



**Executive Board of the  
United Nations Development  
Programme, the United Nations  
Population Fund and the United  
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General  
6 June 2020

Original: English

**Second regular session 2020**

31 August to 4 September 2020, New York

Item [XX] of the provisional agenda

**UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters**

**DRAFT**

**United Nations Population Fund**

**Country programme document for Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance: \$8.5 million: \$4.0 million from regular resources and \$4.5 million through co-financing modalities and/or other resources, including regular resources

Programme period: Five years (2021-2025)

Cycle of assistance: Third

Category per decision 2017/23: Pink

Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025

Proposed indicative assistance (in millions of \$):

Programme outcome areas		Regular resources	Other resources	Total
Outcome 2	Adolescents and youth	2.5	3.5	6.0
Outcome 4	Population dynamics	1.0	1.0	2.0
Programme coordination and assistance		0.5	0.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>

## I. Programme rationale

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina is an upper-middle-income country in south-east Europe that is still grappling with the aftermath of the war that ended in 1995 with the Dayton Peace Accords, which set up an extremely devolved governance structure with two entities (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska), Brčko District, and 10 cantons (which together make up the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). The country does not currently have defined state-wide development priorities but various strategies have mostly been developed at entity and cantonal levels. Bosnia and Herzegovina is actively involved in localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is expected to be adopted in the near future. Until then, Bosnia and Herzegovina's declared intention to join the European Union and the reform agenda have been the main drivers of numerous sectoral reforms. However, their systemic effects have been limited, and several attempts to amend the constitution – a precondition for opening European Union membership talks – have failed. Further, the country is burdened with high exposure to natural hazards, especially floods and landslides, with more than 20 per cent of its territory prone to flooding and an estimated 260,000 people exposed to significant flood and landslide risks. In addition, the country has faced a mixed-migration crisis since 2017, the response of which is mainly organized by humanitarian actors. The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed the fragility of the country's healthcare system.

2. Like other countries in the region, Bosnia and Herzegovina faces significant population decline and ageing caused by one of the lowest fertility rates in the world (1.244), extensive out-migration of young people including families, and population ageing. The official maternal mortality ratio in 2017 was zero, while the World Health Organization estimated it to be 11 per 100,000 live births. According to the official gender-based violence prevalence survey (2012), more than half of women surveyed have experienced at least one form of violence from the age of 15 in their lifetime. The use of modern contraceptives is very low (12 per cent); and the unmet need for family planning for women in reproductive age is 9 per cent in the general population and 28 per cent for Roma women. There are no systematic, organized preventive health screening programmes for women.

3. A youth policy has only been adopted in the Republika Srpska, but not in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, nor at the level of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina, leaving interventions of the various actors uncoordinated and sporadic with limited impact. According to the 2013 census, 28.7 per cent of the population was under the age of 25 and 15.4 per cent was younger than 15 years. Young people and women remain disenfranchised and mostly excluded from the labour market (31.4 per cent activity rate and 20.3 per cent unemployment rate for women). The educational curricula remain outdated, with little focus on modern skills and resulting in skills mismatch.

4. Statistical data are generally outdated and mostly lack disaggregation to inform development priorities. This particularly negatively limits the efforts to identify the various vulnerable groups such as marginalised women and adolescents (those at higher risk of poverty, with increased chances of social exclusion and with severely limited access to existing rights and services in communities) and thereby, attend to their needs, end poverty and reduce inequalities in line with principles of leaving no one behind. Currently, there is a lack of the common sampling framework, which hampers evidence-based policy-making and implementation. The new master sample frame will enable statistical data collection and analysis that will help identify those left behind as well as serve as a foundation for development of future policies and strategies in the country.

5. The unresolved legacy of the last conflict – accumulated trauma, and unmet needs of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (as reported in each of the past two Universal Periodic Review cycles) is preventing communities from trusting, cooperating and depending on one another, with war trauma consistently transferred to younger generations born after the war hindering the country's healing and development. As a result, the majority of population (especially young people) is aspiring or planning to relocate to developed countries in the West where education, health and social welfare systems are perceived to

be more just and advanced, where labour markets function freely and where general feeling of societal support, cohesion and peace is more pronounced. UNFPA will therefore streamline its programmatic focus towards supporting the authorities to address population challenges, through development of policies and data collection, promotion of societal cohesion and empowerment of youth to drive the country's development forward.

6. The evaluation of the previous country programme cycle shows that UNFPA made recognizable and valued contributions to country development: (a) supporting government efforts to address demographic challenges through policy development and technical assistance (youth policies, social policies on ageing, and sexual and reproductive health policies); (b) supporting efforts to address women's health and well-being, including in emergency situations; (c) spearheading catalytic interventions promoting youth well-being and civic engagement within the sustaining peace agenda; and (d) diminishing stigma in the society towards survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

7. UNFPA made consistent positive contributions to the consolidation and functioning of the United Nations country team (UNCT) coordinating mechanisms (working groups and joint programmes) toward implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The UNFPA core mandated activities, outputs and outcomes were recognized and acknowledged by the UNCT. In addition, UNFPA attracted the attention of a wider group of partners involved in population development, but the development partners remain reluctant to invest in this area. Another lesson learned is the need to focus on fewer areas of implementation where transformational change can be made, particularly to focus on the areas where UNFPA has a strong comparative advantage (population development, and sexual and reproductive health), which has also been reaffirmed by the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities during the Nairobi Summit.

8. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) theory of change focuses on strengthening institutional and community-level conditions leading to sustainable and diversified economic growth as identified by the Common Country Assessment. The Cooperation Framework will focus on four preconditions, namely the structural weaknesses of the economy, performance of the education, health, and social protection systems, effective governance and rule of law, and trust between individuals and communities, and in their governing institutions, creating a foundation for a more durable social cohesion. Human rights, gender equality and 'leaving no one behind' will serve as cross-cutting principles for the Cooperation Framework as well as the new country programme document. The UNFPA role in implementation of the Cooperation Framework is essential as the organization focuses on strengthening the capacities of human development in the country and on development of evidence-based population policies that will serve as the foundation for overall sustainable development.

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

9. Based on development trends and obstacles, UNFPA will work on achievement of two transformative results in Bosnia and Herzegovina through implementation of the ICPD Plan of Action: (a) reaching zero unmet need for family planning; and (b) ending gender-based violence by 2030. As the maternal mortality ratio in Bosnia and Herzegovina is low, UNFPA will strengthen the capacities of health professionals, through utilization of the obstetric surveillance and response system, to further improve the quality of maternal healthcare and engage in advocacy initiatives in order to sustain good results. This will be delivered together with government institutions, collaborating with other United Nations agencies, and civil society actors through the strengthening of human development – ultimately contributing to achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Human development strengthening will be anchored in access to good education and health and well-being of individuals, supported through a stable and conducive environment (based on rule of law, human rights, gender equality and absence of conflicts) in which individuals will thrive. To achieve this, UNFPA will support the development of inclusive and consensus-based policies/legislation at national and subnational levels, while also building

the capacities of relevant actors in local communities (including minorities). Special focus will be placed on the provision of comprehensive sexuality education and family planning services to enable young people to make their own choices and achieve the desired fertility. At the same time, prevention of gender-based violence and dealing with the consequences of war trauma among younger generations will be achieved through youth empowerment, promoting critical thinking skills, social empathy, tolerance and community leadership. Both qualitative and quantitative research and data collection, focusing on youth and those left behind, will underpin all the interventions.

10. The country programme is fully aligned to the Cooperation Framework 2021-2025. UNFPA will focus on four of five Cooperation Framework outcomes, namely, by 2025: (a) people benefit from more inclusive and higher quality educational programmes focused on 21st century skills for enhanced employability and well-being; (b) people have access to better quality and inclusive health and social protection systems; (c) there is stronger mutual understanding, respect and trust among individuals and communities; and (d) people contribute to, and benefit from, more accountable and transparent governance systems that deliver high-quality public services, and ensure rule of law.

11. In line with the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, the country programme will work with government authorities and individuals to accelerate their implementation of the ICPD agenda. This will be implemented, in line with the statement presented by Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Nairobi Summit in 2019, by continuing to draw on demographic diversity to drive economic growth and achieve sustainable development; ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health as part of the universal health coverage; and upholding the right to sexual and reproductive health care, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts. UNFPA will advocate with the authorities to make critical investments in health, education, and disaggregated data collection and analysis, as well as engagement of young people to empower them to improve their lives and contribute to sustainable development enabled by human rights and gender equality.

12. The unique structure of governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina makes the process of establishing partnerships extremely challenging in terms of resources and the whole-of-the-country approach. In order to mitigate such complexities and create sustainable results, UNFPA, in the previous programme cycle, engaged state and entity government institutions in policy and advocacy cooperation, relying on a spill-over effect to local levels. In order to affect and sustain change at the local levels, along with strengthening existing partnerships at higher administrative levels, UNFPA will actively invest in partnerships with lower administrative authorities as well.

13. Mindful of available resources and in order to deliver impact, UNFPA will focus interventions related to population development at state and entities levels, while interventions related to youth well-being and engagement will be implemented in a comprehensive way in a smaller number of pilot locations, based on expressed interest by cantonal and municipal authorities. Young people's needs and their participation and engagement at all levels will represent a foundation for future initiatives and solutions, including in humanitarian settings, and for emergency preparedness and resilience. This will be done by including youth and civil society organizations in discussions prior to the development of policies and measures. UNFPA will also pursue opportunities to create synergies and optimize impact through cross border cooperation between country offices from neighbouring countries based on a cluster approach and common lessons learned leading to higher efficiency across the board.

14. South-South cooperation will be used to enable learning and sharing of practices, particularly in addressing demographic challenges in the subregion. UNFPA will continue to work with partners on the promotion of a network of healthy ageing centres that focus primarily on socialization, exercising, voluntarism and intergenerational support of older persons in order to contribute to their health and well-being, including mental well-being.

15. Since Bosnia and Herzegovina is categorised as a 'pink' country, the primary focus of UNFPA will be on policy and advocacy work, knowledge management and capacity

building of partners (government institutions and civil society organisations). This approach will ensure all relevant partners are involved in the programme, their capacities are built in line with international standards, and their experiences adequately managed for post-programme sustainability. As much as possible, UNFPA will create synergies and engage in joint programming with other United Nations agencies that will improve efficacy and efficiency of programme outputs leading to co-creation based on individual agency strengths and comparative advantages, directly contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 5 and 16, and UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome 2: Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to have access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in all contexts, and Outcome 4: Everyone, everywhere, is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development. At the same time, UNFPA together with stakeholders, will support the authorities in the development of relevant evidence-based population policies, and build an enabling environment in which young people can live, thrive, develop and reach their potentials.

#### **A. Adolescents and youth**

16. *Output 1.1. Capacities of health systems are strengthened for provision of youth-friendly family planning services (including access to affordable contraceptives) and prevention of reproductive illnesses, leaving no one behind.*

17. *Output 1.2. Preparedness and disaster risk reduction capacities of governments and local institutions are strengthened to respond to gender-based violence and effectively address sexual reproductive health services in emergencies.*

18. These two outputs will contribute to Cooperation Framework outcome 1 by strengthening capacities of the health-care sector for provision of family-planning services and promotion of reproductive health for young people, including vulnerable groups such as persons living with disabilities and minorities. By maintaining a continuous response through the women and girls' centres and delivery of the boys-on-the-move informal education in the framework of the ongoing mixed-migration crisis, the needs in relation to gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health of vulnerable women and young people will be addressed. In parallel, through the United Nations joint programme on disaster risk reduction, the capacities of 10 local communities will be strengthened through the training of first-line responders and inclusion of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) in local emergency response plans. In view of the anticipated protracted COVID-19 pandemic recovery, authorities will be supported in the provision of gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health services.

19. *Output 2.1. Capacities of the education system are strengthened for provision of healthy life styles education.*

20. *Output 2.2. Capacities of youth-led civil society organizations are strengthened for delivery of behaviour change programmes aimed at promoting gender equality and preventing gender-based violence.*

21. These two outputs will contribute to Cooperation Framework outcome 2 by improving the educational agenda in selected locations. Empowerment of individuals through education and ensuring their highest attainable physical and mental health and well-being are the basic preconditions for building the high-quality human development necessary for implementation of sustainable development goals in the country.

22. *Output 3.1. Capacities of faith-based organizations are strengthened to promote youth leadership and engagement in transforming the toxic legacy of war-related pain and trauma, including capacities to promote equitable and transformative views and attitudes around gender, ethnic and cultural identities.*

23. *Output 3.2. Capacities of youth-led civil society organizations are strengthened to sustain long-term commitment and engagement to peace and reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

24. *Output 3.3. Skills and capacities of youth are strengthened for critical thinking, and youth are empowered to promote dialogue.*

25. These three outputs will contribute to Cooperation Framework outcome 3 by empowering young people for community engagement and activism. The focus will be on their youth empowerment, so that young people remain credible agents of change at the local level; this will be done by helping young people have access to the knowledge necessary to advocate for their rights and by creating an environment with opportunities to exercise their rights and achieve their full potentials. In that sense, this outcome will ensure that young people obtain more comprehensive life-skills, preparing them to respond to challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina both on individual and collective levels. This will entail mobilization of youth leaders influencing the discourse around health, bodily autonomy, integrity, safety and security, underpinned by positive socio-cultural norms and practices around peace, gender and violence. By mobilizing young people and their creative minds, social courage and determination, UNFPA will commit to young people and their talents, leveraging their potentials, skills and talents in the country as well as the diaspora abroad, and will support platforms and mechanisms to crowd-source youth-led solutions to challenges that bring about sustained change. Outcome 3 will also reflect and operationalize the youth, peace and security agenda, approaching young people as neither victims nor perpetrators of violence, but as agents and proponents of peace, stability and resilience. Finally, close attention will be paid to mainstreaming gender equality by ensuring the equitable participation of girls and women in all activities; and by exploring the issue of peace, safety and security from a gender perspective.

**B. Population dynamics**

26. *Output 4.1. Government institutions and other relevant stakeholders have adequate understanding of population issues and capacities for data collection and development of evidence-based population policies and legislation.*

27. This output will contribute to Cooperation Framework outcome 4 by raising awareness of relevant stakeholders and partners on population issues and how those issues affect sustainable development. In addition, the capacities of those stakeholders, including the statistics office, will be strengthened to collect and analyse statistical, disaggregated data, in line with best demographic practices and SDG indicators, to ensure no one is left behind, prepare for the next census round and the development, implementation and monitoring of relevant population issues. UNFPA will work towards ensuring a more comprehensive approach to developing population policies that will tackle all relevant issues, including low fertility, emigration, youth and ageing. Special focus will be put on gender equality and women’s empowerment in line with human rights and the ICPD Programme of Action. Special attention will be placed on advocacy for establishment or improvement of public care services for children and older persons, introducing family-friendly measures as well as adequate education and health care services.

**III. Programme and risk management**

28. UNFPA will continue close cooperation with the relevant government institutions at state level, ministries of education, health and social welfare at entity level, statistical and public health institutions, as well as relevant authorities at the local level. UNFPA will foster cooperation with academia, civil society organisations, including religious communities, especially those that empower young people or work on sexual and reproductive health, gender equality or on sustaining peace. Localizing new, innovative interventions in selected communities will serve as a testing ground for a unified, streamlined and comprehensive UNFPA programme delivery and as models of excellence to be replicated in other communities.

29. Activities planned for the next programme cycle mostly represent a continuation of the previous work of UNFPA, within well-established partnerships in the country. Moving forward, existing the country office organizational structure will be reconfigured in order

to better respond to “localization” of programme delivery, drawing on support capacities from headquarters, the regional office and other cluster offices. Further changes might be needed if activities are significantly expanded to new geographic locations beyond the current office capacities. In such cases, and depending on available funding, the office configuration would need to be revisited and possibly upgraded to better respond to new circumstances. In line with the common chapter of the current strategic plans of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women, UNFPA will closely cooperate with other United Nations agencies in the country, as well as with technical staff from government institutions and civil society organizations. Special attention will be on collaboration with individuals who have been vocal as human rights leaders in the country. Finally, UNFPA will partner with media representatives aimed at raising awareness of the general public on human rights issues and promotion of best practices in work with and for young people, as well as with members of the academia on evidence-based policy development. Collaboration with the private sector will be focused on exploring joint initiatives aimed at resolving some of the population issues such as family leave and empowerment of women and young people.

30. The country programme will be funded through regular core funding, and earmarked funds that will be leveraged with development partners. The amount of development assistance funding to Bosnia and Herzegovina has been showing decline. In view of this, focus will be put on partnerships (including at subregional level) and co-creation through joint programming with other UN agencies in the country, but also with other UNFPA country offices in the cluster in coordination with the regional office.

31. There are several underlying challenges that risk implementation of the country programme, including weak institutional capacities and support for planning and implementation, lack of transparency, complex governance system, ongoing inequalities, especially affecting the most vulnerable population groups, absence of a country-wide vision for sustainable development, systemic weaknesses in statistical data and low preparedness of all government actors for provision of services in emergencies. UNFPA will cooperate with other international partners in developing strategies that will tackle these issues, while it will invest in strengthening capacities of government authorities and non-government organizations for implementation of initiatives in their domains of work. To overcome complexities of the governance system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNFPA will always partner with all relevant authorities to enable their collaboration, exchange of experiences and equal approach in solving population issues based on human rights. Other United Nations agencies operating in the country will be equally involved, in line with their mandates and capacities for achieving sustainable development goals.

32. This country programme document outlines UNFPA 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 the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNFPA programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

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

33. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the country programme will be based on the expected results and indicators in the results framework. UNFPA remains dedicated to collaborating with other United Nations agencies on monitoring and evaluation of Cooperation Framework, especially in the domain of its own work. UNFPA will be actively engaged in data collection either through strengthening capacities of statistical offices for data collection and analysis, or through cooperation with wider partner community on implementation of census and demographic and health surveys. Sustainable development indicators will remain in the forefront of all these initiatives, while focus will be put mostly on those that have been identified through a process of SDG localization in the country. At the same time, UNFPA will build both the capacities for and the practices of gender-disaggregated data collection in the country, allowing for a more precise insight into societal trends relating to gender equality. Finally, UNFPA will ensure that any data, results and

identified gaps are communicated to various reporting mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women; and the Convention against Torture.

34. UNFPA will remain engaged in planning and implementation of evaluations of its own contributions to country development. However, instead of implementation of country programme evaluations, focus will be put on cooperation with other United Nations agencies on implementation of Cooperation Framework evaluations. This will improve efficiency and ensure evaluation of joint contributions towards overall Sustainable Development Goals. UNFPA, in its capacity as a member of the Programme Management Team within the UNCT, will directly contribute to ongoing common country assessments, joint annual reviews, development of annual workplans, reporting on Cooperation Framework achievements, and planning and implementing joint evaluations. Lessons learned from the process of implementation of the Cooperation Framework, as well as relevant recommendations from the Cooperation Framework evaluations will be critically assessed and used for necessary adjustments to existing country programme as well as planning of the next programme cycle.

35. Bosnia and Herzegovina is planning to submit another Voluntary National Report in 2023. UNFPA will collaborate with members of the SDG Working Group, including government institutions in charge of developing the Voluntary National Report and other United Nations agencies. UNFPA will support collection of data for SDG indicators by building capacities of statistical offices, with a special focus on population data obtained through census that represents the basis for calculation of many SDG indicators.



## RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (2021-2025)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Comprehensive Reform and Improved Quality of the Health Care System				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNFPA:</b> By 2025, people have access to better quality and inclusive health and social protection systems				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Adolescents and youth				
<b>UNSDCF outcome indicator(s), baselines, targets</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Output indicators, baselines and targets</b>	<b>Partner contributions</b>	<b>Indicative resources</b>
<p>UNSDCF Outcome indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coverage of essential health services <i>Baseline: 57 (2015); Target: 65 (2025)</i></li> <li>• Per cent of women (15-49 years) with family planning needs satisfied with modern methods <i>Baseline: 21 (2019); Target: 25 (2025)</i></li> </ul>	<p>Output 1.1: Capacities of health systems are strengthened for provision of youth-friendly family planning services (including access to affordable contraceptives) and prevention of reproductive illnesses, leaving no one behind.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Preparedness and disaster risk reduction capacities of governments and local institutions are strengthened to respond to gender-based violence and effectively address sexual reproductive health services in emergencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of primary health care providers whose capacities for provision of quality-assured, youth friendly integrated sexual and reproductive health services are strengthened <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 500 (400 female; 100 male)</i></li> <li>• Number of ministries of health which adopted the Human Papilloma Virus vaccination programme <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 5</i></li> <li>• Number of health professionals having advanced capacities for using the Obstetric Surveillance and Response System <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 50 (30 F; 20 M)</i></li> <li>• Number of preparedness plans that integrate Minimum Integrated Service Package <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 10</i></li> <li>• Number of relevant local professionals trained on Minimum Integrated Service Package <i>Baseline: 45; Target: 250 (105 female; 100 male)</i></li> </ul>	<p>State, entity and local level health authorities, health insurance funds, public health institutes, health accreditation institutions, health care institutions, professional health organisations</p>	<p>\$2.1 million (\$1.5 million from regular resources and \$0.6 million from other resources)</p>
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Comprehensive Reform and Improved Quality of the Health Care System				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNFPA:</b> By 2025, people benefit from more inclusive and higher quality educational programmes focused on 21st century skills for enhanced employability, well-being and active participation in society				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Adolescents and youth				
<p><u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome indicator(s):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adolescents and youth, including marginalized adolescents and youth, are engaged in the formulation of national sexual and reproductive health policies <i>Baseline: No; Target: Yes</i></li> </ul>	<p>Output 2.1: Capacities of the education system are strengthened for provision of healthy lifestyles education</p> <p><u>Output 2.2:</u> Capacities of youth-led civil society organizations are strengthened for delivery of behaviour-change programmes aimed at promoting gender equality and preventing gender-based violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ministries of education which adopted Healthy Life-Styles programme <i>Baseline: 2; Target: 7</i></li> <li>• Number of communities with youth-led civil society organisations that are capacitated, resourced and well positioned to promote gender equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> <li>• <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 15</i></li> </ul>	<p>Entity and local level education authorities, education institutes and institutions, nongovernment organizations</p>	<p>\$0.9 million (\$0.5 million from regular resources and \$0.4 million from other resources)</p>

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Comprehensive Reform and Improved Quality of the Health Care System				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNFPA:</b> By 2025 there is stronger mutual understanding, respect and trust among individuals and communities				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Adolescents and youth				
<p><b>UNSDCF Outcome indicator(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-assessed levels of trust and engagement amongst young people, where 1 is negative and 5 is positive: (1) Young people’s (15-30) attitudes on inter-ethnic trust, cooperation, education and the media, and (2) Young people’s attitudes on their civic engagement and partnership with government representatives</li> </ul> <p><i>Baseline:</i> (1) 3.7 of 5; (2) 2.5 of 5 (2019); <i>Target:</i> (1) 4 of 5; (2) 3 of 5 (2025)</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Capacities of faith-based organizations are strengthened to promote youth leadership and engagement in transforming the toxic legacy of war-related pain and trauma, including capacities to promote equitable and transformative views and attitudes around gender, ethnic and cultural identities.</p> <p>Output 3.2: Capacities of youth-led civil society organizations are strengthened to sustain long-term commitment and engagement to peace and reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>Output 3.3: Skills and capacities of youth strengthened for critical thinking, and youth are empowered to promote dialogue and cooperation in divided communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of initiatives designed, driven and delivered by inter-faith groups, focused onto countering the legacy of war and promoting inclusive identities. <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 15</li> <li>Number of communities with youth-led civil society organizations that are capacitated, resourced and well positioned to sustain peace and reconciliation in divided communities across Bosnia and Herzegovina <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 15</li> <li>Number of youth that undergo capacity training sessions using youth-peer peace methodology (Regional Youth Cooperation Office-UNFPA) <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1,000 (500 female; 500 male)</li> <li>Number of marginalized and vulnerable youth that undergo capacity training sessions using youth-peer peace methodology (Regional Youth Cooperation Office-UNFPA) <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 200 (100 female; 100 male)</li> </ul>	<p>Entity level youth councils, Inter-religious Council and associated religious communities, civil society organizations and in particular youth-led civil society organizations, universities and media outlets</p>	<p>\$3.0 million (\$0.5 million from regular resources and \$2.5 million from other resources)</p>
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Comprehensive Reform and Improved Quality of the Health Care System				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNFPA:</b> By 2025, people contribute to, and benefit from more accountable and transparent governance systems that deliver quality public services, and ensure rule of law				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Population and development				
<p>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted at least one population and housing census during the last 10 years</li> </ul> <p><i>Baseline:</i> No; <i>Target:</i> Yes</p>	<p>Output 4.1: Government institutions and other relevant stakeholders have adequate understanding of population issues and capacities for data collection and development of evidence-based population policies and legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entity-level evidence-based population policies developed <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 2</li> <li>Publicly available population projections and other statistical data at national and subnational levels, disaggregated by age, sex, location <i>Baseline:</i> No; <i>Target:</i> Yes</li> <li>Adequate understanding among relevant stakeholders on benefits of healthy and active ageing to population development <i>Baseline:</i> No; <i>Target:</i> Yes</li> </ul>	<p>Entity and municipal governments, statistical offices, public health institutes, non-government organisations</p>	<p>\$2.0 million (\$1.0 million from regular resources and \$1.0 million from other resources)</p>