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**Country programme document for Bosnia and Herzegovina  
(2026–2030)**

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

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is an upper middle-income country of 3.5 million people that has made significant progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and European Union accession despite significant governance, economic, and demographic challenges. Since 2005, the Human Development Index (HDI) has increased 18 per cent to 0.779 in 2022, placing the country in the “high human development category”, while the Gross National Income per capita (GNI) has risen over 122 per cent to \$16,571 in 2022.<sup>1</sup> The country has registered an average annual growth of three per cent between 2021 and 2024.<sup>2</sup> BiH ranks 50<sup>th</sup> among 187 countries in progress toward the SDGs, with 40 per cent of the country’s target indicators achieved or on track, and 21.5 per cent of indicators recording some progress.<sup>3</sup> The country is committed to climate neutrality and environmental sustainability as part of its endorsement of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans<sup>4</sup> and commitment taken under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)<sup>5</sup>.

2. Continued progress toward the SDGs and European Union accession will depend on the country’s success in addressing its economic, environmental, social, and governance challenges. The governance system in the country is complex and asymmetrical with four tiers of governance, namely: state, two entities, autonomous district of Brčko and 10 cantons, with over 150 ministries, and 145 local governments with the same responsibilities, regardless of size. This poses challenges in terms of policy coherence, standards of public services and rights protection. The economy is driven by carbon-intensive energy/industry, services, and agriculture, as well as remittances, which increase its vulnerability to economic, trade, and climate-related shocks. The energy sector is coal-dependent, accounting for 60-70 per cent of electricity production<sup>6</sup> which carries significant implications for the economy, environment, and public health. The expected phase-in of the European Union’s Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism amplifies the urgency of accelerating progress toward a just green transition. The country faces a declining population linked to out-migration, ageing, and low fertility. The country continues to wrestle with the legacy of its past in addressing the rights and needs of women, persons with disabilities, youth, elderly, and minorities.

3. Women, vulnerable and marginalized groups are most affected by uneven access to representation, rights protection, public services, and economic opportunities. From 2005 to 2022, BiH’s Gender Development Index increased by 5.4 per cent, from 0.903 to 0.952, while the gender gap in the HDI was reduced from 0.069 to 0.039 during the same period.<sup>7</sup> For example, women make up 5.6 per cent of mayoral roles, 28 per cent of senior and middle management roles, approximately one-third of the labour force, and are disproportionately represented in lower-paid sectors which are often informal or part-time. This exclusion, exacerbated by the unequal distribution of care responsibilities, limits women’s influence in decision-making, reduces their access to social protections and limits career growth.

4. Youth are most affected by the lack of civic and economic opportunities. Limited youth participation in governance processes reduces institutional innovation and limits civic engagement. The skills gap between market demand and what the education system provides

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.undp.org/bosnia-herzegovina/press-releases/bih-categorised-highly-developed-country-according-undp-human-development-report#:~:text=On%20average%2C%20citizens%20of%20Bosnia,2000%2C%20reaching%2016%2C571%20in%202022.>

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Country Team. Common Country Analysis 2024 (Henceforth, “CCA, 2024”).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> [https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-10/green\\_agenda\\_for\\_the\\_western\\_balkans\\_en.pdf](https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-10/green_agenda_for_the_western_balkans_en.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20BiH\\_November%202020%20FINAL%20DRAFT%2005%20Nov%20ENG%20LR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20BiH_November%202020%20FINAL%20DRAFT%2005%20Nov%20ENG%20LR.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.ccacoalition.org/news/coal-mine-methane-financing-bosnias-green-transition#:~:text=The%20electricity%20sector%20in%20Bosnia,on%202020%20levels%20by%202030.>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.undp.org/bosnia-herzegovina/press-releases/bih-categorised-highly-developed-country-according-undp-human-development-report#:~:text=On%20average%2C%20citizens%20of%20Bosnia,2000%2C%20reaching%2016%2C571%20in%202022>

contributes to youth unemployment (27 per cent in 2023)<sup>8</sup> and is a motivating factor for young people to leave the country.

5. Other groups considered vulnerable include: persons with disabilities who lack access to infrastructure, services, education and employment opportunities stemming from bias and inadequate policy frameworks; the elderly who represent 19 per cent of the population, projected to increase to 30 per cent by 2060<sup>9</sup>, which combined with increasing out-migration of the working-age population, risks reducing the fiscal space for a range of public services and pensions; minorities are ineligible for elected offices, and more likely to be informally employed, experience higher levels of multidimensional poverty (particularly the Roma), and have limited access to social protection, services and benefits.

6. To address these challenges, the governments together with UNDP and other United Nations agencies developed the *Sustainable Development Goals Framework* and the *Sustainable Development Goals Financing Framework*, supported by the *Council for Monitoring and Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. These initiatives have set the country's development agenda firmly in line with Agenda 2030 and European Union accession priorities.

7. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026-2030 sets out the objectives of cooperation between the governments and the United Nations Development System in three priority areas: (a) Inclusive Green Growth; (b) Human Capital Development; and (c) Accountable Institutions and Social Cohesion.

8. UNDP has played an important role within the United Nations country team leveraging its convening role in multiple thematic areas, including initiatives funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF). UNDP works in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UN-Women. These joint initiatives focus on localizing the SDGs, promoting good governance, building social cohesion and trust, reducing disaster risk, and improving food security.

9. Within the current programme (2021-2025), UNDP has played a key role in reforms, ensuring evidence-based policy-making was in line with international and European Union standards through collaborative efforts with national and local governments and civil society. Capacity building efforts resulted in increased transparency and inclusion, improved public services and citizen engagement.

10. UNDP has played an important role in supporting the governments fulfil international obligations, including the adoption of the Climate Change National Adaptation Plan<sup>10</sup>, and the country's National Communications.<sup>11</sup> UNDP also supported development of environmental monitoring systems which measured energy consumption in approximately 7,000 public buildings and led to over 175 energy efficiency infrastructure projects generating annual savings of EUR 4 million. Support was also provided for an inclusive governance of protected areas, including reduction of forest fires and community led biodiversity conservation.

11. UNDP support to inclusive growth resulted in the development of an accelerator for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) to foster the transition to a circular economy and green financing. As an enabler of the circular economy and sustainable business models, UNDP enhanced the digitalization of the business ecosystem. UNDP supported the opening

<sup>8</sup> CCA, 2024

<sup>9</sup><https://www.mhrr.gov.ba/PDF/LjudskaPrava/Prvi%20Izvjestaj%20BiH%20o%20provedbi%20Madridskog%20akcionog%20plana%20za%20starenje.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP-Bosnia-and-Herzegovina%20.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FNC%20BiH\\_ENG%20fin.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FNC%20BiH_ENG%20fin.pdf)

of Science Technology Engineering Math (STEM) laboratories in schools, partnered with United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to promote digital transformation, and established financial and advisory support to start-ups and young entrepreneurs. UNDP, together with UN-Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA brought digital and entrepreneurial skills to girls and women through the *ITGirls* joint initiative and developed a Gender Accelerator to promote issues such as gender-responsive budgeting and women's economic empowerment.

12. Within the current programme, UNDP policy-level work has helped the drafting of over 70 policy and regulatory frameworks aligned with sustainable development priorities and international standards. UNDP improved the quality and accessibility of public services, asset management, and public procurement in over 80 per cent of local governments. UNDP contributed to digital solutions for local governments and public institutions, such as e-government portals, digital delivery of public services, and tracking of illicit arms. UNDP strengthened civil society and youth leadership via digital tools such as E-Citizen, Public Consultations 2.0, and Urban Lab to increase participation in civic forums, and improve social service provision, benefitting approximately 6,500 vulnerable individuals.

13. Based on the results, achievements, and lessons learned from the 2021–2025 programme, the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE)<sup>12</sup> provided recommendations for the new country programme as follows: (a) deepen efforts in energy efficiency, while encouraging the private sector to improve energy management; (b) increase investments in sustainable management of protected areas and environmental protection; (c) enhance sustainable economic development via circular economy, agriculture sector development, and creating an enabling environment for innovation; (d) build a strong local governance portfolio to improve governance and service delivery; and (e) intensify work in small arms and light weapons (SALW) control and mine action to improve law enforcement's financial and operational capacities.

## II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

14. The vision for the country programme is to contribute through the UNSDCF toward achieving the country's development objectives as set forth in the country's *Vision 2030*<sup>13</sup>—to ensure Bosnia and Herzegovina is a prosperous, economically and institutionally developed, socially equitable country of equal opportunities, a knowledge-based society where resources are used efficiently, the environment is protected and rich diversity is preserved, with a particular emphasis on measures to strengthen social cohesion. The programme is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and has been co-designed through targeted consultations with the public institutions and civil society, national and international partners, as well as informed by the UNSDCF national consultation process. More than 300 representatives from the public and private sectors, civil society organizations, and academia, engaged in national consultations held across the country.

15. Diverse partnerships will remain at the heart of the country programme implementation. The main partners will remain the European Union, bilateral international development partners, governments (across all levels) and thematic funds such as Green Climate Fund (GCF), Green Environment Facility (GEF) and PBF. UNDP will expand its collaboration with parliaments and governments at all levels and seek to further leverage its network of partnerships with private sector, civil society organizations, youth-led groups, media, research and innovation centres and universities, to ensure a comprehensive positive impact on the country's development trajectory. UNDP will expand regional cooperation in the areas of governance, environment, disaster risk reduction and sustainable growth.

16. The overarching Theory of Change (ToC) for the country programme suggests that facilitating inclusive green growth will require the strengthening of an enabling business

<sup>12</sup> UNDP Independent Evaluation Office. *Independent Country Programme Evaluation Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2025. (henceforth, "ICPE")

<sup>13</sup> Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, *The Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. 2020.

environment to enhance competitiveness, strengthen the labour market, and close the skills gap to expand green economic sectors and a more circular economy, as well as building the capacities of institutions and private sector to improve resource and energy efficiency, environment and biodiversity protection, and resilience to natural disasters. The development of human capital must involve strengthening institutional capacities to provide better targeted social, health, employment, and upskilling services prioritized for vulnerable and marginalized groups, while also strengthening individuals' resilience and capacities to access these services for meaningful social, economic, and civic participation. Promoting accountable institutions and social cohesion will require better and more inclusive public services, strengthened rule of law and human rights protections, and increased social cohesion and trust in public institutions, which will also require strengthening the accountability and transparency of the country's governance systems, active engagement by the civil society, and evidence-based enforcement and oversight.

17. Within this broader ToC, UNDP will design its interventions in an integrated, mutually reinforcing manner to help develop the relevant policy frameworks and institutional capacities of duty bearers to create an enabling environment for improved provision of public services, civic and economic participation, while also strengthening the capabilities and resilience of rights-holders, prioritizing the farthest behind, to more fully realize their rights to social services, and to take advantage of emergent employment and civic engagement opportunities.

18. The following cross-cutting themes and enablers have been identified to help facilitate the acceleration of progress toward the programme outcomes: Innovation will enhance systems and capacities, to improve participatory mechanisms, policy development, and service delivery. UNDP will continue to draw on its global policy network, South-South (East-East) cooperation, and volunteerism (including partnering with UNV) to introduce more agile programming and accelerate learning; Digitalization will enable new opportunities for customization, outreach and inclusion, through the development of e-services; Development financing will allow for better linkages between public policies and budgets, evidence-based investment, public-private partnerships, and development of new financial instruments; SDGs localization will be further streamlined based on the solid foundation of an already established SDG governance ecosystem. UNDP will apply integrated solutions to support governments and civil society in BiH in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs, including in areas that have strong complementarity with the European Union accession process.

### **Inclusive Green Growth**

19. The work of UNDP in this area will be anchored in a green transition portfolio, leveraging its partnerships with governments, private sector, academia and civil society, to operationalize relevant strategies such as the Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission development Strategy, National Adaptation Plan, Blueprint for Gender Responsive Just Transition for All, Rural Development Plan 2024-2027, Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, and others. UNDP will also support the refinement and adoption of the country's Circular Economy Roadmap, as well as the finalization of the National Energy and Climate Plan and NDC 3.0 revision process.

20. UNDP will help implement energy efficiency upgrades in public and private infrastructure, contribute to improvements in the renewable energy uptake, develop incentives and mechanisms for sustainable financing for a just energy transition, improve employment opportunities through skills training, especially in coal-dependent regions. UNDP will build on its work on the Energy Management Information System to generate savings to be channelled back to new investments in the residential sector, giving priority to low-income families and energy-poor households.

21. UNDP will support integrated approaches to the management of environmental, agricultural, and cultural resources to address the impact of air, water, and soil pollution, strengthen nature conservation efforts, including financial mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of protected areas, biodiversity conservation and promote sustainable tourism. UNDP will also work on sustainable solutions for disposal of hazardous waste and promote environmental governance.

22. Partnerships with the private sector, governments and local communities will expand community-wide programmes for climate adaptation, and resilience measures with a special focus on nature-based solutions, to reduce risks from natural disasters, especially for vulnerable groups who are disproportionately affected by natural disasters.

23. Promotion of circular economy principles will include initiatives and investments to ensure better resource efficiency and sustainable consumption through business incentives, improved waste management and recycling, and increased public awareness. These interventions will also include skills development and addressing labour market mismatches to create job opportunities for youth, women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups.

24. UNDP will leverage the *Sustainable Development Goals Financing Framework* by helping design new financial incentives and instruments such as green bonds and carbon pricing mechanisms.

### **Human Capital Development**

25. UNDP will contribute to enhancing social services for the most vulnerable, particularly in small and underdeveloped communities. At the policy level, this will include work with national authorities to increase data and statistics capacities to collect disaggregated data to reveal service gaps and improve targeting. UNDP will foster gender-responsive budgeting, improve policies to address unpaid care work, promote stronger wage transparency laws and initiatives to close gender pay gaps. In addition, UNDP will support the integration of equality and anti-violence policies in the workplace.

26. At the individual and community level, UNDP will support initiatives to promote formal and self-employment for vulnerable groups, including entrepreneurship support, especially in rural areas, expanding access to digital, green and entrepreneurial skills training and job placement opportunities through improvements in STEM and vocational learning, as well as mentoring and apprenticeship programmes targeting women and youth to facilitate their integration into job markets. These initiatives will build on synergies with interventions under the Inclusive Green Growth priority area to ensure coherence between the enabling environment for green growth and capacity development of individuals to participate in that growth.

27. UNDP will contribute to strengthening social protection systems through capacity building, legal improvements, digital tools. This includes improving digital literacy for service providers and end users (prioritizing vulnerable groups) to ensure better access to entitlements and social services. To improve accessibility for persons with disabilities, UNDP will leverage assistive technologies to support the digital delivery of public services and expand the use of universal design to improve physical access to infrastructure.

### **Accountable Institutions and Social Cohesion**

28. To improve governance effectiveness, UNDP will focus on improving the wider governance eco-system by strengthening institutional capacities, expanding the use of digital technologies, and promoting transparent and inclusive policy design and implementation. UNDP will also improve vertical and horizontal policy coherence and alignment across all

levels of government to improve service delivery, including through inter-municipal service consolidation.

29. To enhance the responsiveness of public institutions, UNDP will promote people-centred governance systems by improving transparency, accountability, and oversight through active community participation in decision-making. UNDP will also strengthen planning and service delivery processes, as well as oversight mechanisms through parliaments and public audit offices to ensure that interventions address the specific needs of vulnerable populations, policies are more coherent, and public budgets are aligned with sustainable development objectives. UNDP will specifically focus on fostering social cohesion, capitalizing on inter-generational dynamics.

30. UNDP will have a special focus on local governance and utilize a portfolio approach to localize the SDGs, leveraging advanced technology and digital solutions for operational efficiency and transparency, as well as actively involve civil society. Tailored approaches will be used for various local government typologies – small and underdeveloped, mid-size, and large local governments. UNDP will build capacities and systems to improve effective decision-making and oversight, public procurement, public finance management and programme-based budgeting, and citizen engagement. UNDP will also help develop policies on environmental governance, justice, and security.

31. UNDP support to digital governance will facilitate data flows and system inter-operability among institutions to enable increased access to services and information, transparency, and accountability. UNDP will support open data and innovative initiatives to facilitate public access to digital solutions and research opportunities. In addition, UNDP will further strengthen national cybersecurity systems to protect public and private digital infrastructure and essential services.

32. UNDP will intensify cooperation with the SALW Coordination Board and law enforcement agencies to secure adoption of harmonized legislation on arms and ammunition aligned with relevant European Union directives. Interventions will also focus on improving technical and investigative capacities to address SALW-related crimes, training for prevention of illicit SALW trafficking, and providing stockpile management and logistics solutions. Moreover, building on its long experience in supporting the governments in landmine clearance, UNDP will strengthen the capabilities of the institutional partners for planning and managing mine action in a coherent manner.

33. UNDP efforts on development financing will contribute to improving public finance management at both state and local levels, thereby fostering resources mobilization through new financial instruments such as SDG bonds, thematic bonds, and a Strategic Investment Fund for targeted investments in development priorities.

### **III. Programme and Risk Management**

34. 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 the country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and its Internal Control Framework.

35. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to emerging national priorities. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

36. The programme will be implemented under the coordination of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CoMBiH). Programme oversight will take place within the context of UNSDCF annual reviews with the Joint Steering Committee comprised of the United Nations, CoMBiH and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Projects and portfolios will be implemented in cooperation with national and local institutions, and oversight will be conducted by project boards. UNDP will adhere to corporate social and environmental standards for programming and risk identification.

37. The country programme is based on several key assumptions and attendant risks, which may influence programme implementation. Firstly, there is an assumption that the European Union accession prospects will further foster public sector reforms. At the same time, regional and local dynamics may negatively impact the protection of rights, limit civic space and inclusion, which could hamper the progress towards the country's development objectives and fulfilment of European Union accession requirements. UNDP will leverage an adaptive management approach, as well as the strong partnership with the government and international development partners to provide effective implementation, advocacy support to sustain progress and mitigate the potential impact of such risks.

38. Secondly, it is assumed that public and political commitment for a green transition will increase. Without this support, the uptake of the envisaged economic and energy policy reforms is jeopardized. A key mitigating strategy for UNDP will be to leverage its convening role to foster public support and advocacy for reforms, as well as mobilizing climate funds, and other resources to support the adoption and implementation of these reforms.

39. Thirdly, it is assumed that progress on human capital development is contingent upon ensuring public services are accessible to maximize inclusion, that people know how to access them, and that newly-skilled or re-skilled workers have sufficient employment opportunities. In the absence of these preconditions, there is a heightened risk of weakened public trust and social cohesion. The mitigating strategy will be to design programmatic interventions that maximize coherence between skills and capacity building initiatives for individuals, and the work at the institutional and policy level to improve service delivery and strengthen the enabling environment for new job opportunities. 15 per cent of the country programme resources will be dedicated to gender specific results and impact, addressing risks related to gender equality.

#### **IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

40. The results and resources framework is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and UNSDCF and the *Sustainable Development Goals Framework* and serves as the accountability mechanism for the programme. The UNSDCF Outcome Results Groups (RG) will be the main forum for consolidating data on progress toward programme-level results, including data and lessons from UNDP-commissioned evaluations.

41. UNDP will support statistical institutions in the country for disaggregated data collection, analysis, monitoring, and reporting, and leveraging quantitative and qualitative data from public institutions, civil society, and human rights organisations. UNDP will use readily available software and platforms to collect primary data, as well as develop customized tools for project data collection and analysis. At least five per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation activities.

42. UNDP will undertake a range of evaluations, including project, thematic, outcome, programme, and synthesis evaluations. These evaluations will be strategically sequenced to generate the necessary lessons and guide programming adjustments during the programme cycle, as well as to inform the design of the subsequent country programme. Evaluations will also assess the level of the empowerment of women and disability inclusion.



43. UNDP monitoring and evaluation framework will adopt an innovative, systems-based approach to learning, combining ongoing development landscape analysis with adaptive management approaches in response to any emergent challenges or opportunities. Dedicated internal capacities will track shifts in the system that may impact the programming of UNDP, while learning insights from ongoing initiatives will inform future interventions and advocacy under the programme and inform reviews of the programme's ToC. UNDP will continue generating valuable knowledge products under all priority areas of the country programme to guide the work of UNDP and contribute to the knowledge base of the country.

## ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> SDG Framework in BiH 1. Good governance and public sector management; 2. Smart growth. <b>Sustainable Development Goals:</b> 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1:</b> By 2030 public institutions and the private sector catalyse gender responsive, climate-resilient, and sustainable green growth promoting social equity and decent jobs.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> <i>Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions</i>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<b>Indicator 1.i.</b> Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (per cent)  <i>Baseline (2021): 36.7</i> <i>Target (2030): 43.6</i>	Authorities' reports to Energy Community/annual	<b>Output 1.1: Authorities develop and implement legislation, policy, and regulatory frameworks for an inclusive, diversified green, circular, climate-resilient economy, with stronger management of natural and cultural resources.</b>  <b>Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Number of policy, financial and other stimulus measures adopted by authorities that promote a) inclusive, climate resilient, green growth. <i>Baseline (2025): 19</i> <i>Target (2030): 29</i>  b) sustainable natural resources management. <i>Baseline (2025): 3</i> <i>Target (2030): 15</i> <i>Source/frequency:</i> National, European Union, UNDP reports/annual	Relevant ministries, local governments, civil society organizations, diaspora.  UNEP, UNICEF, ILO, UNODC, UN Women  European Union, international financial institutions (IFIs), climate funds, Governments of Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, Denmark.  Italian Development Cooperation	<b>Regular \$900,000</b>  -----  <b>Other \$89,138,000</b>
	Authorities' and UN reports/annual  BiH Agency for Statistics, UN reports/annual	<b>Indicator 1.1.2.</b> Number of institutions with the capacity to develop, implement and monitor policies and measures that advance an inclusive green transition. <i>Baseline (2025): 15</i> <i>Target (2030): 30</i> <i>Source/frequency:</i> UNDP/quarterly	private sector  national parks and protected areas, innovation hubs, universities	
<b>Indicator 1.j.</b> Growth rate (per cent) of newly registered businesses  <i>Baseline (2023): 3.41</i> <i>Target (2030): 5</i>		<b>Output 1.2: Authorities, the private sector, and communities have enhanced capacities, including for financial and nonfinancial support, to develop an inclusive, greener, and productive business sector and improve livelihoods.</b>  <b>Indicator 1.2.1.</b> Number of innovative, financial, and nonfinancial, scalable solutions developed for circular and green economy.		

<p><b>Indicator 1.e.</b> Share of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai framework (incorporating gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 54</i> <i>Target (2030): 61</i></p>		<p><i>Baseline (2025): 5</i> <i>Target (2030): 17</i> <i>Source/frequency: UNDP/quarterly.</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.2.</b> Number of SMEs (including women-led) that strengthen their competitiveness by adopting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) green finance incentive schemes for resource efficiency</li> <li>b) sustainability information into their reporting cycle</li> <li>c) post-disaster or crisis recovery contingencies</li> <li>d) women-led SMEs with green business and finance schemes</li> <li>e) digital solutions and cutting-edge technologies.</li> </ul> <p><i>Baseline (2025):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 3 (W: 1)</li> <li>b) 15 (W: 5)</li> <li>c) 693 (W: 115)</li> <li>d) 25</li> <li>e) 100 (W: 30)</li> </ul> <p><i>Target (2030):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 15 (W: 5)</li> <li>b) 80 (W: 35)</li> <li>c) 823 (W: 200)</li> <li>d) 80</li> <li>e) 300 (W: 100)</li> </ul> <p><i>Source/frequency: UNDP/quarterly; Global Reporting Initiative/annually; Perception surveys/annually</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.3. (IRRF 3.3.1)</b> Number of people who benefit from new jobs, including green jobs, and improved livelihoods as a result of UNDP support (with focus on women, youth, persons with disabilities, other vulnerable):</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 20,458 (women: 9,300; youth: 191, persons with disabilities: 0; other vulnerable: 154; green jobs: 0)</i></p> <p><i>Target (2030): 22,700 (women: 9,600; youth: 350; persons with disabilities: 10; other vulnerable: 254; people who benefit from green jobs: 300)</i></p> <p><i>Source/frequency: UNDP /quarterly</i></p> <p><b>Output 1.3: Authorities and the private sector address the skills mismatch and shortages, with stronger active labour market measures to increase participation rates, particularly for women, youth,</b></p>		
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		<p><b>migrant workers, and persons at risk of being left behind.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.1.</b> Extent to which workforce capacities and skills in the green and circular economy are enhanced through the integration of circular economy and green skills into formal, non-formal, and on-the-job training programmes by relevant institutions (Likert scale: 1 – low, 5 – very high)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 1</i>  <i>Target (2030): 5</i>  <i>Source/frequency:</i> UNDP, university data/annually</p> <p><b>Output 1.4: Authorities, the private sector, and communities have increased capacities for sustainable management of energy resources, infrastructure and waste, and effective emergency and disaster resilience and response.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.1.</b> Extent to which biodiversity is mainstreamed into strategies and economic sectors. (Rating: 4. Full inclusion; 3. Partial; 2. Inadequate; 1. No inclusion).</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 2</i>  <i>Target (2030): 3.</i>  <i>Source/frequency:</i> National and European Union reports/annually</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.2.</b> Extent to which authorities, the private sector, and communities demonstrate enhanced capacities for sustainable management of energy resources, infrastructure, and waste management (Rating: 1. Low. 2. Partial. 3. Transformative).</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 2</i>  <i>Target (2030): 3</i>  <i>Survey/annually</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.3.</b> Number of institutional mechanisms and systems in place for effective NDC implementation, measuring and reporting on emissions, mitigation, and nature-based adaptation activities in line with the Paris Agreement.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 1</i>  <i>Target (2030): 3</i>  <i>Source/Frequency:</i> European Union reports/annually</p>		
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		<p><b>Indicator 1.4.4.</b> Number of partnerships and/or risk transfer mechanisms established between authorities, private sector and communities for climate risk reduction and disaster management, inclusive of women.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025):</i> 4  <i>Target (2030):</i> 7  <i>Source/frequency:</i> National, European Union reports/annually</p> <p><b>Output 1.5: Government and private sector foster green growth, by enabling women's equal participation in decision-making, access to jobs, equitable pay, and care services as well as transforming social norms that perpetuate inequalities.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.5.1.</b> Number of measures and mechanisms in place to enable equal participation of women in green growth and sustainable development, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. eliminate women's economic discrimination and segregation in labour market;</li> <li>b. align with standards on equal pay for equal work;</li> <li>c. increase women's access to and use of digital technologies, digital finance, e-commerce, and digital value chains;</li> <li>d. address discriminatory social norms that perpetuate inequalities;</li> <li>e. address women's equal contribution to climate resilience and disaster risk management.</li> </ul> <p><i>Baseline (2025):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1</li> <li>b. 0</li> <li>c. 0</li> <li>d. 3</li> <li>e. 4</li> </ul> <p><i>Target (2030):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 6</li> <li>b. 2</li> <li>c. 4</li> <li>d. 6</li> <li>e. 8</li> </ul>		
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		Source/frequency: National/European Union reports/annually		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: SDG Framework in BiH (1) Good governance and public sector management; (2) Smart growth: Improving access to and quality of education and training; Digital infrastructure (3) Society of equal opportunities: Improving social protection policies; Inclusiveness of education systems.</b> <b>Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17</b>				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2030 people, especially persons at risk of being left behind, including persons with disabilities, benefit from improved quality and inclusive education, lifelong learning opportunities, and enhanced, gender-responsive health and social protection systems.</b>				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</b>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p><b>Indicator 2. g.</b> Proportion of total government spending on essential services as proportion of total government spending or GDP (3) social protection.  <i>Baseline (2021): 12.6</i>  <i>Target (2030): 15.6</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.d.</b> Per cent of youth and adults in formal and informal education and training during the previous 12 months.  <i>Baseline (2023):</i>  Youth – 68 (61 Male, 75 Female)  Adults – 2 (1.9 Male, 2.5 Female)</p> <p><i>Target (2030):</i>  Youth – 78 (71 Male; 85 Female)  Adults – 2.5 (2 Male, 3 Female)</p>	<p>WHO-GHO/annual</p> <p>Agency for Statistics BiH (UNESCO)/annual</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Service providers have improved tools, capacities, and evidence-based policy frameworks and financing to deliver multi-sectoral programmes for all, especially for persons at risk of being left behind, including on gender-based violence and violence against children.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.1.</b> Number of beneficiaries of improved or newly introduced social care services (disaggregated).  <i>Baseline (2025): 7,766 (women: 2,925; children: 350; persons with disabilities: 580)</i>  <i>Target (2030): 10,000 (women: 4,000; children: 750; persons with disabilities: 1,000)</i>  <i>Source/frequency:</i> Centre for Social Welfare, UNDP/annually</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.2.</b> Number of service providers with improved tools, capacities, and evidence-based policy frameworks to deliver services that address the needs of all, particularly those vulnerable, including victims of gender-based violence and violence against children.  <i>Baseline (2025): 9</i>  <i>Target (2030): 12</i>  <i>Source/frequency:</i> Digital platforms of public and private institutions/annually</p>	<p>Relevant ministries, entity, cantonal and local governments</p> <p>UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, World Bank</p> <p>Government of Norway, European Union</p> <p>Universities, civil society, media</p>	<p><b>Regular \$445,000</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Other \$3,400,000</b></p>

		<p><b>Output 2.2: Authorities have enhanced capacities to strengthen lifelong learning systems, including technical and vocational education and training.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.1.</b> Number of people (disaggregated by sex, volunteerism inclusive) whose skills have been enhanced through structured, targeted training programs under strengthened life-long learning systems and STEM.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 7,000 (2,700 women)</i>  <i>Target (2030): 8,750 (3,500 women)</i>  <i>Source/frequency:</i> Government, UNDP reports/annually</p>		
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: SDG Framework in BiH: (1) Good governance and public sector management: Efficient, open, inclusive, responsible public sector; Rule of law, human rights, and security.</b></p> <p><b>Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 17</b></p>				
<p><b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2030 people contribute to and benefit from more effective and accountable institutions, fostering gender equality, youth empowerment, peace, and social cohesion.</b></p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</b></p>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p><b>Indicator 3.1</b> Worldwide Governance indicators</p> <p>a: Voice and accountability  b: Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  c: Government effectiveness  d: Regulatory quality  e: Rule of Law  f: Control of corruption</p> <p><i>Baseline (2023):</i>  a: 38.24  b: 31.28  c: 15.57  d: 46.70  e: 39.62  f: 30.66</p>	World Bank14/annual	<p><b>Output 3.1: Institutions have policies and mechanisms in place to enable effective civic engagement in policy and service design, delivery, and monitoring.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.</b> Number of new/revised policy, regulatory frameworks designed in an inclusive and evidence-based manner.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 70</i>  <i>Target (2030): 90</i>  <i>Source/frequency:</i> governments reports/annually</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.2.</b> Number of engagement mechanisms and platforms that enable civic and voluntary engagement and women's leadership in policy design.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025): 40</i></p>	<p>Parliaments, relevant ministries, local governments, Public Audit Offices</p> <p>UNICEF, UN-Women, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, World Bank</p> <p>European Union, Governments of Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, UK Norway, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic.</p>	<b>Regular \$500,000</b>
				<b>Other \$43,480,000</b>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators>)

<p><i>Target (2030):</i>  a: 65.0  b: 63.0  c: 58.0  d: 70.0  e: 53.0  f: 55.0</p>		<p><i>Target (2030):</i> 70  <i>Source/frequency:</i> Official records, UNDP/annually</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.3.</b> Extent to which women and men believe that their engagement can influence public decision-making processes. (Not at all – 1; Very little – 2; Some – 3; A lot – 4; 5 – A great deal)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025):</i> 2  <i>Target (2030):</i> 4  <i>Source/frequency:</i> UNDP Perception Survey/annually</p> <p><b>Output 3.2 Institutions, communities and civil society have the capabilities to foster social cohesion, promote trust and inclusiveness, youth empowerment and protect human rights, contributing to peaceful and inclusive society.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.1.</b> Number of institutions with improved capacity to promote trust building and social cohesion, including addressing hate speech and genocide denial.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025):</i> 9  <i>Target (2030):</i> 20  <i>Source/Frequency:</i> Official records of institutions, Programme Monitoring (annually)</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.2.</b> Number of people who pro-actively participate in civic forums for inclusive decision-making, peaceful and democratic development (disaggregated).</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025):</i> 11,900 (37 per cent women, 80 per cent youth)  <i>Target (2030):</i> 13,300 (50 per cent women, 80 per cent youth)  <i>Source/frequency:</i> Official records, UNDP/annually</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.3.</b> Number of civil society organisations benefiting from enhanced organisational and technical capacity to address social cohesion, youth empowerment, transitional justice and implement trust building initiatives.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2025):</i> 343  <i>Target (2030):</i> 500  <i>Source/frequency:</i> Official records, UNDP/annually</p>	Universities, civil society organizations, media	
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