs.</b></p>		
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		<p><b>Indicator 1.4a:</b> Number of young people (especially women and young people) who gain 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 589 (378 women; 211 men).  <i>Target</i> (2025): 952 (585 women; 367 men).  <i>Source, frequency:</i> UNDP programme monitoring (quarterly).</p>		
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b>  <b>Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina:</b> Good governance and public sector management pathway.  <b>Joint socioeconomic reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2019-2022:</b> I. Sustainable and accelerated economic growth, increased competitiveness of the economy and improved business environment</p>				
<p><b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1:</b> Outcome 4. By 2025, people contribute to, and benefit from more accountable and transparent governance systems that deliver quality public services and ensure rule of law.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises.</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator 4.1:</b> Percentage of local governments and cantons with SDG-centred and gender-sensitive development strategies and implementation plans as part of a coherent development planning and management system.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): local governments – 0%; cantons: 0%.  <i>Target</i> (2025): local governments – 60%; cantons: 80%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.c</b> (SDG indicator 6.1.1, 6.2.1): Percentage of population living in households with access to basic services.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): water supply: 75%; sanitation: 41%.  <i>Target</i> (2025): water supply: 85%; sanitation: 50%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.d</b> (SDG indicator 16.6.2): % Population satisfied with the last experience of use of public services.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 38%.<sup>19</sup>  <i>Target</i> (2025): 45%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.i:</b> Availability of socio-economic assessments of COVID-19 impacts of vulnerable groups and policy and financing options for stimulus support.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): No.  <i>Target</i> (2025): Yes.</p>	<p>Reports from the development planning and management structures at state and entity levels (annually).</p> <p>Monitoring reports for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina (annually).  Water sector reports from the World Bank (annually).  United Nations programme reports.</p> <p>Transparency International (annually). World Bank reports/global governance index (annually). United Nations programme reports and citizen satisfaction surveys (biennial). SDGs dashboard (biennial).</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1 Collaboration between authorities and societal actors is supported for the design of evidence-based and gender-sensitive policy and regulatory frameworks that enable reforms and system change.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1a:</b> Number of new/revised policy, strategic and regulatory frameworks designed in a collaborative, evidence-based and gender-sensitive manner.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 5.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 25.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Adopted policy/strategic/regulatory frameworks (annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1b:</b> Number of innovative and scalable solutions and approaches that evidently and sustainably improve public consultation and citizen engagement in policy design and delivery, including for the socially excluded.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 1.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 5.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Public consultation tools, solutions utilised (annually).</p> <p><b>Output 2.2 Governments across all levels have enhanced capacities for transparent and effective policy and financial management, including digital capacity, which translate into accelerated development results, accountability and people-centred public services.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2a:</b> Percentage of local governments which meet the good local governance benchmarks.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 0.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 30%.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Good local governance seal evaluation reports by local governments, associations of municipalities and cities, UNDP programme reports (annually).</p>	<p>Parliaments; relevant ministries, local governments, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNFPA, the World Bank, the Governments of Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the European Union, GIZ, UN-Habitat, NATO, EUFOR, OSCE, universities, IFIs, civil society organizations, media.</p>	<p><b>Regular</b>  <b>615,000</b></p> <p><b>Other</b>  <b>54,039,976</b></p>

<sup>19</sup> Transparency International, Perceptions of public administration Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017.

		<p><b>Indicator 2.2b:</b> Number of institutions/local/cantonal governments and/or utilities that, with UNDP support, leverage technology and innovation for: (i) policy design; and/or (ii) information systems; and/or (iii) e-services; and/or (iv) future city and urban development.  <i>Baseline (2019):</i> 1 institution; 1 city; 5 municipalities; 1 canton, 0 utilities.  <i>Target (2025):</i> 5 institutions; 3 cities; 20 municipalities; 3 cantons ; 20 utilities.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Authorities' annual reports, UNDP programme reports (annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2c:</b> Percentage of total savings/additional revenues generated annually through improved public finance management by local governments and cantons.  <i>Baseline (2019):</i> United States dollars 0%.  <i>Target (2025):</i> United States dollars 3%.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Authorities' annual financial reports, UNDP programme reports (annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2d:</b> Number of medical facilities with improved health treatment conditions.  <i>Baseline (2019):</i> 0.  <i>Target (2025):</i> 6.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Ministry of Health reports, UNDP programme reports (bi-annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2e:</b> Number of individuals benefitting from improved COVID-19 prevention and case management.  <i>Baseline (2019):</i> 0.  <i>Target (2025):</i> 500.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Ministry of Health reports, UNDP programme reports (bi-annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2f:</b> Number of people with improved access to quality public services  <i>Baseline (2019):</i> 478,791 (175,735 women).  <i>Target (2025):</i> 700,000 (300,000 women).  <i>Source, frequency:</i> UNDP programme reports (bi-annually).</p> <p><b>Output 2.3 The judiciary and law enforcement agencies have enhanced capacities to ensure rule of law, safety and security.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3a.</b> Percentage decrease in remnants of war ammunition surplus.  <i>Baseline (2019):</i> 5,000 tonnes of surplus ammunition.  <i>Target (2025):</i> 0 tonnes of surplus ammunition.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> EUFOR progress report; Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>		
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		<p>reports to the United Nations. Official reports (annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3b.</b> Level of capabilities of the public security system for border management and combatting illicit arms’ trafficking (Rating: 4. Fully; 3. Partially; 2. Inadequately; 1. Not in place).  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 2.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 3.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Official reports from authorities (annually); UNDP programme reports; Sector-specific reports from the European Union (annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3c.</b> Number of small arms and light weapons disposal events led jointly with police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 2 events.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 10 events.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Official reports from authorities (annually); UNDP programme reports; Sector-specific reports from the European Union (annually).</p>		
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b>  <b>Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina:</b> Society of equal opportunities pathway.</p>				
<p><b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: Outcome 5.</b> By 2025, there is stronger mutual understanding, respect and trust among individuals and communities.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises.</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator 5.a:</b> Proportion of people who express a general level of trust in society.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 23% (male: 27%; female: 19%/urban population: 26%, rural population: Urban: 19%.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 24% (male: 28%; female: 20%/urban population: 27%, rural population: Urban: 20%.<sup>20</sup></p> <p><b>Indicator 5.c</b> (SDG indicator 16.b.1 and 16.7.2): Self-assessed levels of trust and engagement amongst young people, where 1 is negative and 5 is positive: (a) young people’s (15-30) attitudes on inter-ethnic trust, cooperation, education and the media; and (b) young people’s attitudes on their civic engagement and partnership with government representatives.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): (1) 3.6/5; (2) 2.3/5.  <i>Target</i> (2025): (1) 4/5; (2) 4/5.</p>	<p>United Nations perception survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina (biennial).</p> <p>Dialogue for the future baseline perception survey, 2018. United Nations perception survey (biennial).</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1 Citizens empowered with public and online spaces and opportunities to engage in the creation of diverse, inclusive and gender responsive communities.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1a:</b> Number of people who pro-actively participate in civic forums for inclusive decision-making, peaceful and democratic development.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 30,427 (11,390 women; 19,037 men)  <i>Target</i> (2025): 36,924 (13,700 women, 23,224 men)  <i>Source, frequency:</i> UNDP programme reports (bi-annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1b:</b> Number of women who actively engage through collective mechanisms in social, economic and political life.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 11,390.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 14,897.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> UNDP programme reports (quarterly).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1c:</b> Number of structural interventions and innovative solutions introduced to accommodate participation of women in decision-making.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 0.</p>	<p>Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina; local governments, UN-Women, the Governments of Switzerland, Sweden, community hubs; civil society organizations, media.</p>	<p><b>Regular</b>  <b>80,000</b></p> <p><b>Other</b>  <b>6,875,000</b></p>

<sup>20</sup> The targets for 2025 are set relatively close to the baseline, still with an expected positive change. In the past several years, the findings showed negative results.

<p><b>Indicator 5.d:</b> Number of young people participating in community-level initiatives that promote dialogue, social cohesion and appreciation of diversity.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 25,000 (51% female).  <i>Target</i> (2025): 27,500 (51% female).</p>		<p><i>Target</i> (2025): 5.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> UNDP programme reports, assessments, studies (annually).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1d:</b> Number of young people who improve critical thinking and leadership skills and apply these skills in their communities to bridge social divides.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 1,162 (527 women; 635 men)  <i>Target</i> (2025): 2,012 (1,086 women; 926 men)  <i>Source, frequency:</i> UNDP programme reports, photos, media coverage (quarterly).</p> <p><b>Output 3.2 Civil society organisations, including youth-led civil society, have enhanced capacities to proactively engage in sustainable development partnerships</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2a:</b> Number of civil society organisations benefiting from enhanced organisational and technical capacity enabling them to steer democratic processes and implement development-oriented initiatives.  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 484.  <i>Target</i> (2025): 809.  <i>Source, frequency:</i> Reports from the European Union (annual) and UNDP programme reports (annually).</p>		
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