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**Country programme document for Bosnia and Herzegovina
(2015-2019)**

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I Programme rationale

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina is suffering its most severe economic and social crisis since the end of the 1992-1995 war. The complex constitutional structure stemming from the Dayton Peace Agreement is highly cumbersome. The country of 3.8 million people has 13 constitutions (state, two entities, one autonomous district and 10 cantons), 14 legal systems and more than 140 ministries. This governance structure has led to political deadlock, low investment and socio-economic inequalities, and high levels of corruption. Slow legislative processes resulting from political stalemate further hamper progress. For example, after the general elections in 2010, it took sixteen months for a state government to be formed. As was manifested in recent citizens' protests and violent riots, public trust in government is declining sharply. Regrettably, there is limited progress in finding compromise on necessary reforms, including those required for the integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the European Union.
2. Failure to implement key benchmarks for progress towards the European Union accession has also led to a near derailment of the prospects of Bosnia and Herzegovina for European Union integration. Although discussions on the European Union country strategy, 2014-2017, which were suspended in 2013, have been reinitiated, there is a marked shift of focus away from direct support being provided to policy reforms and towards local development and competitiveness.
3. In post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina, the importance of the rule of law to meet the challenges of reconciliation, good governance and economic stability, is ever-growing. Shortcomings remain as regards the effectiveness and impartiality of the judiciary. According to the European Union Progress Report, 2013, the backlog of unresolved cases amounts to 2.3 million, and only 61 cases of war crimes had been prosecuted by the end of 2013. Services such as support to victims and witnesses, and provision of free legal aid, remain limited in availability and quality. Mines still contaminate 2.5 per cent of the territory; there are 16,500 tons of military ammunition surplus, while some 750,000 light weapons remain in civilian possession. Unresolved ethnic tensions are ever present in communities, as in politics, and require concerted reconciliation efforts.
4. The unemployment rate, according to the International Labour Organization, stood at 27.5 per cent for 2013, while official government figures placed it at 44.5 per cent. Rates for vulnerable groups, such as young people, are even higher (63.1 per cent). Every sixth household in the country is poor. According to national statistics, the economy shrank by 0.9 per cent in 2012, but showed a modest increase, of 1.5 per cent, in 2013. Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks 131 out of 189 countries in the 2014 'Doing Business' index of the World Bank, and, with a human development index value of 0.735, ranked 81 out of 187 countries in 2012. The 2013 MDG Progress Report found that progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals is limited, particularly with respect to Goal 1. Only Goal 4 has been achieved, and even that was overshadowed by disparities affecting particular population groups, such as Roma.
5. At the subnational level, scarce financial resources and overlapping government responsibilities have resulted in under-provision of vital public services. For example, the progress report of the Energy Community Secretariat states that Bosnia and Herzegovina spends approximately 20 per cent of its gross domestic product on energy, which is three times the Western European average. Paradoxically, more than 150,000 people still lack access to energy, water and sanitation.
6. With 61 per cent of the population living in rural areas, Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the most rural countries in Europe. The sharpest contrast in development is found between the six large cities and the rest of the country, where disparities in income and quality of life are wide. According to national statistics, 61 out of 144 local governments are classified as either 'underdeveloped' or 'extremely underdeveloped'. Nonetheless, subnational authorities, especially at the municipal level, tend to be more responsive and present a good entry point for attempts to regain citizen trust in government and improved quality of life.

7. The national human development report 'Social Capital in Bosnia and Herzegovina' found that over 50 per cent of the population suffers from some form of social exclusion. Among the most vulnerable are returnees and internally displaced persons, Roma, persons with disabilities, the elderly, unemployed youth. There are still 103,449 internally displaced persons and recommendations on creating conditions for sustainable return remain largely unaddressed. The 2011 Human Rights Watch Report states that 99 per cent of Roma are unemployed, while more than 10 per cent of the population suffers from various forms of disabilities. Bosnia and Herzegovina faces challenges to gender equality, ranging from a need to increase the political and economic participation of women to the necessity to address the violation of women's human rights. The Gender Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina states that 53 per cent of women have suffered some form of gender-based violence, while only 10 per cent of those have received support through the victims and witness support offices.

8. In May, 2014, heavy rains fell over Bosnia and Herzegovina, causing massive flooding which affected a quarter of the country's territory and approximately one million of its population. The Recovery Needs Assessment conducted by governments and supported by the United Nations (UN), the European Union and the World Bank estimates that the damages amount to approximately \$1.67 billion, while the economic losses exceed \$1.04 billion.

9. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have a national development strategy; hence, comprehensive national development objectives are not well defined. Ad hoc sectoral strategies exist at the national and entity levels, though their implementation is inconsistent and sporadic. Some of these are the justice sector reform strategy, the public administration reform strategy, and the low-emission development strategy. Planning at the local level, while also not fully consistent, is the most advanced. The new UNDP programme will be informed by existing sectoral strategies, the results of the Recovery Needs Assessment, the UN Development Framework and the UNDP strategic plan, as well as by the overarching requirements linked to the country's stated aspiration towards accession to the European Union.

10. The latest evaluation reports of the UN Development Framework and UNDP country programme action plan acknowledged that UNDP contributions supported governments in designing and anchoring legal and institutional frameworks, as well as in reinvigorating local development through improved local governance. UNDP technical support strengthened institutional capacities for policy design and delivery, particularly in strategic planning, local governance and livelihoods; free legal aid and victim support; response to HIV and tuberculosis; and energy efficiency. For example, UNDP drew on its global knowledge and credibility among domestic partners to design and apply an integrated approach to local development, which brings together economic, social and environmental aspects, steered by local governments and their communities. As a result, more than 40 per cent of local governments have adopted integrated strategies and strengthened their governance structures for better service delivery. That process inspired the design of cantonal strategies and the entity development planning policy frameworks. The approach proved to be an effective model, increasingly employed by domestic and international stakeholders, which became a priority area within the draft country strategy of the European Union.

11. Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina requires democratic political systems, adequate response to growing public demands, and simultaneous fostering of economic growth, environmental sustainability and social equity. In order to support such demanding transformation, now aggravated by the consequences of the recent floods, UNDP will work at the upstream policy level and implement downstream initiatives, the greatest value added being that UNDP is one of the few actors in the country that can strengthen connectivity between the two – turning projects into policies and policies into actions. Using its competitive advantage – political neutrality and impartiality – UNDP will facilitate intergovernmental cooperation and will lead through innovation. Moreover, UNDP will leverage grass-roots reform pressure by subnational governments and scale up local initiatives to support needed national policy reforms, and drive change that is guided not by political considerations, but by citizens' needs. High unemployment, poverty and the devastating flood

consequences require even sharper focus on economic governance and livelihoods. The hallmark experiences in the area of local governance and local development will be scaled up to become the backbone of a new integrated programme. Critical to success will be the ability to offer tailored but replicable development solutions to governments at all levels, while expanding cooperation with civil society and the private sector.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. Considering the longer-term development path of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which certainly goes beyond the new programming cycle, UNDP understands that the theory of change cannot imply a simplistic pathway, but demands a multi-faceted facilitation of reform processes leading to effective institutional and policy arrangement, and sustainable growth.

13. In line with the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017, the programme will work in the areas of governance, sustainable and inclusive development, and resilience. It will contribute directly to the strategic plan outcomes 1, 2, 3, and 5, and indirectly to outcomes 4 and 7. The programme is aligned with the UN Development Framework, 2015-2019, which will apply the 'delivering as one' approach and will focus on four strategic areas: (a) the rule of law and human security; (b) sustainable and equitable development and employment; (c) social inclusion; and (d) women's empowerment. UNDP will lead the first two focus areas while contributing through stand-alone and joint programmes to focus areas 3 and 4.

14. The programme complements the Regional Strategy of the Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and the South-East Europe Strategy, 2020, of the Regional Cooperation Council. It is consistent with the draft country strategy of the European Union, which sets out the priorities for financial assistance to support Bosnia and Herzegovina on its path to accession. Direct complementarities are drawn with the country strategies of bilateral donors such as the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Of particular importance will be the strategic partnership between UNDP and the European Union to support governments overcome the devastating consequences of the recent floods.

15. In 2015-2019, UNDP will support the following programme priorities: (a) access to justice and increased human security; (b) reduction of regional, economic and social disparities; (c) sustainable management of environmental and energy resources, and green jobs creation; and (d) access to services and employment opportunities for the most vulnerable. In all areas, there will be an emphasis on conflict-sensitive, integrated and innovative programme design complementing country priorities and tailored to the post-flood recovery needs. Common denominators mainstreamed across work areas are: governance, better access to and quality of public services, and employment.

16. Using its global reach and partnerships with governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN organizations, donor organizations, private sector and civil society, UNDP will provide policy advice and technical support to address programme priorities in a coherent and sustainable manner. UNDP will make use of South-South and triangular cooperation to foster development prospects, particularly in the areas of local development, social inclusion and rule of law. Moreover, East-East partnerships will be explored for development opportunities in the Western Balkans region.

17. The main target groups of the UNDP programme are: state, entity, cantonal and local governments; socially excluded and vulnerable groups: internally displaced persons, Roma, persons with disabilities, the elderly, unemployed youth, unemployed women, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons; civil society organizations; and the private sector. Programme outreach and delivery will rely heavily on the extensive field network and regional office infrastructure of UNDP.

18. Within the justice and human security priority area, the programme will focus on better quality and accessibility of public services by helping partner institutions to expand free legal aid services, set in motion the victim witness support mechanism and address gender-based violence. UNDP will support partner institutions in tackling security threats by sustainably managing military weapons/ammunition stockpile arms proliferation and controlling transfers. Conflict-sensitive programming will facilitate intergovernmental cooperation for participatory initiatives related to citizen safety and reconciliation. In partnership with UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UNV programme, UNDP will continue to support the judiciary in addressing war crimes, conflict-related violence and transitional justice. Assistance will be provided to national and subnational counterparts to strengthen early warning systems, apply natural disaster protection mechanisms and upgrade disaster and climate risk management measures, closely aligned with energy and environment management interventions. Much needed technical support to mine action addressing flood-caused migration of landmines will complement UNDP efforts to support livelihoods and sustainable return.

19. To respond to growing regional, social and economic disparities and lack of vertical integration across governmental policies and funds, UNDP will provide policy advice and technical assistance to national and subnational institutions to design and deliver interventions that foster sustainable local development and inclusive growth. These will be also pursued through bottom-up initiatives championed by progressive local governments and civil society. UNDP, in collaboration with UNICEF, will provide support to subnational governments to scale up and harmonize development planning country-wide, as well as strengthen capacities for managing development. By leveraging strategic partnerships with other UN agencies, the Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina, SDC, Sida and USAID, and by applying the 'build back better approach', UNDP will offer technical and financial support to subnational governments to address immense post-flood demands in terms of rehabilitation of public buildings, services and community infrastructure, and translate identified priorities into actions. By drawing on regional knowledge networks and in close interaction with the private sector and financial institutions, UNDP will provide brokerage and technical assistance to local governments to restore livelihoods in flood-affected areas, improve business environment and regional competitiveness. The private sector will be supported through active employment measures, upgrading value chains and facilitating access to markets. In collaboration with the UNV programme, UNDP will continue to assist effective interaction between local governments and civil society, and support service delivery by civil society organizations, with outreach to the most vulnerable.

20. Within its work related to sustainable management of environmental and energy resources, UNDP will contribute to the economic recovery of Bosnia and Herzegovina by increasing investments in clean and efficient technologies and services, expanding access to energy and water, and green jobs creation. This will entail engaging at the national and subnational levels, through GEF and in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and entity environmental funds, on environmental policies to improve legal and operational frameworks and assist downstream implementation. Climate risk management will be mainstreamed by supporting national and subnational governments to develop and integrate climate change models into flood risk management policies and strategies. In partnership with the Delegation of the European Union and other bilateral partners, support will be offered for activities resulting in favourable investment environments for 'green' solutions in areas such as water, waste, energy, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Technical advice will be offered to all government levels to design and implement low-emissions development and climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. While being complementary to efforts to reduce regional disparities and improve access to services, the programme will help Bosnia and Herzegovina to meet its international and European Union accession obligations in the field of energy and the environment.

21. To address social exclusion and social disparities, the programme will support social service delivery frameworks that are inclusive and reach the most vulnerable, through collaboration with

UNICEF, UNFPA and the UNV programme. In reinforcing wider access to basic social and health services, UNDP will foster democratic space for human rights-based processes, gender equality and women's empowerment. UNDP will address the economic empowerment of women by seeking policy coherence between programmes for gender equality and employment promotion, and by supporting women's employability. Technical assistance will be provided to national and subnational institutions to create employment opportunities and access to services for the most vulnerable – internally displaced persons, youth, Roma, persons with disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. By adopting territorial demarcation approaches and targeting the most vulnerable, this priority area will contribute to the cross-cutting programme theme of job creation and service delivery.

III. Programme and risk management

22. 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. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

23. The programme will be nationally executed, as defined in the UN Development Assistance Framework, 2015-2019. The Framework reviews will ensure that UNDP support is delivered in line with the expectations of the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

24. Modalities for programme and project implementation will be agreed upon with country authorities and will be selected depending on need and project-related circumstances. When using the national implementation modality, UNDP will conduct micro assessments (using the harmonized approach to cash transfers) of potential implementing partners' ability to manage resources, and will provide training on UNDP project management systems. Projects supported by vertical funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, as well as those projects previously approved, will use the direct implementation modality. In that respect, the country office is fully capacitated with experience in the direct implementation modality and support to nationally implemented activities. Involvement of the country office in support to both modalities is a risk management mitigation measure, considering the complexity and specificity of the Bosnia and Herzegovina governance structure.

25. The 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 with the Government.

26. To improve delivery, UNDP will apply innovative, policy-oriented cooperation approaches with bilateral and multilateral development partners and the UN country team, and will explore new partnerships, leveraging capacities where they exist, whether in civil society, the private sector, or elsewhere.

27. The main external risks for programme delivery are related to political deadlocks, which hamper policy reforms and overall socio-economic development. Social unrest and growing citizen dissatisfaction with governments and the socio-economic situation are other potential risks. In addressing these, UNDP will closely monitor the political situation and apply an early-warning approach to short-term planning and delivery. UNDP has an office sustainability plan in place to address operational risks and will design a human resources strategy to respond to the requirements of the new programme. Resolution of government contributions to local office costs will remain a priority.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

28. The programme will identify Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound ('SMART') indicators, and collect timely and reliable data to assess UNDP policy and programme support. The 2013 census is a major opportunity to address the paucity and poor quality of data, setting a reliable foundation for monitoring and evaluating UNDP results. To supplement the need for deeper analysis, independent thematic studies (such as public opinion surveys) will be commissioned.

29. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out through the mechanisms of the UN Development Assistance Framework, engaging UN organizations, governments, civil society and development partners, and using the 'One United Nations' monitoring and evaluation structure. The programme will reinforce innovative tools (such as the municipal development index and the energy management information system) to manage data collection and analysis at the country programme document outcome and output levels. Thematic assessments are also anticipated, to provide specific analysis and strategic input at programme implementation milestones. Efforts will be made in 2014 to disaggregate data by sex and other target groups in order to more precisely measure contributions to Framework outcomes. The country office will ensure that monitoring functions are embedded into the programme structure, working in close interaction with the country team in the broader monitoring and evaluation framework. A proportion of all project budgets will be dedicated to cover the costs of these activities. The country office will make use of available regional service centre support and resources for monitoring purposes.

30. Thematic research targeted to link country programme document outputs with broader outcome and output indicators from the integrated results and resources framework of the strategic plan will be pursued in emerging areas where the country office does not find data to track progress (from year two onwards). Findings will be widely disseminated to broaden the space for public policy debate and inform policymaking. The national human development report will remain the flagship in generating original data and analysis on pressing development issues. Two national human development reports and two Millennium Development Goals reports will be published during the new programming cycle.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2015-2019)

<p>National priority or goal: MDGs 3, 7 and 8. National goals: Increased efficiency of work of Bosnia and Herzegovina judicial institutions through rationalization of Bosnia and Herzegovina judicial network and greater consistency in the management of courts. Bringing the legislation in line with the international standards, improving control over internal and external trade in weapons, decreasing the rate of incidents involving illegal weapons and the number of illegal weapons owned by the population.</p>				
<p>United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome 3. By 2019, there is effective management of war remnants and strengthened prevention and responsiveness for man-made and natural disasters.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcomes: 3 and 5.</p>				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners / partnerships and frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in thousands of United States dollars)
<p><i>Indicator:</i> Percentage reduction in war remnants and surplus ammunition stockpiles. <i>Baseline:</i> 17, 000 tons war remnants surplus (2013). <i>Target:</i> Reduced by 53% to 8,000 tons (2019).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Number of policies, strategies and laws that incorporate disaster risk reduction (DRR); DRR concepts at all government levels. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 parallel entity non-coordinated plans for DRR (2013). <i>Target:</i> 3 developed plans responding to DRR (2016); centrally coordinated platform (2017).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> State-wide mechanism in place for peaceful resolution of</p>	<p>Institutional reports (annual); Strategic Committee for Weapons, Ammunition and Explosive Ordinance reports; European Union progress reports (quarterly).</p> <p>State/entity Official Gazettes; Governments' Decisions related to adopted DRR plans (annual).</p> <p>UN Peacebuilding programme survey (2015).</p>	<p>Output 1. Sustainable remnants of war and arms control management in place. <i>Indicator 1a.</i> Remnants of war quantities decrease in quantity. <i>Baseline:</i> 16,500 tonnes of military ammunition surpluses, 65,000 pieces of weapons (2014). <i>Target:</i> Decrease in remnants of war to controllable quantities (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> EUFOR progress report (annually); Bosnia and Herzegovina reports to the UN.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1b:</i> Number of upgraded ammunition and weapons storage sites. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 storage sites as per international standards (2014). <i>Target:</i> 5 upgraded storage sites (2019).</p> <p><i>Indicator 1c:</i> number of post-flood mine-free km². <i>Baseline:</i> 40 km² of suspected hazardous areas (2014). <i>Target:</i> 20 km² mine-free areas (2019). <i>Source, frequency (1b, 1c):</i> EUFOR progress report (annually); programme reports (quarterly).</p>	<p>Relevant authorities at national and subnational levels Ministry of Defence, Bosnia and Herzegovina Armed Forces Ministry of Security National mine action authorities Court and prosecutors at all levels Civil protection agencies European Union Force (EUFOR) North Atlantic Treaty Organization Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe UNFPA UNICEF Gender Agencies Free legal aid providers' Network Victim/witness support associations Civil society organizations (CSOs), volunteer groups</p>	<p>Regular: 800</p> <p>Other: 27,400</p> <p>Government contribution (in-kind/parallel): 1,000</p>

<p>conflicts, reconciliation and respect for diversity. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2013). <i>Target:</i> 1 (2015).</p>		<p>Output 2. Legal and policy frameworks in place supporting implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective. <i>Indicator:</i> Number of disaster-prone local communities with policy and implementation measures in place. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 30 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments (quarterly).</p> <p>Output 3. Improved, accessible and gender-sensitive free legal aid services. <i>Indicator 3a:</i> Number of people with access to free legal aid services, including persons with disabilities and women. <i>Baseline:</i> 750,000 people (2014). <i>Target:</i> 1,500,000 people (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme reports (monthly); European Union progress report.</p> <p>Output 4. Functional victim witness support, referral and forensics mechanisms in place addressing the needs of most vulnerable, focusing on victims of conflict and gender-based violence. <i>Indicator:</i> Number of functional victim witness support offices linked to referrals. <i>Baseline:</i> 6 Jurisdictions, 0 referrals (2014). <i>Target:</i> 10 Jurisdictions with referrals (2016). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme monitoring (monthly), European Union progress report (annually).</p> <p>Output 5. Communities and institutions empowered to address citizen insecurity and response to violence, including gender-based. <i>Indicator 5:</i> Number of community safety operational plans implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> 7 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 20 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Citizen security forums reports, decisions of municipal councils and assemblies; police reports, programme monitoring (monthly).</p>		
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<p>National priority or goal: MDGs 1 and 3. National goals: Accountable and proactive management of public services and local development. Ensure accessibility and quality of public services for all citizens.</p>				
<p>UNDAF outcome 4. By 2019, economic, social and territorial disparities are decreased through coordinated approach by national and subnational actors.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcomes: 1, 2 and 3.</p>				
<p><i>Indicator:</i> Value of development index¹ in targeted areas. <i>Baseline:</i> 2014 development index in areas/municipalities. <i>Target:</i> Growth of development index value in targeted areas (2019).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Functional development planning system in place contributing to reduction of regional disparities. <i>Baseline:</i> No (2014). <i>Target:</i> Yes (2017).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Percentage of households with public water and sanitation services in targeted municipalities. <i>Baseline:</i> 58% country-wide coverage by public water supply. 40% coverage by public sewerage system. (2011). <i>Target:</i> Increase in household coverage with public water and sanitation services by 4% country-wide (2019).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Number of people employed or benefiting from income generation activities. <i>Baseline:</i> 2010-2014 UNDAF annual reviews. <i>Target:</i> To be established in the UNDAF work plans (2014 and 2016).</p>	<p>Municipal disparity assessment; development index (annual); official Bosnia and Herzegovina statistics (monthly).</p> <p>Institutional reports (annual); European Union progress report (annual).</p> <p>Institutional reports (annually); UNDP programme reports (monthly).</p> <p>Official country statistics (monthly); UNDAF reviews (annual).</p>	<p>Output 1. National/subnational systems and institutions with employment-intensive capacities. <i>Indicator 1a:</i> Number of ministries receiving technical support in policy design and delivery. <i>Baseline:</i> 3 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 10 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme monitoring (monthly); annual reports of ministries.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1b:</i> Percentage of territory covered with harmonized local/regional strategies and development planning structures as part of a coherent planning system. <i>Baseline:</i> 40% of local governments (2014). <i>Target:</i> 60% of local governments, 80% of cantons. <i>Source, frequency:</i> Local/cantonal reports and decisions (annually).</p> <p>Output 2. Improved implementation of development strategies and service delivery at subnational levels. <i>Indicator 2a:</i> Number of public financial mechanisms supporting local initiatives based on priorities in local strategies. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 4 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Reports from Bosnia and Herzegovina institutions (annually); programme monitoring (monthly).</p> <p><i>Indicator 2b:</i> Number of flood-affected public buildings restored. <i>Baseline:</i> 120 educational facilities, 8 municipal buildings damaged (2014). <i>Target:</i> 120 educational facilities and 5 municipal buildings fully restored and equipped (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Reports from municipalities (annually); programme monitoring (monthly).</p> <p><i>Indicator 2c:</i> Number of jobs generated. <i>Baseline:</i> 150 direct employments (2014). <i>Target:</i> 3000 direct/maintained employments and</p>	<p>Relevant authorities at national/subnational levels Cantonal and local governments Associations of Municipalities and Cities Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina Sida SDC USAID Government of Norway Private sector CSOs, volunteer groups UNICEF UNV programme</p>	<p>Regular: 1,000</p> <p>Other: 49,750</p> <p>Government contribution (in-kind/parallel): 5,500</p>

¹ The development index is a composite index to be defined for each local government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

		<p>30,000 person/months indirect employment (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme reports (monthly); regular reports from employment agencies.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2d:</i> Level of realization of annual implementation plans by subnational governments. <i>Baseline:</i> 30% (2014). <i>Target:</i> 60% (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Local and cantonal annual reports; programme reports (quarterly).</p> <p>Output 3. Improved private sector competitiveness. <i>Indicator 3a:</i> Number of newly introduced business development services and number of businesses benefiting from them. <i>Baseline:</i> 3 business development services/200 beneficiaries (2014). <i>Target:</i> 20 business development services/400 beneficiaries/ 30% women-led businesses (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Monthly programme monitoring; Employment Agencies reports.</p> <p>Output 4. Frameworks and dialogue processes in place for effective civil society engagement in development. <i>Indicator 4a:</i> Percentage of increase in transparently disbursed public funds to CSOs. <i>Baseline:</i> 10% (2012). <i>Target:</i> 30% (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> annual reports of subnational governments; programme monitoring (quarterly).</p> <p><i>Indicator 4b:</i> Number of CSOs providing social services. <i>Baseline:</i> 20 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 50 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> monthly programme reports; annual reports from local governments.</p> <p>Output 5. Strengthened partnerships and networks for sustainable local development. <i>Indicator 5a:</i> Number of policies and legal acts adopted with engagement of Associations of Municipalities and Cities (AMCs). <i>Baseline:</i> 5 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 20 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> AMCs annual reports; adopted legal and policy acts; programme reports (quarterly).</p>		
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<p>National priority or goal: MDGs 1 and 7.</p> <p>National goals: Effective institutional and regulatory framework supporting adaptation and mitigation, coupled with delivery capacity, is addressing climate change risks and opportunities across sectors. Increase resilience to climate variability and climate change, and in so doing secure development gains. Reach a peak in greenhouse gas emissions around 2025 at a level that is below the EU-27 average per capita emissions.</p>				
<p>UNDAF Outcome 5. By 2019, legal and strategic frameworks are enhanced and operationalized to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcomes: 1 and 5.</p>				
<p><i>Indicator:</i> increase in percentage of budgetary allocations directed to environmental protection, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources (climate change). <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 10% (year-over-year/gradual increase by 2019).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Total annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in millions of metric tons). <i>Baseline:</i> 28.6 <i>Target:</i> 31.46</p>	<p>Budgetary allocations; annual ministry reports.</p> <p>Sustainable Energy for All; National communications, programme reports of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (quarterly).</p>	<p>Output 1. Harmonized policies and legal frameworks enforced in accordance with international obligations. <i>Indicator 1a:</i> Number of strategies, policies and budgets implemented to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 5 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> European Union progress report; UN conventions reports; programme monitoring (quarterly).</p> <p>Output 2. Subnational actors implement climate change adaptation (CCA) and mitigation measures, sustainable energy access solutions, and manage natural resources sustainably. <i>Indicator 2a:</i> Number of activities implemented based on climate change planning and/or CCA to floods and low-emission development strategy. <i>Baseline:</i> 0. <i>Target:</i> 10. <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme monitoring and reports (quarterly); Energy Community Secretariat reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2b:</i> Number of new development partnerships with funding for sustainable energy solutions. <i>Baseline:</i> 3 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 6 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme reports (monthly).</p> <p><i>Indicator 2c:</i> Number of integrated water and natural resource management activities at local level. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2014).</p>	<p>Relevant authorities at national and subnational government levels Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina Energy Community UNEP Private sector</p>	<p>Regular: 400</p>
				<p>Other: 17,000</p> <p>Government contribution (in-kind/parallel): 3,000</p>

		<p><i>Target:</i> 10 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme reports (monthly).</p> <p><i>Indicator 2d:</i> Number of women benefiting from climate change or mitigation activities. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2014) <i>Target:</i> 200 (by 2019) <i>Source, frequency:</i> Country statistics, monthly programme reports.</p> <p>Output 3. Energy management at subnational level enforced. <i>Indicator 3a:</i> Number of subnational authorities implementing energy management monitoring and evaluation. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 4 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme reports, Energy Management Information System (EMIS) (regular).</p> <p><i>Indicator 3b:</i> Extent of change in energy consumption in public sector buildings. <i>Baseline:</i> 220 kWh/m² annually (2014). <i>Target:</i> 180 kWh/m² annually (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> EMIS (regular); country statistics (monthly).</p> <p>Output 4. 'Green' jobs generated. <i>Indicator 4a:</i> Level of investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources by authorities. <i>Baseline:</i> \$1,600,000 annually (2014). <i>Target:</i> 200% increase (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme monitoring and reports (monthly), institutional reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4b:</i> Number of full-time equivalent jobs created for women. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 40 (by 2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Programme reports (monthly).</p>		
<p>National priority or goal: MDGs 1, 3, 6 and 8. National goals: Increased capacity of Bosnia and Herzegovina to effectively work on Roma employability and their social integration in accordance with the revised Roma Action Plan. Bosnia and Herzegovina is better capacitated to increase participation of women in the workplace and their economic and social empowerment as defined in the Gender Action Plan. Bosnia and Herzegovina entities have increased capacity to strategically address full integration of people with disabilities into the social and economic mainstream.</p>				

UNDAF outcome 9. By 2019, targeted legislation, policies, budget allocations and inclusive social protection systems are strengthened to proactively protect the vulnerable.

Related strategic plan outcomes: 1, 2 and 3.

<p><i>Indicator:</i> Country-wide coordination mechanisms for social protection systems established. <i>Baseline:</i> Not in place (2013) <i>Target:</i> In place (2019).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Number of policies targeting the elderly, youth, Roma, and other disadvantaged populations. <i>Baseline:</i> 1 (2013). <i>Target:</i> 3 (2019).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Tuberculosis incidence in Bosnia and Herzegovina reduced to 35/100000. <i>Baseline:</i> Tuberculosis incidence 49/100,000 <i>Target:</i> Tuberculosis incidence 35/100,000.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Citizens' perceptions on dialogue, reconciliation, and appreciation of diversity. <i>Baseline:</i> Findings on current citizens' perceptions collected through UN surveys (2013). <i>Target:</i> Positive change in citizens' perceptions (2016 and 2019).</p>	<p>European Union progress reports; institutional reports (annually).</p> <p>Annual reports on implementation of Roma Action Plan; Roma Decade Watch Report.</p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO) Tuberculosis Report, institutional reports (annually).</p> <p>National human development reports (NHDRs)</p>	<p>Output 1. Strengthened institutional support to social services with adequate policy measures in place. <i>Indicator 1a:</i> Number of Centres for Social Welfare with strengthened capacity for social service delivery; <i>Baseline:</i> Not available (2014). <i>Target:</i> 12 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Reports from Centres for Social Welfare; institutional reports; programme reports (quarterly).</p> <p><i>Indicator 1b:</i> Number and type of new social services targeting vulnerable groups. <i>Baseline:</i> Not available (2014). <i>Target:</i> 5 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Institutional reports; programme reports (monthly).</p> <p><i>Indicator 1c:</i> Number of persons with disabilities with improved access to services. <i>Baseline:</i> Not available. <i>Target:</i> 4000 out of estimated 400,000 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> programme reports (monthly); Reports of the Council for Persons with Disabilities (annually); NHDR.</p> <p>Output 2. Implementation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Roma Action Plan supported. <i>Indicator 2a:</i> Number of subnational governments implementing actions to improve quality of life for Roma, with focus on women. <i>Baseline:</i> 30 (2014). <i>Target:</i> 50 (2019). <i>Source, frequency:</i> Institutional reports; monthly programme reports; reports of local governments (annually).</p> <p><i>Indicator 2b:</i> Percentage of Roma with access to services and employment. <i>Baseline:</i> 50% (2014) <i>Target:</i> 65% (2019) <i>Source, frequency:</i> Reports from Employment Agencies' and Centres for Social Welfare (annually); programme reports (monthly).</p>	<p>Relevant authorities at national/subnational government levels Employment Agencies Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees Gender Agencies Local governments, local communities Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina Regional Cooperation Council CSOs, volunteer groups UNFPA UNICEF UNV programme</p>	<p>Regular: 300</p> <p>Other: 18,550</p> <p>Government contribution (in-kind/parallel): 500</p>
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