



THE SDGS FRAMEWORK IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Agenda 2030 is an action plan for people, the planet and prosperity. It seeks to strengthen the universal peace in larger freedom. This plan will be implemented by all countries and stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership. We are resolved to free the human race from tyranny, poverty and to heal and secure our planet.

CONTENTS

01. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	5
02. INTRODUCTION	7
03. THE PROCESS OF DESIGNING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FRAMEWORK...9	
04. KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE SDGS FRAMEWORK IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	11
05. VISION AND DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS BY 2030	12
06. HORIZONTAL THEMES	14
07. DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY: "GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT"	18
7.1 Accelerator 1: Efficient, open, inclusive and accountable public sector	19
7.2 Accelerator 2: Rule of law, security and fundamental rights.....	21
7.3 Accelerator 3: Resilience to disasters	22
7.4 Targets and indicators within the development pathway "Good Governance and Public Sector Management"	26
08. DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY „SMART GROWTH“	28
8.1 Accelerator 1: Enabling environment for entrepreneurship and innovations for production of high value export-oriented goods.....	29
8.2 Accelerator 2: Increasing investments in infrastructure.....	32
8.3 Accelerator 3: Enhancing access and quality of education and training	34
8.4 Accelerator 4: Green growth and clean energy	36
8.5 Accelerator 5: Smart natural resource and environmental management	38
8.6 Targets and indicators within the development pathway "Smart Growth"	41
09. DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY „SOCIETY OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES“	51
9.1 Accelerator: Enhancing social protection policies.....	52
9.2 Accelerator 2: Activation and employment focusing on vulnerable categories	53
9.3 Accelerator 3: Efficient health care for all.....	54
9.4 Accelerator 4: Enhancing inclusiveness of education systems	55
9.5 Accelerator 5: Financial inclusion	57
9.6 Targets and indicators within the development pathway "Society of Equal Opportunities"	58
10. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION AND MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FRAMEWORK IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	64
11. FINANCING THE SDGS IMPLEMENTATION	65
12. MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS IN ACCOMPLISHING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	67



01.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Adult Education Survey
BDBiH	Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEA	Evropska agencija za okoliš (eng. European Environment Agency)
ESCO	Energy Service Company
EU	European Union
EUFOR	European Union Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina
EUROSTAT	European Statistical Office
EUSR	European Union Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product BDP
Gini index	Income Inequality Index
GSAH	Global Information System on Alcohol and He
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECD	The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PPP	Public- Private Partnership
PPS	Purchasing Power Standards
RS	Republika Srpska
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SAA	Stabilization and Association Agreement
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
S&P	Standard and Poor's credit rating
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN IGME	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	US dollar
WB	World Bank
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization
WTTC	World Travel & Tourism Council

02.

INTRODUCTION

In September 2015 Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with 192 United Nations Member States, committed to implement Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development ([Agenda 2030](#)), which consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. The Agenda 2030 Document emphasizes the following:

„The 2030 Agenda is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. All countries and all stakeholders acting in collaborative partnership will implement this plan. We are resolved to free human race from tyranny, poverty and destitution, and want to heal and secure our planet.”

The sustainable development goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for the whole world. They address the global challenges faced by the whole world, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice. Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals are based on three crucial principles:

1. Universality, which implies a commitment and readiness of all countries to implement them, respecting their internal organization and the level of development which contribute to the comprehensive effort for sustainable development in all contexts and times;

2. Integration of all sustainable development aspects, meaning more equal economic growth by protecting environment and natural resources, and creating more equitable society and reducing inequality;
3. The “Leave no one behind” principle, which seeks to eliminate multidimensional causes of poverty and inequality as well as discrimination in all forms. Introducing this principle in practice requires mechanisms for management and responsibility at all levels, from the local to the international level, in order to ensure implementation of measures for ensuring equality.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has recognized the importance and potential for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030 as an opportunity to significantly improve social, economic and environmental aspects of life within the country and to enhance the regional cooperation. Sustainable development is in the core of the policies of the European Union and its member states, and accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Union is an overarching priority for BiH. The Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), which came into force in 2015, defines Bosnia and Herzegovina as a “potential candidate” for accession to the European Union. Bosnia and Herzegovina formally submitted its application for membership of the European Union in February 2016. The European Commission’s opinion as of May 2019 on BiH’s candidate status says: “the negotiations for accession to the European Union should be opened with Bosnia and Herzegovina once the country has achieved the necessary degree of compliance of the membership criteria and in particular the Copenhagen political criteria requiring the stability of institutions guaranteeing the notable democracy and the rule of law”.¹ The emphasis of the European Union on ensuring “the European perspective” for BiH is additionally demonstrated with liberalization of the visa regime for BiH in 2014, as well as by publishing the Western Balkan Strategy in February 2018, and with continuation of the operations of the EUFOR Mission/Althea and EUSR Office.

The European integrations and sustainable development are closely related in practice. Starting from several decades’ experience in defining and

¹ Commission Opinion on Bosnia and Herzegovina’s application for membership of the European Union, Brussels (29 May 2019), p. 14.

implementing strategies and policies of sustainable development at the level of the European Union and its member states², also the Europa 2020 Strategy is based on the pillars of “smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”. The European Union had a significant, global role in defining Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, and the (revised) European Consensus on Development is a base for aligning the European Union’s policies with Agenda 2030.

Accession of the countries from Central Europe and the Balkans, which joined the EU in 2004 (e.g. Slovenia, Hungary, Poland), in 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania) and in 2013 (Croatia) also had significant implications on sustainable development for those countries. The accession processes provided the support for their alignment (in terms of legislation and policies) with European and global standards, since those processes were accompanied with targeted financial aid and support for institutional development. In combination with appropriate political and economic transitional processes, accession to the European Union implies the consolidation of institutions for democratic governance and human rights, adoption of good neighbor policies and inflow of technologies and foreign investments required for modernization of the economy. It also implies adoption of the European standards with regard to energy, environment and climate, which have enabled significant reduction of carbon emissions and improvement of water and air quality (per GDP unit). The processes for accession to the European Union have accelerated the transition towards sustainable development in the countries which are the North and West neighbors of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Since 2015 the European Union has been supporting the policies of sustainability in its member states by determining the structure within the Union on implementation of Agenda 2030. It is evident, among others, in the European Commission’s document *Next steps for a sustainable European future: European action for sustainability* (November 2016) and the document *Sustainable Development in the European Union*, prepared by Eurostat every year (published in November 2017 and September 2018). The European Union’s policies in the areas of energy and climate, employment, social inclusion, regional development and many others also reflect important elements

of the European Union’s *acquis communautaire*, with which the candidate countries and potential candidates must align their policies during the pre-accession period. In addition, sustainable development is a leading political priority of the new European Commission (2019-2024), where all policies and strategies of the European Commission have to contribute to achievement of the SDGs.

The European Union officially looks at the enlargement as a form of “financial and technical cooperation”, which is separated from development cooperation. Partly due to that reason, a new framework for the programming period 2021-2027 has to be adopted at the level of the European Union to support policies and programs in the countries that have the status of the candidates or potential candidates, and which will be fully aligned with the commitments taken within Agenda 2030. However, it does not mean that Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals are irrelevant from the perspective of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s accession. Among others, the European Commission’s document *Key European action supporting the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals* lists the instrument for pre-accession assistance (IPA) as a measure to support the implementation of 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The aspirations for membership indicate that the European Union’s frameworks for monitoring achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals and reporting of the member states, have to be in principal and eventually applied also in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In that context it is particularly important to emphasize that in late 2019 the European Commission presented *„The European Green Deal”*, that is the European green plan, a new strategy of the European Union’s growth. The goal of the European Green Deal is to make Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050 and to transform the European Union in a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, which will not only resolve climate and environmental challenges, but it will also transform them in opportunities, and it will make the transition fair and inclusive³.

For the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina it is important that the European Green Deal also defines a clear goal for establishment of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, which implies that the overall progress in the socio-economic development is followed by environmental protection and measures to fight climate changes.

² The EU’s Sustainable Development Strategies date from the period of the European Commission A sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001), while the national sustainable development strategies of the EU member states date from the earlier period.

³ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/11011937/8-22062020-AP-EN.pdf/f2aa5f4d-a7a9-8ea6-8664-639fd4244a78>



The first step for implementation of Agenda 2030 in Bosnia and Herzegovina is to develop the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a joint document of governments at all levels which defines broader development directions, through which the governments at all levels and the society in Bosnia and Herzegovina strive to contribute to accomplishment of the SDGs. Based on the situation analysis with regard to sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, the key development trends, opportunities and obstacles, particularly within the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina's accession to the European Union and extensive consultations held with representatives from institutions at all levels of government and socio-economic stakeholders from 2018-2019, three pathways of sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina were determined: 1) Good Governance and Public Sector Management; 2) Smart Growth; 3) Society of Equal Opportunities, and two horizontal themes 1) Human Capital for the Future and 2) the "Leave no one behind" Principle.

Within each of the mentioned development pathways the accelerators and drivers are defined which have to lead to the desired changes by 2030. In addition, in compliance with Agenda 2030 and

commitments taken by Bosnia and Herzegovina, the SDG Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina also determines the concrete targets and indicators to measure the progress.

Therefore, this document is a broader framework to achieve Agenda 2030 and the SDGs and as such it will serve for steering the current and upcoming processes of strategic planning in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The governments at all levels in BiH will define their priorities, measures and activities in compliance with the constitutional competencies and will provide their contribution for achieving Agenda 2030. The mentioned development pathways have to contribute to creating of a better society and future, where no one will be left behind, where people, prosperity, peace, partnership and care for the Planet Earth are at the core of a better and common future.

03.

THE PROCESS OF DESIGNING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FRAMEWORK

The extensive consultations on Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, focused on citizens, were launched in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2016 under the umbrella initiative "Imagine 2030", which was conceptualized by the UN in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which more than 5,000 people have participated up to now and which remains to be the main tool of advocacy and raising awareness on the SDGs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Agenda 2030 and the SDGs were officially presented in April 2017, when a high level conference was held on Agenda 2030 under the auspices of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and subsequently the institutions were appointed to lead the coordination process for implementing Agenda 2030 at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Pursuant to the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina as of March 2017, the Directorate for Economic Planning of Bosnia and Herzegovina was appointed as a technical coordinator of the process, while the Development Planning Institute of the FBiH was appointed on behalf of the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry for European Integrations and

International Cooperation was appointed on behalf of the Government of the Republika Srpska, as well as the representatives of the Government of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina were appointed. Subsequently, the inter-governmental Working Group was established to support the preparation of the SDGs roll-out, and the SDG Roadmap in Bosnia and Herzegovina was developed. The overall support in the implementation process for Agenda 2030 in Bosnia and Herzegovina is provided by the United Nations (UN) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in cooperation with the Government of Sweden and its financial aid.

Most of the time in 2018 was dedicated to the extensive consultations with stakeholders, with support of the UN MAPS Mission⁴.

The consultations were held with more than 250 representatives of the public, private and non-governmental sectors in June 2018, as well as a conference gathering more than 400 representatives from the private sector, the analytical and technical plans were prepared for drafting two key documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the first Voluntary Review and the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In late 2018 within the SDGs Working Group three sub-groups were established:

- The Sub-group for drafting the Voluntary Review of Bosnia and Herzegovina on Implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs;
- The Sub-group for the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- The Sub-group for statistics.

The First Voluntary Review of Bosnia and Herzegovina on Implementation of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals was developed and presented in the United Nations at the high level Political Forum in July 2019. By presenting the Voluntary Review the representatives of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Republika Srpska and the Government of the Brčko District expressed the support and readiness of all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide their full contribution for implementation of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Work on design of the SDGs Framework within the afore-mentioned Sub-group was initiated in late 2018, while the first Draft document, with support from the Government of Sweden, the United Nations and United Nations Development Program was developed in May 2019. The first Draft document was the subject-matter of extensive multi-sectoral consultations held in June, with participation of more than 200 representatives from the institutions of governments at all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as representatives from the non-governmental and private sectors, and academia as well. The additional round of consultations was subsequently held with representatives from the institutions of the Republika Srpska (July 2019), of Bosnia and Herzegovina (September 2019), then the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina (September- October 2019).

After having held the consultations and received proposals and recommendations with regard to the proposed development pathways for the governments at all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and their accompanying accelerators, drivers and targets, the Sub-group for the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina finalized the document. It was envisaged to hold the second round of consultations in April 2020, but they were not held due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the newly occurred situation, it was necessary to conduct an additional analysis of the documents, that is, to determine the impact of pandemic on the proposed elements of the documents, including also determination of new priorities.

The second round of consultations, before submitting the documents for adoption to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to the governments of the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held with the institutions at all mentioned levels, as well as with the cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to the consultations with the institutions, in October 2020 the Sub-group for the SDGs Framework conducted the consultations with representatives from the private sector, civil society organizations and academia.

⁴ Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support.



04

KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE SDGS FRAMEWORK IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

- The governments at all levels in BiH recognize the inherent potential of the implementation of Agenda 2030 and they see it as an opportunity for improvement of social, economic and environmental aspects of life within the country, and for substantial enhancing regional cooperation. Therefore **the governments at all levels are committed to jointly achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in compliance with their constitutional competencies and international principles and standards of human rights.**
- Agenda 2030 is a driver of change for BiH in many ways. The selection of the moment and its universal character offer a unique opportunity for **a holistic approach to development**, as well as an opportunity for the governments at all levels to work together, learn from each other and to establish strong and open partnerships.
- BiH endeavors to become a family member of the European Union. **The accession to the European Union and Agenda 2030 are the processes which are complementary and mutually reinforcing**, which encourage institutions and citizens to strive for a better society and future, where no one will be left behind and where people, prosperity, peace, partnership and care for our planet are at the core of a better and common future.
- The SDGs Framework in BiH is at the core of Agenda 2030 for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The framework responds to the existing and new challenges through defining **broad development pathways, through which the governments at all levels and the society in BiH strive to contribute to accomplishing the SDGs.**
- **The SDGs Framework informs future strategic planning processes at the level of BiH, the Republika Srpska, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.** Through these processes, all levels of government will define their priorities, measures, and activities in compliance with the constitutional competencies and will ensure the contribution for implementation of Agenda 2030.
- **All levels of government in BiH will strive to additionally foster the strategic development planning and management systems**, because the coherent systems, strong inter-sectoral links and coordination are of paramount importance for efficient planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting on Agenda 2030.
- While mainstreaming Agenda 2030 in strategic documents, the governments at all levels will endeavor to **encourage a participatory approach**, in which all stakeholders will have a role for creating a sustainable society. In that sense, the efforts will be made to focus on women's real needs and perspectives and also of all those who are in an unfavorable position and who often have the least benefits from the development processes.
- **The governments at all levels commit themselves to target funds for implementation of the priorities determined in their strategic documents, aligned with the SDGs.** At the same time, the governments at all levels will explore the ways for financing Agenda 2030 through establishing partnerships with global partners, the private sector and other financial sources, with an aim of determining and using new business models and long-term investments.
- The governments at all levels in BiH **are committed to establish a functional system for long-term coordination** of implementation as well as monitoring and reporting on Agenda 2030.

05.

VISION AND DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS BY 2030



VISION 2030

The common vision of the governments at all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a prosperous, economically and institutionally developed, socially equitable country, of equal opportunities for all its citizens with developed infrastructure, knowledge based society, where natural and other resources are used efficiently, environment is protected and rich diversity is taken care of.

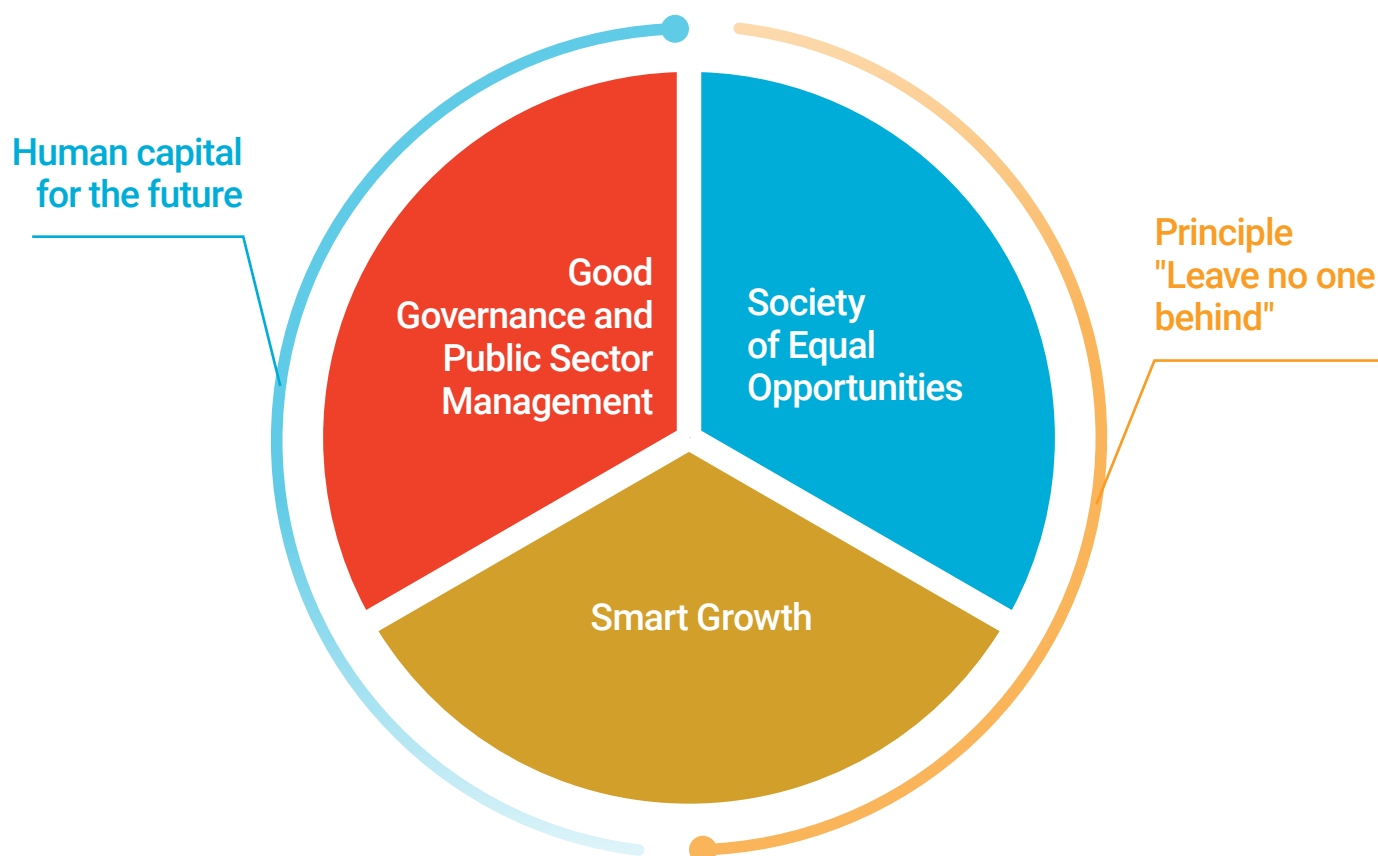


Image 1 — Visual presentation of development pathways



As a response to development challenges, during the consultations with stakeholders under the auspices of the UN, held in May and December 2018, the elements of vision and three broader development pathways in Bosnia and Herzegovina were determined.⁵ Those pathways that have a big number of important mutual links, reflect the development situation and priorities in BiH. As such, the development pathways determine the key accelerators – development policies or broader interventions, which have to contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and within each accelerator the individual drivers are defined, which resolve challenges and contribute to achieving desired changes by 2030. **Good governance and public sector management**, in order to create an accountable, transparent, efficient and effective public sector, which can ensure rule of law. The specific priorities include enhancing the process of policy design and coordination, delivering better services for citizens and business community, enhancing financial resource management, public enterprise reforms, reducing corruption, and ensuring a more functional judiciary system.

- **Smart growth** which aims to ensure transformation of innovative and productive ideas in products and services which may lead to creating highly qualified and highly paid jobs, leading toward larger productivity, accelerated growth while preserving natural capital and reducing inequality in the society. This pathway implies entrepreneurship development, industrial policies and transformations in key sectors, proactive promotion of innovative capacities and productivity by incentivizing companies which achieve rapid growth, as well as creating an innovative sector, as an essential condition for ensuring prosperity resulting primarily from creating highly-paid jobs. Engaging people in entrepreneurship, enhancing framework conditions and access to finance for research and innovations, enhancing knowledge and skills for production of high value products and services will ensure high growth and reduction of non-compliance with high income

countries. The focus of this development pathway is sustainable economic growth, meaning smart management of natural resources by using clean energy (green growth), stronger resilience to natural disasters, in order to eventually create a more equitable society and to reduce inequality.

- **Society of equal opportunities**, in order to realize the “Leave no one behind” principle and the goal for achieving gender equality. In addition to the administration reform as well as rapid income growth and employment, it implies enhancing the social protection system at all levels in BiH, as well as enhancing access to education, training and labor market, in order to better protect those who are facing the highest risk of poverty and social needs (e.g. the elderly, children and adults with disabilities, inhabitants in remote rural areas, ethnic minorities and certain groups of women and children), and to improve social cohesion as well. At the same time, rights-based approach to healthcare implies that health policies and programs must include as a priority the needs of those who are most excluded in order to ensure a higher degree of equality, which is the principle reiterated in recently adopted Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, and universal health coverage.⁶

⁵ At the initial stage of document drafting four development pathways were proposed: 1) Good Governance and Public Sector Management, 2) Smart Growth, 3) Society of Equal Opportunities and 4) Human Capital. However, given the importance and relevance of human capital for all development pathways, during the process of document drafting it was decided that human capital will be a horizontal theme included in all development pathways, instead of being a separate development pathway.

⁶ World Health Organization – human rights and health

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-rights-and-health>

06.

HORIZONTAL THEMES

„The practical success of idea, regardless of its inherent advantages, depends on attitude of people.“ Nikola Tesla

Given their relevance for Agenda 2030 and the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina, two horizontal themes have been determined which are interwoven through three mentioned development pathways, such as: “Investment in human capital for future”, and the “Leave no one behind” principle.

Human capital for future

Human capital means intangible collective resources possessed by individuals and groups within certain population. Human capital includes not only knowledge and skills but also experience, creativity, individuality, good health and moral character. In the business-organizational sense it is deemed that joint investments of an employer and employees in human capital contributes on a long-term basis not only to enterprise development but also to the whole society. Looking at it through a prism of public policies, citizens and public policies have to jointly invest in human capital and that human capital has to be valued.

Human capital is one of the basic factors of development and its fostering is among key priorities in countries. Many research⁷ in Bosnia and Herzegovina has indicated that insufficient investment in human capital, but also valuation of the existing one, result in population outflow, which is substantially increasing every year. Just because of importance of human capital, the World Bank calculates the Human Capital Index, and according to the latest data as of 2017, Bosnia and Herzegovina

is ranked on the 58th position of 157 countries, with the Human Capital Index of 0,62. **It means that a child born in Bosnia and Herzegovina today will achieve 62% of his/her full productivity as an adult in relation to what he/she could be with completed full education and with full health care.**

Considering the fact that accelerated development is not possible without strong human capital, this Framework strives through the existing development pathways (Smart Growth, Society of Equal Opportunities, and Good Governance and Public Sector Management) to incorporate the importance of investing in human capital and its valuation. Recognizing human capital as a crucial factor for development and implementation of the policies which contribute to human capital development may prevent the population outflow, but also result in potential return of the population that has already left.

Principle “Leave no one behind”

Introducing the “Leave no one behind” principle in practice requires mechanisms of management and accountability from the local to the international level. It also means that there are certain measures enabling that a progress in implementing the “Leave no one behind” principle is visible through steps being taken towards achieving the targets related to accomplishing equality. It will not be possible to achieve the SDGs if the poorest and most vulnerable remain neglected and excluded from development processes or if they do not have benefits from the achieved progress and enhancements in the

7 E.g. Research of MEASUREBiH indicates that the most important reason for young people to leave is a lack of possibility for employment. http://www.measurebih.com/uimages/MEASURE-BiH_NYS2020182007262018.pdf





society. It is important to explore which persons are neglected and left behind in Bosnia and Herzegovina in a broader sense, in which parts of the country they live, what the causes and consequences of their negligence are and which policies have to be defined in order to improve their position in the society.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina the concept “Leave no one behind” has been earlier incorporated through the prism of social inclusion and social protection. However, this concept goes deeper than the previous approach and it calls for combination of targeted policies in order to enhance the condition of the most vulnerable categories of population and policies targeted on more equitable and sustainable growth and on creating an environment which actively encourages inclusion of everyone in the decision-making processes, with full observance, protection and exercising human rights. Due to that reason, the accelerators and drivers under three development pathways emphasize a need to focus on policies and measures targeted on the neglected and excluded part of the population (affirmative measures).

A multi-dimensional feature of both horizontal themes is interwoven through almost all accelerators and drivers, which is presented in the following Table:

Good governance and public sector management

EFFICIENT, OPEN, INCLUSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE PUBLIC SECTOR	Accountable administration focused on citizens and business sector
	Efficient public financial management
	Digital transformation of the public sector
	Depolitization and professionalization of public enterprises
	Functional system of policy design and sustainable development management
RULE OF LAW, SECURITY AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	Efficient judiciary system
	Efficient fight against corruption
	Protection of workers rights
	Fight against various forms of crime and terrorism
	Protection of human rights
RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS	Smooth delivery of social services and essential goods
	Sustainable recovery
	Improved crisis communication
	Social protection for all
	Resilient and inclusive public health infrastructure and institutions
	Improved public procurement system and more efficient regulation
	Smooth functioning of key infrastructure

Smart growth

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR ENTREPREURSHIP AND INNOVATIONS FOR PRODUCTION OF HIGH VALUE EXPORT-IMPORT ORIENTED GOODS	Increasing investment in infrastructure, research, development and innovations
	Facilitating business operations and support to rapid growing firms
	Digitalization of economy
	Mobilizing diaspora potentials
	Support to creating global value chains
	Strengthening the role of cities and regions as drivers of development
INCREASING INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE	Development of "transfer infrastructure"
	A bigger share of public investment in infrastructure
	Ensuring equal access to modern transport infrastructure
ENHANCING ACCESS AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Strengthening public digital infrastructure
	Teachers' capacity building, modernization of schools and teaching methods
	Digital skills development
	Universal and quality pre-school education
	Strategic investment in research-development activities of educational institutions
SMART NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Efficient system of life-long learning
	Curriculum reform at all levels of education
	Decentralization of electricity system
	Energy poverty reduction
GREEN GROWTH AND CLEAN ENERGY	De-carbonization to the energy sector
	Development of "green skills"
	Disaster risk management
	Mine clearance of contaminated areas
	Protection and renewal of natural capital institutions
	Develop a system of circular economy institutions
	Stronger control and monitoring of the ecosystem quality
	Sustainable tourism

HUMAN CAPITAL FOR THE FUTURE 



Society of equal opportunities

ENHANCING SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES	Focused and better targeting public expenditures for social protection
	Strengthening infrastructure of service providers by introducing new models
	Upgrading the system for identification and monitoring vulnerable families and families at risk
ACTIVATION AND EMPLOYMENT TO VULNERABLE CATEGORIES	Increasing the activity rate and including vulnerable categories in the labor market
	Increasing employability of unemployed persons through development of social entrepreneurship
EFFICIENT HEALTH CARE FOR ALL	Implementing reforms for financial health care services
	Enhancing access and quality of health care services
	Preventive health measures
	Strategic approach for retaining the existing staff and to human resource development in the health sector generally
ENHANCING INCLUSIVENESS OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	Equitable access to education
	Establishing the early detection and intervention system for children at risk and difficulties in their development
	Increasing the coverage of children with preschool education (age 3 to 6 years)
	Measures for reducing early school leaving
	Reducing number of persons without knowledge or skills and their integration in the labor market
FINANCIAL INCLUSION	Enhancing affordability of financial services for the most vulnerable categories of population
	Better access to microcredits with affordable interest rates

PRINCIPLE "LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND"



Image 2 — Visual presentation of development pathways, accelerators and drivers

07.

DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY: “GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT”



The implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs in Bosnia and Herzegovina may provide support to a holistic approach for governance, which is required for design and implementation of better public policies and better provision of public services: In particular the following may be supported:

- Vertical integration, for aligning the SDGs Framework with documents at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, as well as subsequently with strategic documents at the level of the cantons and local governments (“the SDGs localization”);
- Horizontal integration, for alignment of sectoral strategies and other planning documents at one level of government with the Framework and strategic documents at all levels of government and establishing partnerships with the private sector, civil society and other socio-economic partners;
- Fiscal/financial alignment, to ensure that strategic documents are aligned with appropriate financial frameworks,⁸ to avoid converting strategies into a “wish list” without funds provided, and
- Alignment with the European Union accession processes, in particular with regard to the linkages between the SDGs and policy reforms as well as institutional reforms, which are a precondition to initiate the accession negotiations.
- As afore-mentioned, this pathway is of crucial importance for sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the future. Currently good governance and public sector management are facing numerous challenges and obstacles, which are a result of the socio-economic context. To the end of resolving them, the governments at all levels could apply two key accelerators, with appropriate drivers, as described below.

⁸ For more information on the BiH mid-term fiscal framework (2019-2021) see *Program ekonomskih reformi 2019-2021*. BiH, p. 30-43.





Image 3 — Visual presentation of the development pathway
“Good Governance and Public Sector Management”

7.1 Accelerator 1: Efficient, open, inclusive and accountable public sector

With strong institutions of the public sector, which deliver quality services to citizens, it is important for the governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina to create a potential environment for private sector growth, poverty reduction and to establish citizens' trust, that is, the trust which is created when citizens can participate in decision-making processes and when they know that their voice is respected (heard).

Taking into account the afore-mentioned, after having considered and included recommendations from the documents related to public sector reforms (existing strategic documents, SIGMA principles for public administration reforms, the World Bank's strategic priorities for administration strengthening and the IMF's recommendations for enhancing management in public enterprises), several key drivers were identified within this development pathway.

It is necessary that all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina continue with **strengthening consistent, functional, economically efficient and sustainable systems for coordination, planning, development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and Agenda 2030**. It

includes establishing efficient and effective tools for distribution of public funds, as well as for human capacity building in the public administration.

Secondly, it is necessary to establish strong institutions in the public sector, thereby clearly separating the politics and administration, ensuring individual responsibility of civil servants, good **governance** standards and human resource management practices, as well as adequate protection of jobs, salary levels, stability and clearly defined rights and obligations of civil servants. Strong institutions in the public sector depend on appropriate mechanisms which will ensure accountability of public administration. The basis for accountability is to enable overall access to the public information. **The accountable administration focused on citizens, and better service delivery to citizens and businesses** are at core of good governance. Digitalized services, based on modern technology, take into account the users' needs, such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, foreigners and families with children.

Efficient public financial management, including optimal usage of financial resources, is a key for accomplishing the SDGs. A good base for tax collection, socially responsible and efficient tax administration as well as an efficient system for budget design and execution, and the competent civil service are essential for better quality service delivery and creating a fiscal space required for achieving inclusive growth.

Under the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, public financial management will have to be raised to a substantially higher level, because attracting

required funds and investments will become more difficult and subject to stricter rules. Among others, contributions to international organizations and development agencies will be reduced due to the needs of developed countries to finance their own budget deficits and therefore, the rules for allocation of those funds will become stricter. Funds will be allocated to those who better manage, achieve bigger efficiency and better fight against corruption. On the other hand, private investors will require more guarantees for their investments in developing countries, and thus also for Bosnia and Herzegovina. A new approach for service delivery in the private sector raised citizens' expectations with regard to service delivery in the public sector. It is particularly visible during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has demonstrated that many traditional services may and must be delivered through digital technologies. It includes new communication channels with internal and external users and service delivery (including also through mobile devices), data based decision-making and business processes based on an increasing quantity of data, enhancement of human

potentials and new procurement mechanisms. At the same time it is necessary to face challenges of **digital transformation of the public sector**, which is reflected in the fact that for digital transformation of the public sector it is required to hire new employees (with digital competencies) and to integrate tools, methods and culture of digital technologies in daily activities in the public administration. For the purpose of accelerating transformation, it is required to establish a system for measuring client satisfaction (service users satisfaction), which will be transparent and available to the public.

The public enterprise reform is one of the highest priorities in the public sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In order to ensure good governance and efficient public enterprise management, the governments at all levels must carry out **depoliticization and professionalization of their administration, as well as the process of restructuring and privatization wherever feasible, and introduce models of public-private partnerships and concessions.**



Image 4 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 1 under the development pathway "Good Governance and Public Sector Management": Efficient, open, inclusive and accountable public sector

7.2 Accelerator 2: Rule of law, security and fundamental rights

Rule of law, security and fundamental rights represent one of key accelerators which have to lead to improvement of the overall administration and public sector management in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Adequate functioning of the judiciary system and efficient fight against corruption are of paramount importance, as well as observance of the fundamental rights through the legislation and in practice. Continuous implementation of the Judiciary Sector Reform Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina will contribute to **more efficient functioning of the judiciary system**, more transparent and enhanced work of the bodies for the judiciary management system, independence of judges and prosecutors, accountability and efficiency of employees both in the executive and in the judiciary authorities. To the end of supporting economic development through increase of investments and other commercial activities in the country, the judiciary system in Bosnia and Herzegovina must demonstrate efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in its work. Rapid business registration and dispute resolution among business entities, bankruptcy and liquidation of business entities, and protection of their property rights, are some of the aspects where the judiciary system reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina may contribute to economic development of the country. Simultaneously, it is necessary to continue with digitalization of government services for enterprises. In spite of adopting new laws, e-signatures have not been introduced due to different legal frameworks at different administrative levels.

The number of *online* services for enterprises, such as tax payments, has to be increased and to ensure data interoperability.

At the same time, it is required to work on **protection of workers' rights**, including also workers in the grey economy, and in particular women, in order to ensure that all employees exercise the same rights, regardless of the employment status and contract type, and to ensure certainty and protection for them. The COVID-19 pandemic increased the job uncertainty in formal and in particular in informal economy (employees with service contracts, temporary or occasionally employed, employed in unregistered organizations, etc.). It has to be taken into account

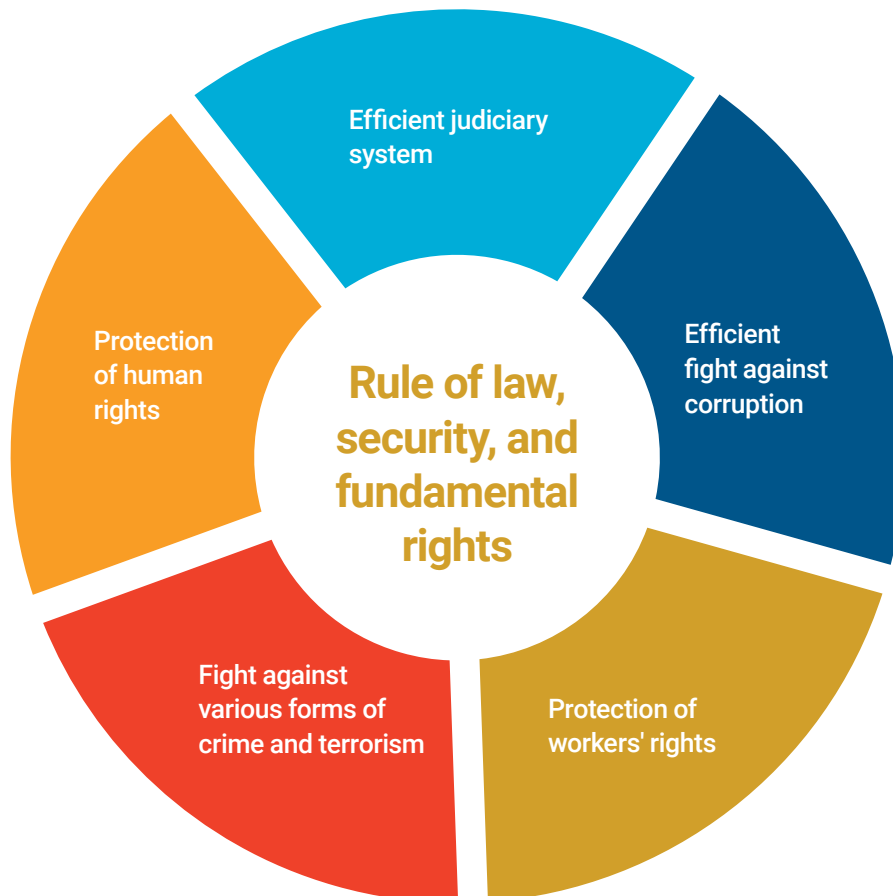
that not paying adequate attention to informally employed persons encourages already large informal economy and informal employment. The position of workers has been additionally weakened by increase of a share of occasional and temporary jobs in total jobs, and by the fact that numerous jobs do not have a possibility for remote work. Therefore it is required that the governments at all levels envisage support, that is, allocation of funds to companies that will retain their workers during the crisis, and provide training and improve working conditions after the crisis. The tripartite social dialogue is one of the tools for protecting workers' rights and for ensuring workers' voice in the society and at workplace.

For the purpose of protecting human rights of citizens, the governments at all levels must **enhance the fight against corruption**, which remains to be one of the most serious problems in the country. In compliance with the anti – corruption policies of the European Union, it is necessary to improve coordination among various bodies responsible for prevention and fight against corruption. Additionally, it is required to improve communication between the judiciary institutions and non-governmental sector. In addition to general fight against corruption in the country, the fight against corruption in the judiciary system is still one of the highest priorities in the country.

The strategic, legal, institutional framework and the policy frameworks for **protection of human rights** have to be fully implemented. In addition, in Bosnia and Herzegovina the legal and institutional frameworks have to be completed in terms of establishing a harmonized, efficient and free of charge system of legal aid in the whole country, and to ensure non-discriminatory access to justice. It means raising public awareness on how the judiciary system in Bosnia and Herzegovina has to function and how it is possible to access to the information. The significant role in fostering the rule of law has to have the strengthening of the framework for inter-agency cooperation of law enforcement agencies, enhancement of regulations on mutual access to data bases between these agencies and prosecutors' offices. It is also necessary to enhance the policies for legal and illegal migrations, asylum, judiciary cooperation in civil and criminal cases, and fight against drug abuse.

With an aim of achieving a high degree of security it is necessary to additionally strengthen cooperation and capacities of the security structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina. **The fight against different forms of crime**, including **high – tech crime and terrorism**, has to be intensified through establishing records on investigations, criminal prosecution and acquittal/conviction verdicts.

Image 5 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 2 under the development pathway „Good Governance and Public Sector Management”: Rule of law, security and fundamental rights



7.3 Accelerator 3: Resilience to disasters

The existential risk is a threat to destroy long-term potentials of the society. Such a threat may come out from pandemics, (intentional or accidental) usage of developed biological, chemical, radiological and nuclear weapons, (ab)use of artificial intelligence, numerous space events and etc. Events of a low probability and big impact are life facts, as the COVID – 19 pandemic is currently demonstrating. Virologists, epidemiologists and ecologists have been warning for decades to a threat of transmitting communicable diseases from animals to humans. In addition to

those events of a low probability and bigger impact, there are events of a larger probability and smaller impact, such as technical (system failure, negligence, accidents, etc.) and armed risks and treats (terrorism, civil unrests, wars, etc.).

Each country must develop resilience to disasters, that is, its capacity to prevent occurrences of harmful events, to protect from them, to mitigate their consequences, to react to them and to recover from them. Therefore, appropriate strategies have to be adopted as well as to develop risk and crises management plans. In the continuously changing cyber environment, the authorities in Bosnia and

Herzegovina have to have flexible and dynamic strategic documents for cyber security in order to respond to new global threats, as it is the practice in the European Union countries. Those documents have to be a response to risks, but at the same time they must ensure the public private partnership and the common usage of information. Within cooperation with the private sector, particular attention has to be paid to operability of information technology and to computer based infrastructure functioning.

It is particularly important to ensure **protection and functioning of key infrastructure**, both of the technical nature (energy supply, transport, drinking water supply, waste disposal and wastewater (urban and industrial) collection and treatment, internet functioning) and of the socio-economic nature (public health, food for people and animal feed, rescuing services, accident management control, financial and insurance services, media, cultural facilities (cultural-historical heritage) etc.).

It is also necessary to put the **flows of service delivery and procurement, provision and distribution of essential goods under control**. The governments at all levels must ensure key public goods (health, food, water, order, security, justice, information, education, etc.) which may be produced in various ways (public agencies, private firms, public-private partnership) but publicly delivered.

During crises, as well as during the time after crises, it is necessary to encourage **more sustainable recovery** in order to use support to economic recovery at the same time as a tool for accomplishing goals of broader, strategic importance and to be conditioned with following the SDGs (related to climate change, decarbonization, etc.). At the same time, allocation of subsidies should be targeted to those business entities that are most in need to the end of preventing the situations that funds are received by those which have them or those which pay dividends or buy their shares during the crisis and during certain time period after the crisis. Fund allocation also has to be conditioned by restricting the salary funds, including employees in committees, defining bonuses for managers, etc.

Therefore, it is necessary **to improve the public procurement system** with regard to mitigating consequences of the crisis, which must be simple, transparent and accountable and ensure distribution of resources and funds rapidly and efficiently. It has to be followed by the audit, supervision and reporting system. It is very important to develop procedures for centralized procurement in order to ensure that citizens in the whole country receive key goods, to avoid accumulation on one side and shortages on the other side, to get value for money, and to avoid artificial price increase.

It is important, as much as possible, or completely, to avoid illegal financial flows and to prevent a possibility for occurrence of various frauds, which might accompany responses to crises by **introducing more efficient regulation**. It also includes cooperation with banks and other financial institutions in order to cut financial channels linked with frauds.

Crises like the COVID-19 pandemic are a challenge, but also an opportunity to conceptualize and put in place **resilient and inclusive public health infrastructure and institutions**, which are efficient in crisis resolution. That infrastructure has to be able to predict and respond to crises with an aim of reducing suffering of people.

Health protection of citizens requires that the public sector adequately reacts also during crisis situations when the health system collapses like during the COVID-19 pandemic. It means rapid detection, reaction, prevention and communication with the public on health threats. It is necessary **to strengthen vertical and horizontal communications** during the crisis situations which negatively impact the public health through a common platform, which automatically initiate relevant factors.

It is necessary that the health sector has preparedness plans developed with different scenarios of threats on public health, plans of development and continuous upgrading of the data collection systems as a basis for evidence based decision-making, plans for enhancement of preventive measures, as well as plans for adoption and development of an integrated



and cooperative approach of various sectors and levels of government involved in management, plans for disclosing the available information and public warning release, and to plan and carry out interventions focused on reducing exposure to health risks.

It is very important to **regulate workers' work and firms' operations** during disasters. It is required to develop clear and precise rules for remote work and usage of public equipment during disasters. It includes clear rules on rapid decision-making and distribution of goods as well as appointing focal points for submitting complaints.

For the society resilient to crises, **social protection provision**, in particular for the poor and vulnerable, is of crucial importance. The crises emphasize the importance of policies, strategies and institutionalized funds for providing social protection to beneficiaries who are already within the social protection system as potential beneficiaries for that form of protection. Governments do not have to wait for a crisis in order to activate social care mechanisms but they must have them prepared in advance, in compliance with a potential type of crisis (such as, e.g. floods, which periodically occur in Bosnia and Herzegovina), in order to avoid finding a solution during the crisis.



Image 6 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 3 under the development pathway “Good Governance and Public Sector Management”: Resilience to disasters



7.4 Targets and indicators within the development pathway “Good Governance and Public Sector Management”

The table below presents the targets, with the baseline and target values within the appropriate SDGs, and the indicators for monitoring the progress towards accomplishing the goals within the development pathway “Good Governance and Public Sector Management”.

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS			
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against women and girls			
Alternative SDG indicator 5.1.1: Gender Development Index – GDI			
Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,924	0,934	0,975
Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data			
Comment: Slovenia - 1,003, Croatia - 0,989 and Serbia - 0,976 are the countries classified in the first group, meaning that they have a high level of equality in achieving the human development indicator between women and men. BiH is in group 4, meaning that it is a country with a middle-low level of equality between man and women, and thus the goal for BiH is to be in the first group by 2030.			
Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life			
Adjusted SDG indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in parliaments (%)			
Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
BiH	21,4	23,5	40,0
FBiH	27,0	29,0	40,0
RS	21,8	24,0	40,0
BD BiH	9,7	20,0	40,0
Source: Statistics from the general elections in 2018, Thematic bulletin No. 11, BiH Statistics Agency BiH, Sarajevo 2019 – for BiH all years, for FBiH and RS for 2018-2022.; Election indicators – General elections 2018, Central Election Committee, 2019. – for FBiH and RS for 2010-2014, and 2014-2018 http://izbori.ba/Default.aspx?CategoryID=431&Lang=3 . Data for BD BiH are as of 2020			



SDG 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates

Adjusted SDG indicator 16.1.1: Intentional homicide per 100.000 population

Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Total	1,3	1,2	1,0
Men	1,7	1,6	1,4
Women	0,8	0,6	0,6

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>, C- data for BiH
 Comment: EU average „total” is 1,0.

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Alternative indicator 16.6.1: Worldwide governance indicators

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Voice and accountability	39,0	55,0	65,0
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	30,5	50,0	63,0
Effectiveness of government	28,9	50,0	58,0
Regulation quality	47,0	55,0	70,0
Rule of law	22,0	48,0	53,0
Corruption control	30,3	48,0	55,0

Izvor: www.govindicators.org. Procentni rang među svim zemljama [od 0 (nizak) do 100 (visok)].

SDG indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Year	Baseline (2013)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	38,1	50,0	70,0

Source: Data of Transparency International on perception of public administration in BiH. „Satisfied population” include respondents who in the survey chose the option „very satisfied” or „rather satisfied”.

Comment: In 2016 the average percentage of citizens in OECD countries recorded as satisfied with the systems of public health and education was 70%, and 67%.

Alternative indicator 16.6.3: Credit rating (S&P)

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
	B	B+	BB

Source: Central Bank of BiH (2020)
<https://www.cbbh.ba/Content/Read/549?lang=hr>

08.

DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY „SMART GROWTH“

Smart growth is aimed to ensure transformation of innovative and productive ideas into products and services which may create highly-paid jobs and accelerate economic growth and, at the same time, preserve natural capital and reduce social inequalities (Image 7).

Maintaining macro-economic stability and strengthening markets and enhancing economy management (both in the public and private sectors) are pre-conditions for expansion of entrepreneurship, companies with lower growth, innovations which efficiently use resources, digitalization and knowledge- based economic activities.

In addition, this development pathway emphasizes:

- Expanding the entrepreneurship scope by enhancing overall business conditions and by increasing budget funds for research, development and innovations in order to accelerate development of knowledge-based high value products and services, which would ensure faster economic approaching to high income countries;
- Quality learning and life-long learning, better alignment of supply at the labor market with demand and investments in science, research, technology and innovations, in order to accelerate creation of decent jobs in the economy of the 21st century;
- Larger focus on green economy policies and approaches – in particular regarding energy, communal services, tourism sector, as well as urbanization and spatial planning. In addition to supporting acceleration of economic growth, such an approach is a precondition for more sustainable management of natural resources and bigger resilience to natural disasters and disruptions.

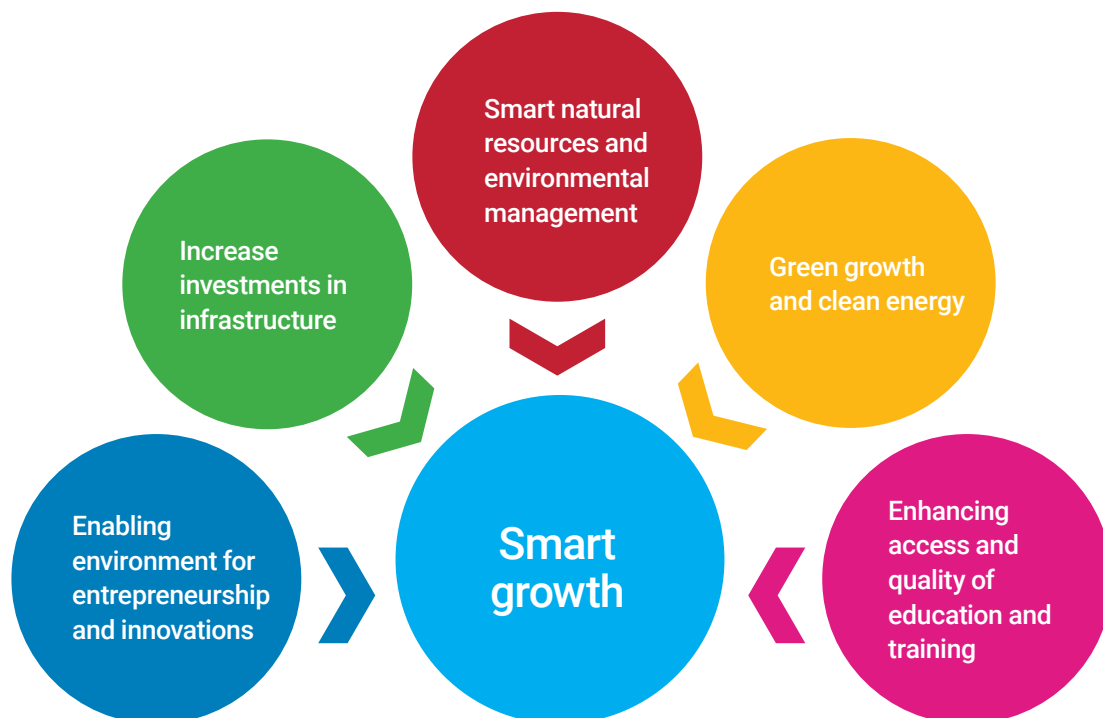


Image 7 — Visual presentation of the development pathway “Smart Growth”

8.1 Accelerator 1: Enabling environment for entrepreneurship and innovations for production of high value export-oriented goods

In addition to investments in human capital and strengthening the social protection system, policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina must focus on increasing investments of the public and private sectors generally and on the knowledge economy. This approach has to be focused on: (i) increase of a *share of investments and GDP*; (ii) increase of a *share of investments in research and development and GDP*; and (iii) increase of a *share of the export of higher technology in the total exports*.⁹ It is necessary to incentivize with measures of the productivity policy (targeted on increase of aggregated supply) and the fiscal policy (targeted on increase of aggregated demand) not only the increase of aggregated investments, but also to target them in production of high tech goods, which may be achieved, primarily, by encouraging investments in research and development (through public sector grants which complement private sector investments) and investments in production of high tech products.

Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot get out from “the middle income trap” without development of the entrepreneurship sector of economy, including both women’s and social entrepreneurship. The organizational structure of the enterprise sector in the European Union is such that micro-enterprises employ approximately 30% of the totally employed, almost as much as large enterprises, which employ one third of the total number of employed. In this regard, both large and small enterprises are also needed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with large enterprises becoming leaders of the value chain to which rapidly growing small firms so called “gazelles” are “fastened”. In parallel, **the continuous enhancement of the business environment is required through facilitation of business operations** by reducing procedures and various fiscal and para-fiscal charges. On the other side, it is required to create innovative models for tax collection.

9 For the definition and list of high tech sectors and products see Hatzichronoglou, T. (1997) Revision of the High-Technology Sector and Product Classification, STI WORKING PAPERS 1997/2. Paris: OECD. Also see the Eurostat document on high technology available on <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:High-tech>

A focus should be targeted also on establishing technological-innovation centers to support creation of global value chains¹⁰

by using subsidies, which will enable to resolve common problems of one or several sectors and to provide technical support to SMEs in overcoming an information gap as one of the key reasons for market systematic weaknesses. Such technological-innovative centers may be additionally supported through the public procurement policy, since the innovative policy is increasingly relying on the demand side, with public procurement being an important opportunity for encouraging innovations. At the same time, the contribution of technological-innovative centers in generating knowledge has to be taken into account, given their crucial role in the area of innovations.¹¹ As such, technological-innovative centers may be specialized for research, education in research and professional training of firms’ labor force with a potential to become international leaders in certain economic niches in which certain regions/ areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina already has strong or potentially strong international competitiveness. Technological-innovative centers may contribute to attract investments in the region, particularly foreign direct investments, by identifying investment opportunities, providing services for meeting strategic needs of firms-investors (skill development, capacity building of firms from the supply chain, etc.). Possibilities for better integration in value chains seem to be bigger in the software industry, creative and culture economy, pharmaceutical industry, wood industry and furniture manufacturing, auto parts manufacturing and dairy production. Also, clusters based on large enterprises, which also include micro, small and medium enterprises, may be a starting point from where such integration may be organized. Since Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing very demanding transition from the existing low-technological export (only 33 US\$ p.c. in 2017) to the intensive export of appropriate skills and capital, technological-innovative centers may have a very

10 Global value chains are an important opportunity for less developed countries to become a part of the global economy, absorb knowledge and technologies as well as to add value to their products, while enabling developed countries to strengthen their position and further development.

11 Public procurement is a significant opportunity for encouraging innovations due to two reasons: (i) governments are often more willing or more capable to pay higher prices, which are usually requested when introducing a new product and (ii) demand of governments often very rapidly reaches a critical size, particularly because governmental agencies/bodies may combine individual demands and create a strong incentive, and contribute to reducing the market risk, looked from the perspective of technological-innovative centers.

important role in skill development as well as in technology transfer and development.

One of the ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic disturbs the economic activity is the impact on the global value chains. Job closure, difficulties in transport, etc. impact the supply of raw materials and components, causing shortages of key elements. Therefore countries and sectors suffer on one side, there are difficulties in ensuring production factors, and on the other side in marketing (placing) products and services. In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina is very vulnerable to cutting or narrowing the value chains, in particular those ones from the processing industry and tourism. It is about cutting the chain at the entry point (e.g. supply of components from China) and at the exit point (e.g. delivery of leather industry products, footwear and textile to firms in Italy).

For the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina the crisis may be an opportunity to increase its participation in value chains, because during the crisis time countries try to expand the geographic dispersity of chains and to reduce risks. However, the precondition for that is that development policies encourage investments in infrastructure, education and public health, conduct an adequate value chain policy (to foster absorbing capacities of firms potentially inclusive in value chains, to increase efficiency of the local supplier network as well as the quality of the labor force) and increase sustainability of value chains through practicing the policy of equitable distribution of income and environmental protection.

A significant driver is increasing investments in the infrastructure of research, development and innovations at the public sector level as well as at the enterprise level. That driver implies introducing the productivity policies, on which accomplishing the intensive growth is based, and whose key components are innovations, investments and skills. The innovation increase is based on investments in research and development, which must be significantly increased, while the rule that the public sector provides one third of those investments has to be a milestone, and the private sector provides the two thirds. One of instruments of the innovation policy has to be conditioned allocation of public funds, e.g. on one KM of subsidy from the public sector, the private sector has to invest one or more KM. Those investments in research and development would be gradually increasing, thus in 2030 achieved

investments would amount 1,5% of GDP in BiH, that is, GDP of the entities and the Brčko District of BiH.

Digitalization of economy is of crucial importance for productivity and competitiveness of economy. In this regard, digitalization of small and medium enterprises, as well as digitalization of agriculture in combination with digitalization of public infrastructure, is deemed to be one of crucial drivers of development in the future. In addition to productivity, competitiveness and revenue growth, digitalization contributes to reduction of an income gap between the rural and urban population, as well as to environmental sustainability and resilience to sudden crises.

The investment increase has to be based on much better mobilization of financial resources. Therefore it is necessary to introduce new financial instruments, financial mechanisms and financial institutions. First of all, it is necessary to introduce non-banking deposit institutions, which are not in existence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, such as savings institutions, credit unions, and similar, in order to mobilize more deposits and to place more loans, because it would be possible to include a bigger number of firms and citizens through those forms. Also, for mobilization of funds it would be necessary to develop mutual guarantee institutions, which function according to the principle of the institutional partnership from the public, private or civil sector and their goal is to support development of micro, small and medium enterprises (e.g. public and private mutual guarantee schemes). With introducing new financial institutions (e.g. non-banking institutions which receive deposits) and mechanisms (such as funds for research and development and funds for risk capital), those financial policies have to help to increase private savings and to target on new enterprises and sectors that have good economic prospects in the future.

Crises are often accompanied by budget and financial difficulties, and they impact (cause) reduced investments, strengthening credit restrictions and slower adoption of new technologies. It adversely impacts potential production, particularly in countries which are, like BiH, in deep structural imbalance. Therefore it is of particular importance to increase productivity as a basic preventive factor.

Crises accelerate requests for structural reforms, focused on productivity growth as a main source



of economic growth. However, in Bosnia and Herzegovina for productivity growth it is necessary to ensure not only introducing the productivity policy but also **development of “the transfer infrastructure”**, which implies transfer and development of technologies as well as human capital.¹²

Development of the transfer infrastructure, i.e. the infrastructure which ensures transformation of innovations into commercial products, can be achieved in BiH by establishing scientific-technological centers through the partnership of the public, private and civil (academia) sectors. Those centers would enable productivity increase through their two basic components – the research-development component and the training component, which would contribute to creation of a bigger number of higher value added products, increase of competitiveness and larger exports. Development of “the transfer infrastructure” will be more efficient if additional attention is paid to micro and small enterprises, more precisely, to the size increase of their digital coefficient, which would ensure their faster development, internationalization and transformation into bigger enterprises. It means development of new business processes within small and medium enterprises in Bosnia and Herzegovina and also development of incentivizing mechanisms for introducing e-commerce.

Developed cities/regions may play a key role in providing support to the knowledge based sectors in order to be integrated in regional and global value chains. In particular it includes cities/regions which are university centers and where there is knowledge concentration as well as other resources.

For cities/regions to be development drivers, they have to recognize the private sector leaders and to support them with active measures, particularly in the area of the public private partnership thereby achieving creation and development of value chains, and subsequently production clusters or at least development poles. Such support policy for development leaders has to be targeted, if possible, to the higher tech sectors, and to include small and big companies which generate knowledge as well as to promote cooperation among them in the area of research, development and innovations. An

important goal has to be linking domestic companies operating in the country with transnational companies in order to lay foundations for adding higher value to products in which more demanding foreign consumers are interested and by doing so to achieve higher income, etc. Cities/regions must create an environment which:

- Attracts companies,
- Promotes learning/training and transfer of technologies,
- Encourages emerging of MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprisers),
- Encourages emerging and development of supply/demand chains, value chains, production clusters,
- Develops institutions that encourage export increase,
- Encourages arrival and development of risk capital funds (RCF) and
- Supports development of distributive channels in the EU markets.

Policies for strengthening entrepreneurship in Bosnia and Herzegovina also have to pay significant attention to mobilization of diaspora potentials in terms of encouraging them to activate required skills and resources for development in the country. In this regard, it is important to integrate the migration issues in development planning at all levels in the country and to activate specific financial instruments to support creation of businesses from diaspora and for attracting financial resources from diaspora. At the same time, more engagement is required for raising awareness and understanding of a unique role which diaspora may play in development processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, then diaspora mapping (in order to enhance networking and cooperation), and finally, to work on enhancement of political, social and economic conditions and environments which encourage bigger diaspora engagement, including reforms for enhancement of business and investment environments for small and medium enterprises, as well as financial system reforms thus increasing the levels of aggregated savings and aggregated investments.

¹² Numerous countries developed very successful infrastructure of this type. The Germans have Fraunhofer Gesellschaft, the biggest in Europe, in Taiwan ITRI, South Coria ETRI, the Dutch TNO, the Brits have Katapult centers, etc. In line with this, BiH could develop „the transfer infrastructure“ as a group of regional scientific-technological centers based on competitive advantages of the regions.

Creating conditions for bigger diaspora engagement into development requires efforts of the governments at all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to provide diaspora with better services and respond to their needs. One of mechanisms by which it is possible to include diaspora in development processes in the country to the larger extent is promotion of institutional partnerships and networks with countries where diaspora lives and works. It is also important to work on establishing a partnership between the authorities and diaspora associations, based on mutual trust, and all that for the purpose of promoting a coordinated approach in activating diaspora potentials and converting "brain drain" into "brain gain". It is also important to create supporting institutions and adopt policies and programs which recognize the importance of diaspora for the socio-economic development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Usage of skills and expertise of diaspora may be mentioned as an example in order to achieve positive transformations in the education sector – attracting experts from diaspora as visiting professors at educational institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc.

8.2 Accelerator 2: Increasing investments in infrastructure

As the practice of developed countries shows, the governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina must increase not only the investment rate but also within the investment structure **increase the share of public investments in infrastructure**, at least in the amount of 5-7% of Gross Domestic Product. Investments in infrastructure may largely support establishment of public-private partnerships and in that sense it is required to work on creating an enabling environment for such models, given that in that way it is enabled to introduce commercial discipline in delivery of infrastructure services, with simultaneous increase of efficiency and cost reduction.

It is particularly important to **ensure equal access to modern transport infrastructure** in all parts of the country, including also sustainable public transport.



Equal development of transport infrastructure is a crucial pre-condition for strengthening competitiveness, social cohesion and overall sustainable development.

It is needed to enhance public digital infrastructure and to ensure availability of relevant data to research-development organizations, faculties and enterprises which are not able to provide those resources, and simultaneously taking into account the data integrity and security. It means creating a platform in order to enable the public and private sectors, education, research and other institutions to more adequately perform their functions, as well as establishing centers for cloud data storage, which will enable one's own data management and digitalization of the public administration, with reduced individual costs for hardware and software purchase which are needed for individual institutions. It also means

adoption of an adequate legal framework for broad band in BiH, aligned with the EU legislation and introducing new generation's technologies of fast and ultra-fast internet, usage of a broad radio frequency spectrum for development of mobile communications (complete implementation of 4G and establishing 5G+ environment) and development of interoperable applications. Enhancement of public digital infrastructure is of particular importance during the crisis time, when outages in the strength of internet network traffic occur due to the increased usage of data, increased limit of consumption by operators, etc. Therefore it is required to additionally increase investments in digital infrastructure, which is "a bottle neck" of development. Image 9 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 2 under the development pathway "Smart Growth": Increasing investments in infrastructure¹³

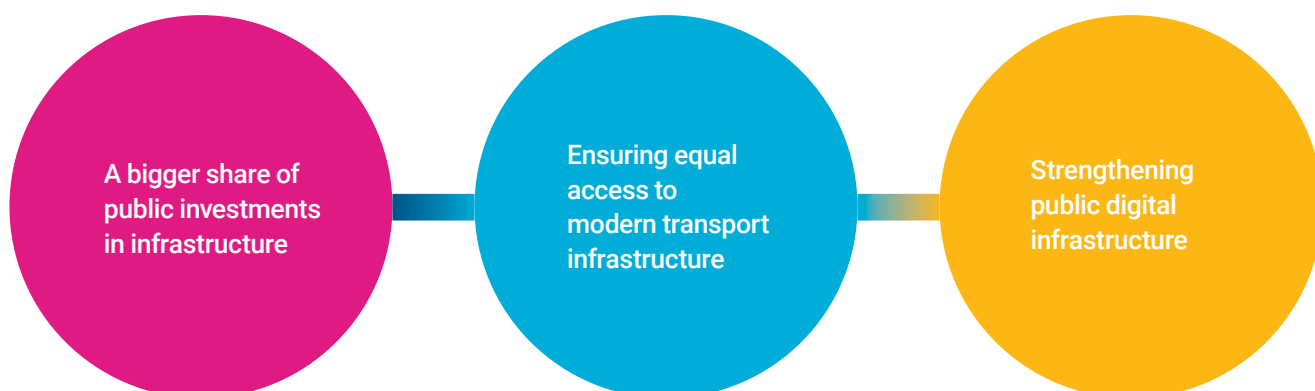


Image 9 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 2 under the development pathway "Smart Growth": Increasing investments in infrastructure

¹³ During the crisis in BiH outages have been noted in strength of Internet traffic. According to the Digital Quality of Life Index for 2020, which is regularly calculated by Surfshark, during the first months of pandemic 49 to 85 countries involved experienced outages, and 44 countries weaker Internet speed. Surfshark stresses that a pleasant surprise is internet functioning in the Balkans countries (Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia and Albania) but not in BiH (<https://surfshark.com/dql2020-slides.pdf>).

8.3 Accelerator 3: Enhancing access and quality of education and training

The results of PISA test, conducted in 2018, showed a poor situation related to knowledge of pupils in schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina, since 58% of pupils do not achieve the minimum level of functional literacy in mathematics, 57% in natural sciences and 54% in reading. One of the key findings of the European Commission's Analytical Report on Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2019 is that particular attention has to be focused on "the low quality of education and insufficient orientation towards the labor market needs". In that sense, the accelerator for the education quality emphasizes a need for development of knowledge which will prepare young people for a working and life environment which is changing and for a sustainable future, in particular focusing on an individual approach to learning, building basic and mathematical literacy, and acquiring general and specialized knowledge, skills, and competencies based on learning outcomes.

The first driver within this accelerator relates to the curriculum reform at all levels of education for education to eventually result in functional knowledge. It is necessary to enhance the education quality because it is the first and most important step in the process of evolving active, responsible and engaged citizens. In that sense, the emphasis is on improving teaching plans and programs, based on learning outcomes and key competencies, and consequently, quality assurance by the competent institutions, including knowledge, skills and competencies for the 21st century (critical thinking, problem solving, entrepreneurial learning, digital skills, financial literacy, STEM education) and defining a better enrollment policy. This driver enables a progress and improvement of the education quality and it is targeted on the need to change the existing approach to what is being taught and how students and pupils learn. Since the majority of the unemployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina has three or less than three grades of the secondary education completed¹⁴ and primarily complete the secondary vocational education, it is important to continuously enhance teaching plans and programs in secondary vocational schools, based on learning outcomes and key competencies in

cooperation with all relevant stakeholders¹⁵, in order to be as much adjusted as possible with the labor market needs, and to provide pupils with knowledge, skills and competencies which will improve their chances for employment.

The second driver within this accelerator relates **to comprehensive and quality pre-school education**, that is, to improving coverage of children with pre-school education, and not only in the year preceding the school enrollment but also at the age from 3 to 6 years, having in mind that currently a majority of children of that age have no access to pre-school programs. Having in mind the importance of a possibility for children to learn in a structured environment in an early stage, the low coverage rate with pre-school education for the age group from 3 to 6 years indicates a need for improvements in this area.

The next drivers important for enhancing the education and training quality are related with **the teachers' capacity building** from the pre-school to higher education level, and **with modernization of schools and teaching methods both in general as well as in technical and vocational education and training**. Implementation of the afore-mentioned reforms in the educational systems requires the competent and motivated teaching staff, by regulating their labor-legal status.¹⁶

Accelerated technological innovations impact the employment trends towards jobs requiring a high level of cognitive and socio-emotional skills. Skills possessed nowadays by employed persons will become obsolete very soon and they will not be adequate for future jobs. A significant loss of routine jobs is expected. Digital skills are required at all levels: at the basic level to help people connect and use internet services and applications; at the middle level to help students and unemployed persons

¹⁵ UNICEF, „GAP analysis in the area of social protection and inclusion policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (2013), William Bartlett.

¹⁶ Teaching through digital platforms will become an increasing trend. Although until the pandemic outbreak, i.e. over the last 10 years, it has been deemed that the digital technologies will revolutionize higher education, their introducing has not been going as fast as the mechanical projections envisaged. However, things are changing, to the larger extent also due to the impacts of pandemic caused by coronavirus. However, digital platforms are not a qualitative substitution for the classroom, particularly in case of pupils from the first to the fourth grade. For poor children, who have weaker internet access and insufficiently educated parents who are not able to provide or pay additional training, it is more convenient to return to the classroom. (the Economist, 8th August and 30 April, 2020).

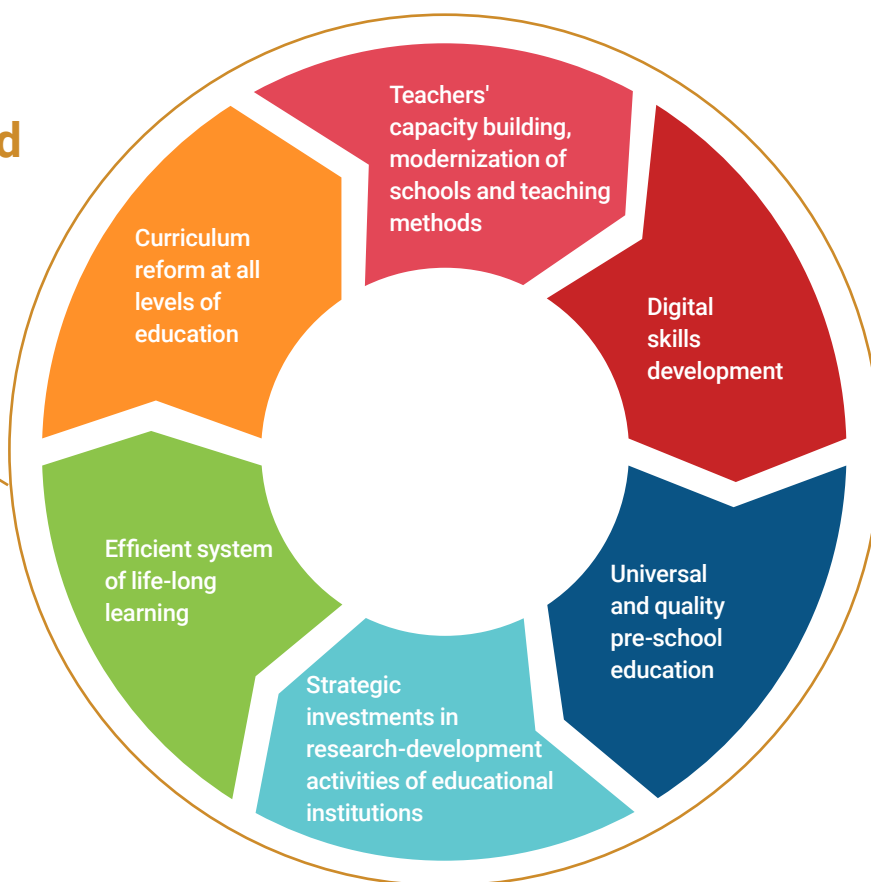
¹⁴ FBiH Statistics Institute, 2018.; Statistics Institute of RS, 2018.



to acquire required skills required by the digital economy; at the advanced level for increasing the expert base in the area of information-technologies and meeting industry requirements. Therefore the policy focus must be targeted towards **digital skills development** in order to reduce the digital gap and ensure the usage of digital services in the society. In that way digital inclusion will be ensured and all citizens will be a part of the evolving digital society ("Leave no one behind"). It will require efforts of all in BiH who are involved in the system of digital skills development, from policy makers in various sectors and administrative levels in BiH, to private companies, academic and education institutions, as well as various organizations (international, non-governmental, etc.).¹⁷

Since the concept of future jobs and careers is becoming more fluid, an increasing emphasis will be on life-long learning, i.e. on continuous acquiring of knowledge and skill, either through formal or informal learning. In this regard, **an efficient system of life-long learning** is an additional driver which is possible to develop only through active engagement of the authorities, employers, workers and educational institutions. It is of crucial importance to adopt a holistic approach to life-long learning, which will include all life stages and all forms of education. In addition to increase of public investments in education of adults, it is also needed to create appropriate incentives for increasing investments from the private sector in human capital development and training of employees. The emphasis should be on targeting the categories of employees who are expected to be particularly exposed to the risk of losing their jobs, such as older workers, low-qualified workers, self-employed persons, employed in micro, small and medium enterprise and women.

Enhancing access and quality of education and training



¹⁷ Indicator: Digital skills among population (1-7): 3,7 (2019.) https://tcdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/h945a9708?country=BRA&indicator=41400&viz=line_chart&years=2017,2019

Image 10 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 3 under the development pathway "Smart Growth": Enhancing access and quality of education and training

Finally, it is important to look at **the driver which relates to strategic investments in research-development activities of educational institutions and their linking with the business community**. In Bosnia and Herzegovina it is necessary to focus more on science, research, technology and innovations. In addition to increasing investments in science, it is necessary to promote the participation of educational institutions in the EU research programs (Horizon 2020, EUREKA etc.), and also investments in the research infrastructure for research projects, creation of an enabling environment and better conditions for cooperation between educational institutions and enterprises willing to invest in research-development activities **applicable** in the economy.

8.4 Accelerator 4: Green growth and clean energy

The current economic trends in successful European and Asian countries indicate that de-carbonization is a key component for sustainable growth in the 21st century. In addition to deterioration of air pollution and occurrence of respiratory diseases, the economic development based on coal thermal plants operating with significant losses when generate power, is facing uncertainty in the future with regard to competitiveness, unpredicted fiscal obligations and potentially lost assets. **De-carbonization of the energy sector** (energy transition) should be primarily implemented by enhancing energy efficiency, increasing a share of renewable energy in final consumption, and by changing fuels (electrification) in the heating and transport sectors. The energy transition process in Bosnia and Herzegovina is coordinated through implementation of relevant plans: the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the National Energy Efficiency Plan (NEEAP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sophisticated and liquid electricity markets are necessary for easier integration of more variable renewable energy sources (e.g. solar photovoltaic and wind energy) in the electricity grid in the country. Creating a functional electricity market in BiH and consolidating with the regional and EU markets are the priority goals which should be achieved in the upcoming years. The de-carbonization process of power generation from coal has to be accompanied by the programs for economic restructuring of mining regions (so called programs of *just transition*), which will enable the economic future and finding alternative jobs for workers who will lose their jobs during that process.

Implementation of the energy transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina also has to take into account that "no one is left behind". It requires **energy poverty reduction** and implementation of smart measures in order to ensure that everyone has at least **minimum financially affordable and reliable energy supply**. Also, when implementing the energy efficiency measures the priority has to be on public infrastructure facilities – schools, hospitals and social institutions, thereby ensuring that socially vulnerable groups have direct benefits from the measures of energy transition.



Decentralization of the electricity system through integration of distributed energy sources (mostly from independent energy producers) is one of key aspirations within the energy transition. Integration of distributed power generation requires upgrading and modernization of electricity distribution networks. Digitalization of electricity systems (by building “smart networks”) has to be a crucial element of this process. Transition towards a de-centralized electricity system also includes democratization, within which monopolies face with competition in the form of individual energy producers. To this end it is required to establish financial instruments and business models (e.g. support for establishing local energy cooperatives and ESCO companies). Last but not least, the public information and educational campaigns on sustainable and clean energy and climate change must be comprehensively introduced both in schools (in the curricula) and thus generally in the society.

Transition to the economy with a low carbon percentage implies changes in the existing job profiles, and appearance of new occupation profiles. It requires development of necessary **“green” skills and jobs** among existing workers and young labor force in the tertiary education (TVET and University). Within that context, it is required to adjust TVET and university curricula, and training programs for adults for green growth to become a reality.

Green growth and clean energy

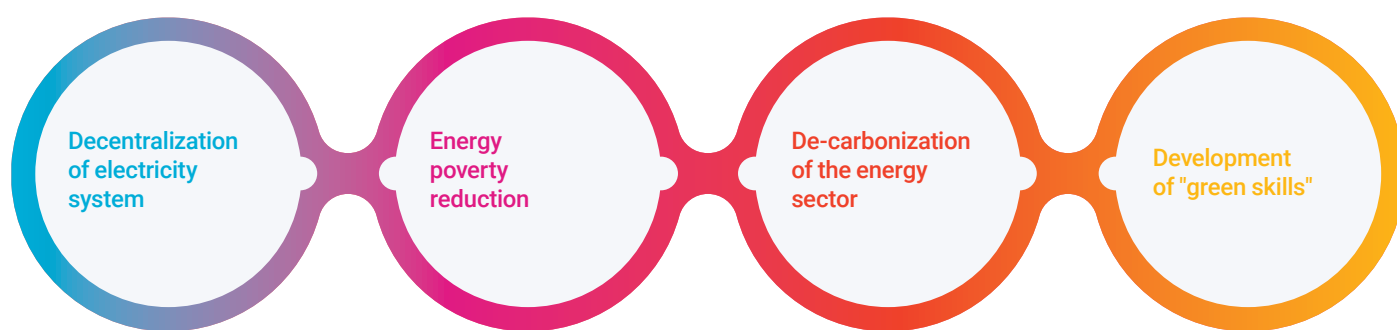


Image 11 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 4 under the development pathway “Smart Growth”: Clean growth and clean energy

8.5 Accelerator 5: Smart natural resource and environmental management

The challenges of climate risks management, protection of the environmental media quality, biodiversity preservation and sustainable water and land management must be resolved in order to ensure the economic growth to be sustainable (targeted on preservation of heritage, cultural-historical monuments, specifically in the sectors like tourism, water resources, forestry and agriculture and also metal, extractive, wood, auto industries, etc.) and to increase resilience to floods, fires, droughts and other disasters, whose occurrence and impacts are more frequent and with more significant consequences. The condition of environment in some spheres (e.g. waste management, creating conditions for sustainable irrigation of smaller private agricultural areas, orchard, etc.) may be improved by adequate planning at the local/regional level, additionally emphasizing the role and importance of the spatial planning of cities/regions in smart natural resource and environmental management. **A bigger emphasis on tourism, with appropriate investments in infrastructure linked with sustainable tourism, sustainable water and waste management, and transport as well**, could ensure significant return on investments in the sense of green growth.

Having in mind that almost all waste in Bosnia and Herzegovina is disposed on landfills, it is required to develop the **system of circular economy** in the sphere of waste management and to work on re-use and recycling, composting, and energy return. In that way the impact on natural resources would be reduced and the condition of environment would be improved, as well as a new economic sector would be developed and strengthened. Additionally, circular economy may reduce emissions of hazardous gases, and give a chance to medium and small entrepreneurship and increase GDP.

Although the economic growth has raised the living standards and improved the quality of life, it also has exhausted natural capital in Bosnia and Herzegovina and has degraded ecosystems. Since **natural capital** is direct input for production of many goods and services, **its protection and renewal as well as appropriate management** have to be in the main focus of sustainable development in BiH. It is

required in particular to improve safety and quality of drinking water, both in small and large waterworks, and particularly in local- rural and private ones, with regular controls by competent public health services. The continuity of water supply must be permanent and safe. Collection, treatment, disposition of urban and technological waste waters have to be gradually improved. The data on the environmental quality, based on risk monitoring and assessment arising from the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD), indicates that a good water condition has not been achieved in the larger part of the country. More than a half of water bodies have a status lower than good. The key challenges are non- treated communal waters (waste waters), pollution with nutrients, hydro- morphological changes, and the presence of priority substances, etc. The annual precipitation regime indicates a decreasing trend, while the average annual air temperature indicates the opposite trends.¹⁸ Although the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not lack waters, the signs of water scarcity with droughts during the last decade urgently point to the needs of defining an approach for mitigating those effects.

The economic growth could be hampered also by degradation of natural capital and by restricting the expansion of economic activities for the purpose of protecting natural resources. In Bosnia and Herzegovina it is needed to change the current consumers' behaviors and production which contaminate and to encourage green economic activities, including sustainable tourism, together with the expenditure increase for protection and conservation of its overall natural heritage and by strengthening efforts for mobilization of national and international financial resources.

It is also needed to resolve the issue of creating a central storage for radioactive materials in Bosnia and Herzegovina, thereby significantly improving the radiation safety and human and animal health protection.

Since many ecosystems are under pressure, achieving smart growth requires from production of goods and services not to lead to total exhaustion of natural resources. It means **implementation of stronger control of excessive emissions and release of hazardous substances, and continuous monitoring of the ecosystem quality** (e.g. air,

¹⁸ BiH Statistics Agency



water, land) according to the logic of ecological components of *acquis communautaire*. In case of violating the environmental protection standards the existing appropriate regulatory responses according to “the polluter pays” and “user pays” principle must be strictly applied. The fees for fossil fuels, the fee for vehicles (specific environmental fee), the tax on air pollution, general and specific water fees and waste fee for those who are not within the system,¹⁹ are the main economic instruments being implemented in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The taxation system for air pollution in the Republika Srpska is not in place, and payments of tariffs for energy, which are the main source of financing investments in energy saving, efficiency and infrastructure do not provide sufficient funds. It is required to completely apply *Environmental Liability Directive*, for those who produce pollution to pay adequate fees (“the polluter pays” principle applied in the whole territory of BiH). The system for distribution of fees such obtained has to be transparent and based on removing/mitigating the sources of problems/pollution. On contrary, the effects of the applied price measures (tariffs, fees) on the behavior (citizens and industry) are limited, and their proper functioning as efficient economic instruments for environmental protection will be hampered²⁰.

The problem which the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina have to keep on continuously resolving, both from the perspective of safety and also from the perspective of natural resource management, is **mine clearance of the contaminated areas**. Mines and explosive devices left behind the war impede poverty reduction in the rural areas and they are a significant obstacle for tourism development and exploitation of wood-industry and hydro energy potentials. This problem is of such big importance and thus a proposal for introducing a new sustainable development goal – Goal 18 in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been considered, in order to emphasize the need to incorporate the issue of mine clearance in all development policies in the country.

During the last decade Bosnia and Herzegovina has been experiencing several significant extreme climate and weather events, which have been manifested through more frequent **occurrences of disasters** (landslides, floods, fires, earthquakes, avalanches, accidental environmental pollution). Climate change and high exposure to natural hazards and those ones caused by humans additionally impede the socio-economic development of the country and they are adversely reflected on the achieved development goals. Floods in May 2014, caused damages and losses in the amount of 15% of GDP and long-term development consequences, equal **to five-year delays** in achieving the goals of better gender equality, lower poverty rates, reduction of marginalization and better equality for minority groups and persons. Given the climate change projections for the region, Bosnia and Herzegovina has to learn to completely cope with the issue of reducing disaster risks through multisectoral cooperation of all relevant stakeholders, focusing on prevention of disasters, including creation of development and sectoral policies which take into account disaster risks and climate change.²¹

19 It relates to the packaging waste and packaging, and to electrical and electronic waste.

*NBSAP – Strategy for Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity with the Action Plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina

20 Environmental Performance Review, BiH, 2018.



21 https://www.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/Response%20to%20Floods/RNA.pdf



Image 12 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 5 under the development pathway "Smart Growth": Smart natural resource and environmental management

The table below presents the targets, with the baseline and target values within the appropriate SDGs, and the indicators for monitoring the progress towards accomplishing the targets in the area of the development pathway: "Smart Growth".

8.6 Targets and indicators within the development pathway "Smart Growth"

SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIFE AND WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES				3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 
Target 3.6 By 2030 halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents				
SDG indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to traffic injuries per 100.000 people				
Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)	
Indicator value	15,7	per 11,5	6,4	
Source: UN database, 2000–2013, „Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015 (Data come from different sources police data, Ministry of health and Ministry of transport, studies and Survey)” E-estimated; for 2016. WHO: Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018. Comment: For comparison, in Croatia the values range from 14,6 in 2000 to 8,1 in 2016; Serbia: 10,2 in 2000 to 7,4 in 2016; Slovenia from 15,8 in 2000 to 6,4 in 2016				
SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES				4 QUALITY EDUCATION 
Target 4.3: By 2030 ensure equal access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university for all women and men				
SDG indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and informal education and training during the previous 12 month, per sex				
Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)	
Indicator value				
Total	8,7	15,4	29,5	
Women	8,5	15,2	30,2	
Men	8,9	15,6	29,8	
Source: UN database, „Adult Education Survey (AES)” Comment: For comparison, the indicator values in the region in 2016 are the following: Croatia 31,8 (women 31,1; men 32,5), Serbia 19,8 (21,4 women, 18 men), Slovenia 46,1 (48,3 women, 44,1 men).				
Target 4.4: By 2030 substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical, digital and vocational for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship				
Alternative SDG indicator 4.4.1: Individuals who use internet, in %				
Year	Baseline (2018.)	Mid-term (2023.)	Target (2030.)	
Indicator value	70	80	95	

Source: BiH Statistics Agency (2018)

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive, and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Adjusted SDG indicator 4.a.1: Primary and secondary schools equipped with computers and access to internet for pupils; number of pupils/per computer, average

Year	Baseline (2018/2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Primary education			
- Average number of pupils per 1 computer	14,42	8,00	4,00
- Average number of pupils per 1 access to internet	22,29	12,00	6,50
Secondary education			
- Average number of pupils per 1 computer	11,89	4,50	3,00
- Average number of pupils per 1 access to internet	14,67	7,00	4,00

Source: Calculation based on data in: http://www.bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/Saopštenja/2019/EDU_01_2018_Y2_1_BS.pdf and http://www.bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/Saopštenja/2019/EDU_01_2017_Y2_3_BS.pdf

SDG 6: ENSURE SANITATION CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER FOR ALL



Target 6.1: By 2030 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable water for all

SDG indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using drinking water from safely managed systems

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	75	80	90

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER)

Target 6.3: By 2030 improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and reuse globally

SDG indicator 6.3.1: Population connected to urban waste water treatments, u %

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	3,6	20,0	50,0

Source: BiH Statistics Agency
http://www.bhas.ba/tematskibilteni/TB_I_odr_razvBiH_BS.pdf

Alternative SDG indicator 6.3.2.a: Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers

Year	Baseline (2013)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	2,30	2,10	1,94

Milligram O2 per liter. The latest value for the EU average is 1,94.
Source: European Environment Agency (EEA)
<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/data/dataset/rYsd2bjHKGttQApfJr4GRA>

Alternative SDG indicator 6.3.2.b: Phosphate in rivers

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,03	0,03	0,03



Milligram PO4 per liter. The latest value for the EU average is 0,068.

Source: European Environment Agency (EEA)

https://knoema.com/sdg_06_50/phosphate-in-rivers-source-eea

Target 6.5: By 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation, as appropriate

SDG indicator 6.5.1: Degree of implementing integrated water resources management at the scale of 0–100

Year	Baseline (2017)	Mid-term	Ciljna (2030.)
Indicator value	52,9	65,0	70,0

Source: BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (2017)

SDG 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO FINANCIALLY AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Target 7.1: By 2030 ensure universal access to financially affordable, reliable and modern energy services

SDG indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	62	69	84

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicator

<https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

SDG indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	35,7	41,0	45,0

Source: MFTER BiH, <https://see2020.info/sustainable-growth/>

Target 7.3: By 2030 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

SDG indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	6,7	6,2	5,5

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

SDG 8: PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Target 8.1: Continuous economic growth per capita

Adjusted SDG indicator 8.1.1: Real growth rate of GDP

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	3,7	3,2	7,0

Source: BiH Agency Statistics

Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovations, among others, focusing on labor intensive and highly profitable sectors

Alternative SDG indicator 8.2.2: Estimated GDP (2011. PPP \$), per sex

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Women	8.432	11.080	20.150

Men	17.123	21.100	28.500
Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data For comparison, in 2018 in Slovenia the values were: women - 28.532, men - 35.487; in Croatia: women - 19.941, men - 26.960; in Serbia: women - 12.549, men - 17.995 (2011. PPP \$).			
Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovations; encourage the formal establishment and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises, including through access to financial services			
Adjusted SDG indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural activities, per sex			
Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Total	17,1	15,0	12,0
Women	12,6	11,0	9,0
Men	19,8	17,0	14,0
Source: ILO database, Labor Survey, 2019.			
Alternative SDG indicator 8.3.2.: Newly registered business per 1000 people (age group 15-64)			
Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	1,09	2,00	2,50
Source: WBdatabase, World Bank's Entrepreneurship Survey and database (http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/entrepreneurship) For comparison, the data in the region are: Croatia: from 2,39 in 2010 to 4,96 in 2016; Serbia: 1,83 in 2010 to 1,76 in 2016; Slovenia: from 3,83 in 2010 to 3,13 in 2016			
Target 8.4: By 2030 improve resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation			
Adjusted SDG indicator 8.4.2.a: Domestic raw material consumption (in kg per \$1 of GDP)			
Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	2,0	1,8	1,6
Source: BiH Statistics Agency, GDP is measured in terms of PPP 2011.			
Adjusted SDG indicator 8.4.b: Resource productivity („PPS per kg“)			
Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,8	1,8	1,6
Source: BiH Statistics Agency. For calculation of „PPS per kg“ the current prices for GDP are used, expressed in Purchase Power Standard (PPS). http://www.bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/Saopštenja/2018/ENV_11_2015_Y2_0_BS.pdf http://bhas.gov.ba/Calendar/Category/27			
Target 8.5: By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and disabled persons, and equal pay for work of equal value			
Alternative SDG indicator 8.5.2: Employment rate			
Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Women	26,7	32,0	40,0
Men	44,6	46,9	55,0
Youth	23,4	24,6	30,2
Total	35,5	37,3	45,9
Source: BiH Statistics Agency; http://bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/Bilteni/2019/LAB_00_2019_TB_0_BS.pdf			
Target 8.6: By 2030 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training			
SDG indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (%)			

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Total (8.6.1)	21,0	18	10
Women (8.6.1.a)	21,4	18	10
Men (8.6.1.b)	20,7	18	10

Source: BiH Statistics Agency, 2019

Target 8.9: By 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

SDG indicator 8.9.1: Sustainable tourism

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Proportion of tourism revenues in relation of GDP, expressed in % (8.9.1.a)	9,3	10,0	10,0
Annual growth rate of tourism revenues (8.9.1.b)	6,9	7,0	7,0

Source: World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC)
<https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

SDG 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATIONS



Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Alternative SDG indicator 9.1.1: Infrastructure quality (1-5)

Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023.)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	2,6	3,0	3,5

Source: World Bank Logistic Performance Index: quality of infrastructure related to trade and transport*
<https://lpi.worldbank.org/#:~:text=The%20LPI%20is%20an%20interactive,for%20comparisons%20across%20160%20countries.>
 EU average 2014-2018 was 3,5.

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and by 2030 significantly raise industry's share in employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances

SDG indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
As a share of GDP (9.2.1.a)	11,7	13	15
Per capita* (9.2.1.b)	\$535	\$600	\$700

* according to the current value of USD

Source: World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.ZS>

https://tcdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/mva.per.cap?country=BRA&indicator=3798&viz=line_chart&years=1990,2014

Target 9.3: Increase the access of small scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credits, and increase their integration into value chains and markets

SDG indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of small scale industries in total industry value added (%)

Year	Baseline (2017)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	17,06	21,40	22,80

Source: UN database, 2011-2016, EUROSTAT Structural Business Statistics, OECD Structural and Demographic Business Statistics database²²

For comparison, data for the countries in the region are: Croatia: from 14,17 in 2011 to 13,93 in 2016; Slovenia: from 15,4 in 2011 to 15,72 in 2016

Target 9.4: By 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

SDG indicator 9.4.1: Greenhouse gas emission per USD 1 of GDP

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,59	0,53	0,47

Source: World Bank

EU average for this indicator in 2014 was 0,17.

Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovations and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

SDG indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditures as a proportion of GDP

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	0,20	0,53	2,00

Source: BiH Statistics Agency (2015)

EU average during 2013-2017 was above 2%.

SDG indicator 9.5.2: Researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	354	500	800

Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovations in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

SDG indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high tech technology in total value added

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------

²² „Value added at factor costs is gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes. Value added at factor costs is calculated from turnover, plus capitalized production, plus other operating income (including operating subsidies), plus or minus the changes in stocks of goods and services, minus the purchase of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production. The duties and taxes linked to production are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by governments, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, employment of labor, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold.”



Indicator value	18%	21%	25%
-----------------	-----	-----	-----

Source: BiH Statistics Agency (2015)

For comparison, proportions for Croatia and Serbia in 2015 were 30%, and 24% respectively.

SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Alternative SDG indicator 10.4.1: Ratio of minimum net wage and average wage

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
FBiH	0,44	0,47	0,51
RS	0,50	0,51	0,54

Source: OECD

https://stats.oecd.org/OECDStat_Metadata/ShowMetadata.ashx?Dataset=MIN2AVE&ShowOnWeb=true&Lang=en

Target 10.c: By 2030 reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittances corridors with costs higher than 5%

SDG indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the total amount remitted

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	6,5	5,0	3,0

Source: World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.RMT.COST.IB.ZS>

SDG 11: MAKE CITIES AND SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



Target 11.1: By 2030 ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade the conditions in slums

Alternative SDG indicator 11.1.1: Housing conditions (%)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator			
Humidity in walls/foundations	15,2	10,0	8,0
Leaking roof	7,2	5,0	3,0
Inadequate heating of a housing unit	10,8	8,0	5,0
Rotten windows, frames or doors	12,5	10,0	6,0

Source: BiH Statistics Agency, ADP/HBS (2015)

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

SDG indicator 11.4.1: Total per capita expenditures on preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, local/municipal)

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	46,38	48,00	55,00

Source: Ministries of Finance at all levels of government in BiH, BiH Statistics Agency in cooperation with Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH.

Target 11.5: By 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected, and significantly decrease economic losses caused by natural disasters, including water related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

SDG indicator 11.5.1: The number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	To be determined	Reduce for 20%	Reduce for 50%

Source: BiH Ministry of Security

BiH does not have harmonized and exact data at the level of BiH because the data entry in the data base on damages and losses is still in progress.

Target 11.6: By 2030 reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, measured per capita, by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Alternative SDG indicator 11.6.1.a: Proportion of non-treated municipal waste

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	25	17	10

Source: BiH Statistics Agency, For comparison, data for Serbia is 16%, Croatia is 4%, while the EU average is 1%.

Alternative SDG indicator 11.6.1.b: Proportion of recycled municipal waste

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0	15	30

Source: BiH Statistics Agency

For comparison, data for Croatia in 2015 is 24%, Slovenia 58%, while EU average is 46%.

SDG indicator 11.6.2: Air pollution

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value PM2,5	34,6	21,0	13,0

Source: World Air Quality Report 2019,

For comparison, 2019 data for Croatia is 19.1, Serbia 23.3, and Germany 11.0.

Target 11.b: By 2030 substantially increase the number of cities and settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans in terms of inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate changes, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

SDG indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments with adopted inclusive and integrated development strategies including the issue of disaster risk management



Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	Not available	Increase for 50%	100%
Comment: Baseline has to be determined. Associations of cities/municipalities will regularly do research for this indicator.			

SDG 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



Target 12.4: By 2030 achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and substantially reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Adjusted SDG indicator 12.4.2: Proportion of hazardous waste treated

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	Proportion treated: 7	Proportion treated: 15	Proportion treated: 30

Source: BiH Statistics Agency, 2014-2018.

Target 12.5: By 2030 substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction or recycling and re-use

SDG indicator: 12.5.1: Recycling rate, tons of materials recycled

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	4.000 t or 1% of generated waste	10%	35%

Source: BiH Statistics Agency, 2004-2018.

http://bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/Saopštenja/2019/ENV_01_2018_Y1_0_BS.pdf

Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and international companies, to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information in their reporting cycle

SDG indicator 12.6.1: Number of companies publishing their sustainability reports

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	2	30	150

Source: UN Global Compact

SDG 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



Target 13.1: Strengthen adaptive capacity and resilience to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

SDG indicator 13.1.2: Percentage of local governments with their adopted disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Year	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	ND ²³	50%	90%

²³ Drafting the strategy at the BiH level is envisaged in 2020. The Entities are working on preparation of the laws based on which strategies will be developed.

SDG 15: PROTECT, PRESERVE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND HALT AND REVERSE SOIL DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

15 LIFE ON LAND



Target 15.1: By 2030 ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial inland freshwater ecosystems and their environments, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Alternative SDG indicator 15.1.2.a: Preservation of biodiversity (%)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Clean water (15.1.2.a)	67	90	100
Land (15.1.2.b)	18	35	50

Source: UNStat data

Comment: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity included in protected areas by ecosystem type.

Alternative SDG indicator 15.1.2.b: Percentage of protected areas (%)

Year	Baseline (2013)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	2,07	7,00	17,00

Source: EPR BiH 2018, NBSAP

Alternative SDG indicator 15.1.2.c: Number of mine suspected areas

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	478	350	300

Source: BHMACH

SDG 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Target 17.19: By 2030 build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development, that complements measurement of gross domestic products and support statistical capacity building

Alternative SDG indicator 17.19.2: Strengthening statistical systems

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
a) Methodological assessment of statistical capacities (scale 0-100)	70,0	75,0	90,0
b) Assessment of periodicity and timeliness of statistical capacities (scale 0-100)	66,7	70,0	80,0
c) Source data assessment of statistical capacities (scale 0-100)	70,0	75,0	90,0

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (<http://bbsc.worldbank.org>) For comparison, data for the countries in the region in 2018 are: a) Croatia 90%, Serbia 70%; b) Croatia 80%, Serbia 90%; c) Croatia 80%, Serbia 90%.

09.

DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY „SOCIETY OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES”

Society of equal opportunities as a development pathway exists in order to encourage the fulfillment of the “Leave no one behind” principle. This pathway is closely related to the administration reform and faster income growth and employment, focusing on enhancement of the social and health care systems in the county in order to protect in the best possible way those who are facing the highest poverty and vulnerability risks (e.g. the elderly, persons with disabilities, inhabitants in remote rural areas, migrants, ethnic minorities, and certain groups of women and children) with an aim of strengthening social cohesion. In parallel, the focus is on activation,

skill development and opportunities for life-long learning for persons with hampered access to the labor market. In a broader sense, people need protection from risks and sudden events that may lead to poverty during their lives.²⁴ The accelerators determined within this pathway – adequate social protection, inclusive education, enhancing access to healthcare services and their delivery, policies for reconciling private and business life and employment policies focusing on persons with hampered access to the labor market, are the essential elements for accomplishing those goals.

Society of Equal Opportunities



Image 13 — Visual presentation of Accelerators under the development pathway “Society of Equal Opportunities”

²⁴ World Health Organization- Human rights and health

<https://www.who.it/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-rights-and-health>

9.1 Accelerator: Enhancing social protection policies

In order to establish a more efficient social protection system, the driver is **focused and better targeting public expenditures for social protection in order to meet the needs of those who live in poverty or who are socially left behind (excluded)**, and to ensure the minimal income level needed for decent life. In this regard, it is required to **upgrade the system for identification and monitoring vulnerable families and families at risk**. In addition, another driver is **strengthening infrastructure and competencies of social protection service providers**, which could be of big importance for better service accessibility for beneficiaries. In this regard, it is necessary to work on service quality improvement through potential introducing new models of service delivery (e.g. de-institutionalization of social protection, providing social protection in the community, etc.).

In Bosnia and Herzegovina in general, and in particular to prevent crises, it is of significant importance **to expand the social protection scope**. For that purpose it is needed to ensure citizen's identification, integration of socio-economic data bases and

Enhancing social protection policies

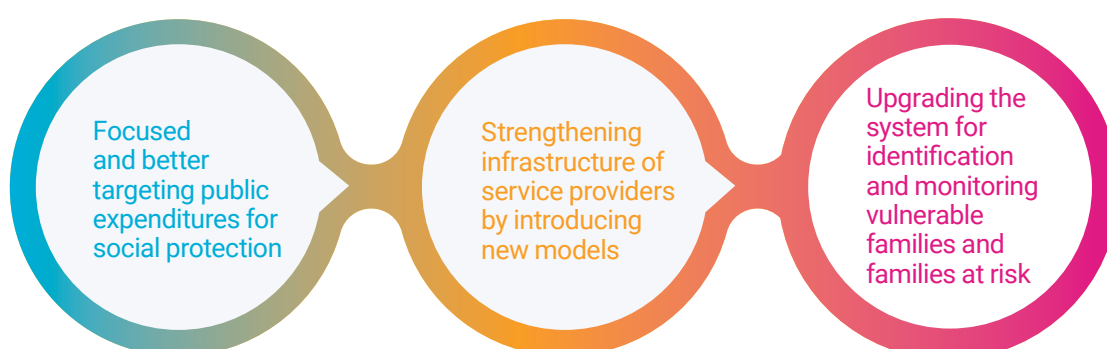


Image 14 — Visual presentation Accelerator 1 under the development pathway “Society of Equal Opportunities”: Enhancing social protection policies

develop a digital system for service delivery.

9.2 Accelerator 2: Activation and employment focusing on vulnerable categories

In developing countries the majority of jobs are characterized by uncertain and hard working conditions, low productivity resulting in low average wages, the lack of adequate social protection, workers' rights are violated. Therefore a big challenge is not only how to create more jobs but also how to create better jobs.²⁵ In addition, the problem of unemployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in principle, is of a structural nature. Approximately four fifth of registered unemployed persons have been waiting to get a job for more than a year. Almost one half of registered unemployed persons are without any working experience. A significant number of them is within the category of "discouraged", i.e. they believe that they cannot find a job. Such situation has serious negative consequences for an individual, the society and economic system in the country. Human capital of workers (real or perceived by employers) during a longer period of waiting for a job and their engagement in seeking a new job is decreasing. All that reduces a probability to find a job again, and also leaving the category of the labor force and moving to inactive population. In this regard, the combination of (active and passive) labor market measures as drivers is of big importance in order to increase the rate of population activity and employment of unemployed persons. The primary focus of the activation policy should be on increasing public expenditures for more efficient active employment measures (counselling, re-training), sustainability of financial sources and increasing the efficiency of implemented programs (through monitoring and performance evaluation). To this end it is necessary to work on improving cooperation of public employment services with employers and other institutions (education and training centers, private agencies, international organizations, etc.) by creating local/regional employment partnerships, and by further enhancing human resources, managerial and information capacities of public employment services. An important precondition for strengthening intermediation in public employment services means dislocating health insurance for the unemployed from the employment institutes.

At the same time, it is required to pay more attention to the measures for reducing unemployment of population categories with hampered access to the labor market. Consequently, the first driver includes the activation employment policies and measures targeted on including vulnerable categories in the labor market. Inter alia, it includes development of the identification system, preparation for work (additional education and re-training), employment, support and monitoring vulnerable categories, cooperation with employers, etc. An important segment is also support to social entrepreneurship development as a model which simultaneously contributes to employment and support to vulnerable groups. In parallel, one of significant obstacles for employment of women is their care of household, or care of the elderly, children and persons with disabilities, and therefore, although they perform the role of the state, their work is neither valued through appropriate fees nor their length of service is recognized, and this issue has to be necessarily addressed.

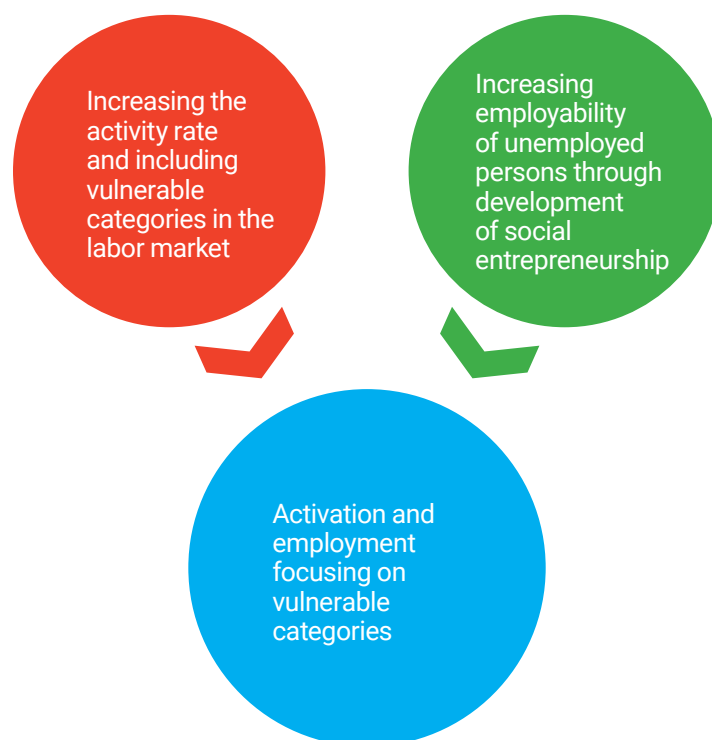


Image 15 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 2 under the development pathway "Society of Equal Opportunities": Activation and employment focusing on vulnerable categories

²⁵ Employment, social inclusion and social protection – policy

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/policy-1_en

9.3 Accelerator 3: Efficient health care for all

The right to health is one of a set of internationally agreed human rights and is inseparable of other rights.²⁶

It means that exercising the right to health is of crucial importance and it depends on exercising other human rights, the rights to food, housing, work, education, information and participation. In addition, the right to health must be observed without discrimination on the basis of race, gender, age, ethnical affiliation and any other status. Non-discrimination and equality require from the authorities to take steps in addressing any potential discriminatory legal provisions, practices or policies. Taking into account the context in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the first driver relates to the health insurance sector, where there is a need **to ensure access, and improve the quality of health care services on equal bases for all citizens**. Specifically, it is required to improve overall accessibility, as well as both economic and physical access to better quality health care for all citizens in BiH, including also mental health. In that sense, it is necessary to implement the **reforms for health care financing**, thereby ensuring the coverage with quality services for all citizens, including marginalized categories of the society. Standardization and integration of health services through the private and civil sector have an important role, where it is important to ensure adequate recognition of qualitative contributions from the non-governmental sector and private services in the health sector and then integrate them in the health support system. Service providing costs of such a broadly based social protection network may be reduced by **digitalization of the public administration and within that by digitalization of the health system**.²⁷

The third driver would be giving **a higher priority to preventive health measures**, which could reduce health care costs and enhance health of the overall population.

²⁶ World Health Organization- human rights and health

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-rights-and-health>

²⁷ Research of McKinsey and German Managed Care Association (BMC) indicates that the German health institutions and insurers could have saved up to 12% of the total costs (or 34 billion of Euros only in 2018) if the system had been fully digitalized (v. „Digitizing healthcare—opportunities for Germany,” October 31, 2018, McKinsey.com).

Particular attention should be paid to dramatic leaving of the medical staff with secondary education, then medical doctors, in particular experienced medical specialists from Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will highly adversely affect the quality of medical services unless appropriate, urgent and efficient measures are taken in order to firstly slow and then stop that trend.²⁸

The most developed countries of the European Union opened their labor markets for those categories of experts and it will not be easy at all to adequately respond to that very complex challenge, which all our health institutions are facing, with further exponential aggravation of the situation. Severe consequences of this exodus are present not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina but also in the whole region, and they are expected to be more dramatic in the upcoming months and years unless comprehensive steps are taken. It is estimated that only slight salary increase and improvement of other working conditions for the afore-mentioned categories of healthcare workers will not help overcome the trend of leaving, on contrary, it may be a signal for other healthcare workers that there is no possibility for an adequate strong response by relevant institutions in this field in due time. Therefore it is needed to focus attention **on defining and implementing a strategic approach in retaining the existing staff and to human resource development in the health sector, but in other areas as well**.²⁹

²⁸ <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/211081591353275875/pdf/Bosnia-and-Herzegovina-Systematic-Country-Diagnostic-Update.pdf>

²⁹ According to EUROSTAT data, in 2013, 14.856 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina requested for the first time the residence in the EU-28 while in 2019 that number was 56.359.



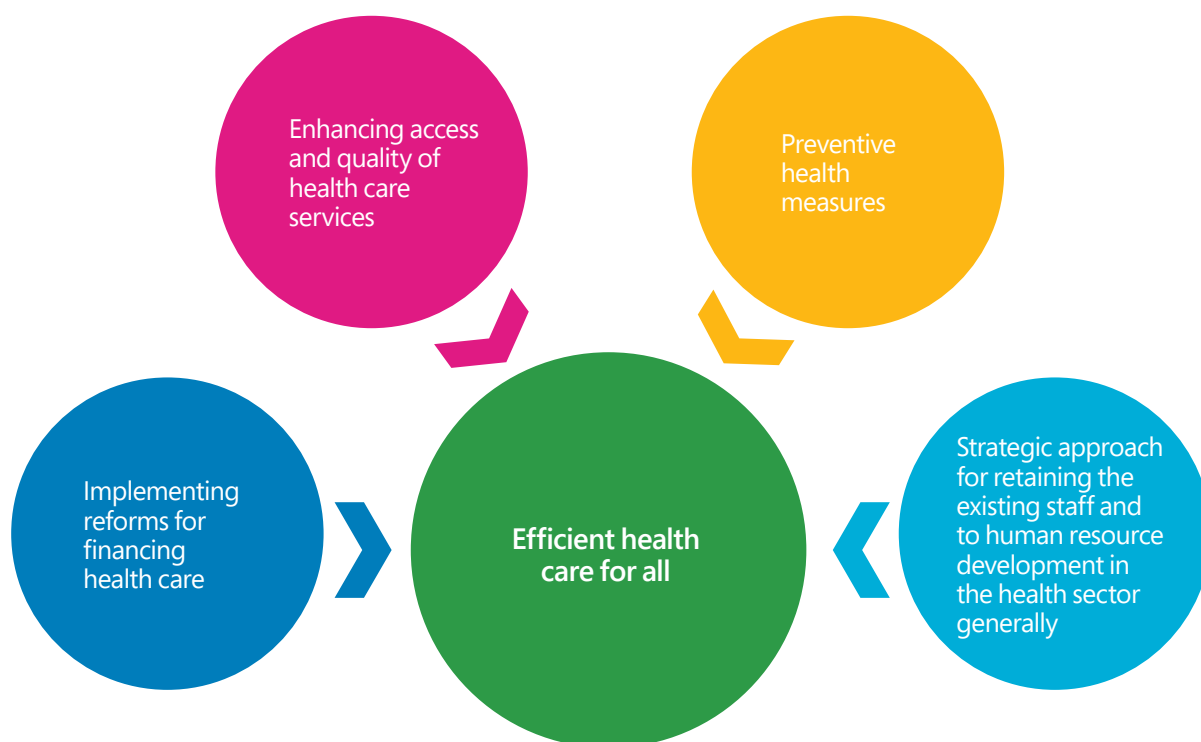


Image 16 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 3 under the development pathway “Society of Equal Opportunities”: Efficient healthcare for all

9.4 Accelerator 4: Enhancing inclusiveness of education systems

This driver has to ensure **equal access to education and support for children and young people with difficulties in their development, children and youth coming from the economically and socially vulnerable categories**, that is, to promote a need of standardized access for all children and young people to have the same opportunities and chances. In this regard, it is necessary to implement **the measures for reducing early school leaving**³⁰ in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to obtain the accurate information on potential early school leaving and to provide targeted support to those who would be within those groups, particularly taking into account that the majority of children who are leaving school come from vulnerable families, due to the fact that the parents of those children have low incomes and they are not able to ensure the funds necessary for education or have restricted access to schools because they live in remote areas.³¹ Leaving secondary education in the most number of cases is related to juvenile delinquency (52,0%), affiliation to the Roma population (48,3%) and to poverty and family material condition (37,9%).³² The specific problem in the education system is access to education for children and persons with various difficulties. In Bosnia and Herzegovina there is no official data on the number and persons with difficulties and the type of difficulties, or how many children and persons with difficulties are not included in the educational

30 ETF, „TORINO PROCESS 2018–2020 Bosnia and Herzegovina” (2019.)

31 According to some estimations, for one year of education in secondary school the amount of two to three thousand convertible marks is spent, Izvještaj o socijalnoj uključenosti 2018., Direkcija za ekonomsko planiranje BiH/NDGF oYERP/Unicef, 2011.

32 Ibid.

process, while the policies for their inclusion are sporadic. In this regard, the particularly important driver in the area of inclusive education is defining and implementing policies which enable equitable access to education for all children, young people and persons with difficulties.

The additional driver is **to increase the coverage of children with preschool education, at the age from 3 to 6 years** for children from vulnerable categories, including also **establishing an early detection and intervention system for children at risk and with difficulties in their development**, given the importance which the scientifically proved methods of early interventions have on development

of children's skills at the age up to 6 years.

In the overall educational structure of the population, women are in the significantly unfavorable position than men, putting them in the more unfavorable position in relation to men in the labor market. The data of the entity institutes and the Employment Institute of the Brčko District indicate that all levels face the same challenges with regard to unemployment, and it is that it affects all citizens: younger age, men, women, older age, younger women with completed advanced education, and it is reflected on long-term unemployment and a high portion of uneducated people. Therefore targeted measures are needed for **reducing the number of persons without knowledge or skills through targeted training and programs as well as their integration in the labor market.**

Enhancing inclusiveness of education systems

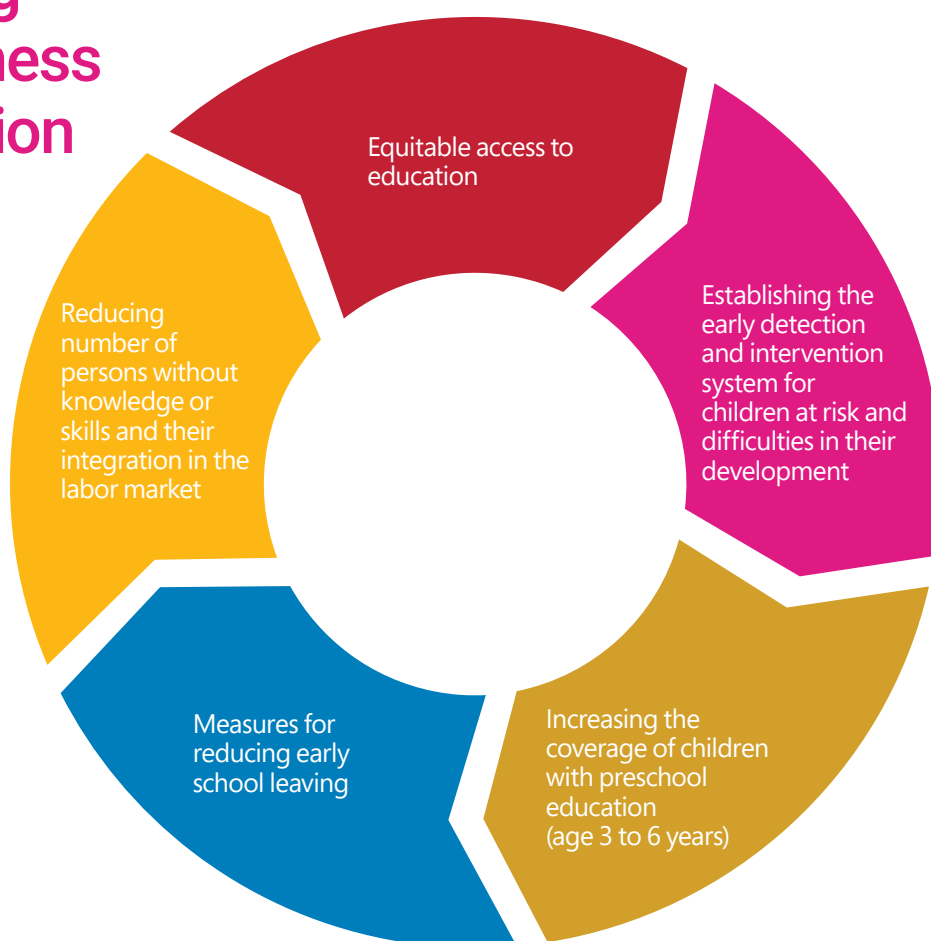


Image 17 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 3 under the development pathway "Society of Equal Opportunities": Enhancing inclusiveness of education systems

9.5 Accelerator 5: Financial inclusion

According to the World Bank data from 2017, 59% of adult persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina have a bank account, while in Serbia that percentage is 71%, and in Croatia 86%. Of the total number of persons who have their bank accounts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are more men in relation to women, with the difference of 8%. However, deeper analyses on financial inclusion in Bosnia and Herzegovina have not been conducted. The study developed in Serbia, whose context is similar to the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina, indicates that the group of financially excluded persons is connected with usual factors which are the most cause of exclusion, like unemployment, poverty, low, uncertain and irregular incomes, disability, isolation or distance from the main social centers (*European Foundation*

for Financial Exclusion, 2013).³³ The experimental evaluation of the impacts of microcredits, which was conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015, showed that there was no increase of household incomes after having used microcredits.³⁴ For the purpose of reducing financial exclusion, the measures are needed **for enhancing affordability of financial services and insurance services for the most vulnerable categories of population**, from affordable fees for opening bank accounts to **access to microcredits with affordable interest rates**, in order to eventually contribute to poverty reduction.

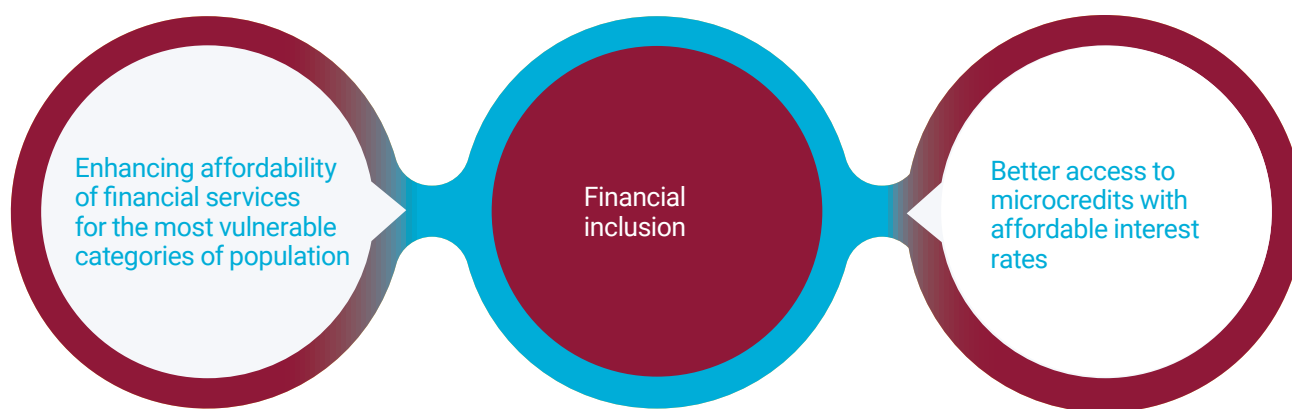



Image 18 — Visual presentation of Accelerator 4 under the development pathway “Society of Equal Opportunities”: Financial inclusion

³³ Finansijska inkluzija u Srbiji, Analiza stanja, prepreka, koristi i šansi, Tim za socijalno uključivanje i smanjenje siromaštva, Vlada Republike Srbije, 2015.

³⁴ The experimental group consisted of self-employed persons (78% of the group), engaged in trade (27%), services (29%), agriculture (38%) and processing industry (6%). Augsburg, Britta, Ralph De Haas, Heike Harmgart, and Costas Meghir. 2015. „The Impacts of Microcredit: Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina.” *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 7 (1): 183-203. DOI: 10.1257/app.20130272.

9.6 Targets and indicators within the development pathway “Society of Equal Opportunities”

The table below presents the targets with baseline and target values within the appropriate SDGs and also indicators for monitoring the progress towards accomplishing the targets within the development pathway “Society of Equal Opportunities”.

SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE			
<div>1 NO POVERTY</div> 			
Target 1.1: By 2030 eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere			
Alternative SDG indicator 1.1.1: Poverty rate, the international poverty line			
Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	3,9	3,0	0,0
Source: World Bank			
Alternative SDG indicator 1.2.1: Poverty rate at the state/entity level			
Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value BiH	16,9	15,0	8,5
Indicator value BD BiH	17,6	13,2	8,8
Indicator value FBiH	17,1	12,9	8,6
Indicator value RS	16,4	12,3	8,2
Source: BiH Statistics Agency Rate defined as 60% of median income (according to the Eurostat methodology).			
Target 1.4: By 2030 ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technologies and financial services, including microfinance			
SDG indicator 1.4.1: Access to basic services, in %			
Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Water supply (1.4.1.a)	88,6	93,0	96,0*
Sanitary services (1.4.1.b)	23,1	75,0	89,0*
Source: World Bank *Average EU 2015			

SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY THROUGH FOOD SUPPLY, IMPROVE NUTRITION QUALITY AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



Target 2.1: By 2030 end hunger and ensure access for all people, in particular, for the poor and people in vulnerable situation, including infants, to safe nutrient rich food in sufficient quantities throughout the year

Adjusted SDG indicator 2.1.2: Uncertainty in food supply among adult population, in %

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	10,2	5,0	0,0

Source: UNSTATS.UN.ORG

Target 2.2: By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age and address nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

SDG indicator 2.2.1: Proportion of children with moderate or severe stunting and wasting

Year	Baseline (2012)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	10,2	5,0	0,0

Source: UNICEF/MICS, 2012

Target 2.3: By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, inter alia, through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-agricultural employment

Adjusted SDG indicator 2.3.2: Agricultural income per capita (USD)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	6.242	9.000	12.000

Source: FAO

Remark: The latest recorded EU average annual level is above USD 26,000.

SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIFE AND WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Target 3.2: By 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age

SDG indicator 3.2.1: Under - 5 mortality rate per 1.000 live births

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	5,8	5,1	2,5

Source: UN database, 2000-2018, „United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME)“, 2019. E-estimated data.

For comparison, in Croatia the values are from 5,0 in 2010 to 4,3 in 2018, Serbia from 7,6 in 2010 to 5,5 in 2018, Slovenia from 3,2 in 2010 to 2,1 in 2018.

SDG indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate, per 1000 live births (under 1 year of age)

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	5,0	4,5	3,8

Source: UN database, 2000-2018, „United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2019.“ E-estimated data.

For comparison, in Croatia the values range from 4,7 in 2010 to 4,0 in 2018, in Serbia from 6,6 in 2010 to 4,8 in 2018, in Slovenia from 2,6 in 2010 to 1,7 in 2018.

Target 3.4: By 2030 reduce by one third the premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and to promote mental health and well-being

Adjusted SDG indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rates from non-communicable disease (per 1000 people)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)*
Total(3.4.1)	18,2	16,4	12,1
Women (3.4.1.a)	13,2	11,1	8,8
Men (3.4.1.b)	23,1	19,8	15,7

<https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.2490>

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention of substance abuse and treatment of consequences of such abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

SDG indicator 3.5.2: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol consumption per capita (at the age of 15 years and above) during a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol

Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	6,43	5,30	4,00

Source: UN database, „WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), 2018“.

For comparison, the values in Croatia range from 11,25 in 2010 to 8,94 in 2016, in Serbia 11,69 in 2010 to 11,8 in 2016, in Slovenia from 11,47 in 2010 to 12,6 in 2018. Global average is 6,4, EU average is 9,8.

Target 3.7: By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs

SDG indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (at the age of 15 to 19 years) per 1.000 women in that age group

Year	Target (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	11,0	8,7	4,9

Source: Global SDG indicators database, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> For comparison, the values in Croatia are from 12,4 in 2010 to 9,6 in 2018, in Serbia from 19,0 in 2010 to 15,4 in 2018, in Slovenia from 4,9 in 2010 to 4,1 in 2018.

Target 3.8: Achieve universal healthcare coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all³⁵

SDG indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value, in %	61	69	75

Source: UN database, Tracking universal health coverage: 2019 Global Monitoring Report

For comparison, in 2018 this indicator in Croatia was 71%, Serbia 65%, and in Slovenia 79%.

SDG indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of households expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure, in %

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------

³⁵ Defined as average coverage with essential health services based on monitored interventions, including reproductive health, health of women with child birth, infants and newborns, communicable disease, non-communicable diseases, as well as the capacity and access to services among the general and most vulnerable population); Index value.



Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (large than 10%) as a share of total household expenditures or income	8,18	6,50	4,00
Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (large than 25%) as a share of total household expenditures or income	1,39	0,50	0,00

Source: UN database

The values in 2016: in Croatia 31,8 (women 31,1, men 32,5), Serbia 19,8 (21,4 women, 18 men), Slovenia 46,1 (48,3 women, 44,1 men).

Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

SDG indicator 3.a.1: Prevalence of current tobacco use (15 years of age and older)

Year	Baseline (2011)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total (3.a.1.a)	39,3	31,0	25,0
Women (3.a.1.b)	30,5	24,0	20,0
Men (3.a.1.c)	48,4	39,0	31,0

Source: World Health Organization

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, training, development, and retention of the health workforce

Adjusted SDG indicator 3.c.1: Health workers density and distribution per 10.000 people

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Dentists	2,31	5,30	7,20
Nurses		69,10	75,50
Pharmacists	1,24	2,10	5,90
Medical doctors	20,00 (2013.)	22,50	24,80

Source: UN database, Global Health Workforce Statistics database, Global Health Observatory, WHO; 2000-2014, data for BiH.

SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Target 4.1: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Alternative SDG indicator 4.1.1.a: Average number of years of education

Year	Baseline (2018) ³⁶	Mid-term (2023) ³⁷	Target (2030)
Women	8,5	10,2	12,1
Men	10,9	11,7	12,4

³⁶ PISA scores- the BiH Main Report for 2017 does not contain the data per gender in percentage. It is said that girls achieved better results in reading for almost 30 scores, while in the areas of mathematics and science there is no difference.

³⁷ PISA 2024

Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

Data for 2018: Slovenia - women 12,2, men 12,3; Croatia - women 10,9, men 12,0;
Serbia - women 10,7, men 11,6 years.

Alternative SDG indicator 4.1.1.b: Proportion of girls and boys aged 15 years who achieve the PISA Level 2 or higher in reading, mathematics and science

Year	Baseline (2018)	Srednja (2023.) ⁵	Ciljna (2030.)
Indicator value	Reading: 46	Reading: min. 55	Reading: min. 70
	Mathematics: 42	Mathematics: min.55	Mathematics: min. 70
	Science: 43	Science: min. 55	Science: min. 70

Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education in order to be ready for primary education

Adjusted SDG indicator 4.2.2: Enrollment in pre-primary education (3-6 years), in % ³⁸

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	18	30	60

Source: EU Analytical Report, May 2019
EU average 95,3%.

Target 4.5: By 2030 eliminate gender inequality in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, the elderly and children in vulnerable situations

SDG indicator 4.5.1: Gender Inequality Index ³⁹

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,162	0,145	0,089

<http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/global-reports>

Value GII in 2018: for Slovenia 0,069, Croatia 0,122, Serbia 0,161.

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibilities within the household and family, as nationally appropriate

Adjusted SDG indicator 5.4.1.a: Proportion of economically inactive persons at the age of 20-64 who are inactive due to other family obligations (beside care of children, incapable adults or weak persons)

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total	26,3	20,0	17,0
Men	7,7	6,0	5,0
Women	36,3	30,0	20,0

Source: Labor Force Survey, 2019

³⁸ Gross ratio of enrolled children in pre-school education, level ISCED 02 (children from 3 to 6) classified by gender (also thematic indicator SDG 4.2.4.)

³⁹ Gender inequality index (GII) measures the unfavorable position of women in the areas of employment, economic activity and reproductive health. Index indicates the loss in human development, which is a result of unequal positions for women and men in the afore-mentioned areas. It ranges from 0 (women and men are fully equal), to 1 (one gender is in a significantly worse position in all listed areas).

Adjusted SDG indicator 5.4.1.b: Proportion of economically inactive persons at the age of 20 to 64 who are inactive due to care of children or weak adult persons

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total	3,5	3,0	2,0
Men	0,4	0,4	0,4
Women	5,1	4,0	3,0

Source: Labor Force Survey, (2019).

SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES**Target 10.1: By 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average****Alternative SDG indicator 10.1.1.a: Gini coefficient of income inequality**

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	31,2	30,0	29,0

Source: BiH Statistics Agency, http://bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/Bilteni/2018/CIS_01_2015_Y1_0_BS.pdf**Alternative SDG indicator 10.1.1.b: Possessing an account in a financial institution**

Year	Baseline (2017)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value			
Total	58,8	65,0	80,0
Women	54,7	63,0	80,0
Men	62,2	67,0	80,0

Source: World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FX.OWN.TOTL.ZS>

10.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION AND MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FRAMEWORK IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

As earlier emphasized, the SDGs Framework steers the future strategic planning processes at all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina and each level of government through its strategic documents and in line with its competencies defines its priorities, measures and activities towards achieving sustainable development and specific targets determined in the Framework. In the spirit of partnership and the principle to leave no one behind in the development process, the strategic planning processes have to be participatory and to enable participation of socio-economic stakeholders by ensuring vertical coordination among various levels of government, because it is possible to ensure a substantial progress in achieving sustainable development only with joint action of all stakeholders.

The Working Group for drafting the SDGs Framework will continue to work for the purpose of coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Framework in the form of **the Council for monitoring the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina**. In addition to the institutions present in the Working Group, the Council will include the competent statistical institutions, and as appropriate, other institutions from all levels of government.

The fundamental role and mandate of the Council for the SDGs implementation (hereinafter: the Council) will be monitoring and reporting, as well

as managing and coordinating the implementation process of the SDGs Framework and Agenda 2030. The Council's mandate will include initiating and preparation of analyses and research in cooperation with the competent statistical, scientific-research and other institutions for the needs of analyzing the implementation of the SDGs Framework and Agenda 2030. Also, the Council for the SDGs implementation participates in monitoring development and implementation of the international documents in the area of sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina, global treaties and conventions, and in coordination of the process of developing all required reports on implementation of Agenda 2030 in Bosnia and Herzegovina towards the United Nations (Voluntary Review 2023 and other reports). The Council for the SDGs implementation will have a key role in providing support to engagement of socio-economic stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, the private sector, local governments, academia, as well as parliaments, in the process of implementation and monitoring the SDGs Framework and raising broader public awareness on importance of accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals.

For the needs of engaging a broader spectrum of socio-economic stakeholders with an aim of steering the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular towards the "Leave no one behind" principle, the Council for the SDG implementation will organize public fora and internet platforms for discussions, counselling, exchange of ideas, etc., on a need basis. Through those fora and platforms, all citizens and all stakeholders will have an opportunity to propose activities and policies for faster achieving individual goals, to contribute to their achieving, and to participate in developing voluntary and regular reports towards the UN High-level Political Forum, as well as other documents related to the implementation process of the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The decision on establishing the Council for SDGs implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina will prescribe in detail its members, mandate, manner of functioning and financing the operations of the Council for the SDGs implementation.



11.

FINANCING THE SDGS IMPLEMENTATION

The Sustainable Development Goals Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a generally accepted and joint platform for action at all levels of government, and its operationalization is done through strategic

documents of each level. In this regard, each individual level of government will develop its development strategies within its development planning and management systems, through which it will plan measures and policies for accomplishing Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, and will ensure funds for their implementation.

Having in mind the complexity of the administrative organization in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the overall socio-economic condition in the country, each level of government will make additional efforts towards mobilizing (domestic and external) financial sources. According to the IMF data, approximately 40% (or slightly more) of GDP is distributed through the public budgets. Therefore the public budgets,

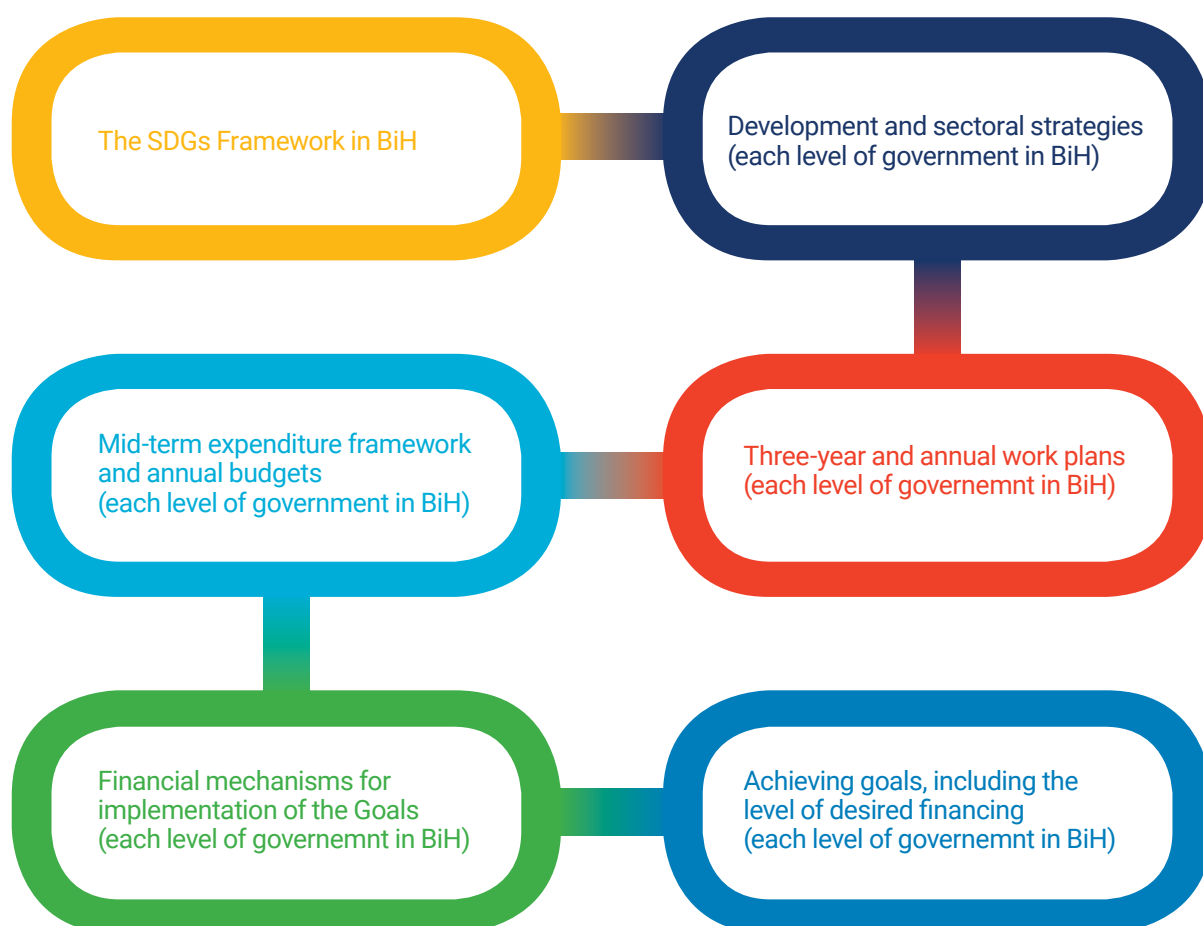


Image 19 — Basic financial architecture to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

together with external remittances with total of approximately 78% represent dominant potential sources of funding the SDGs (according to the data for 2008-2017). The afore-mentioned is supported by the fact that, in addition the significant presence of international donor communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the official development aid (ODA) amounts only approximately 6% of potential sources of funding the SDGs, while less than 9% relates to foreign credit sources.

Therefore, while strengthening better and more efficient utilization of the existing (traditional) financial sources, Bosnia and Herzegovina will be working on improvement of the financial architecture to support the implementation of the Goals.

- The SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a joint starting point for all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Each level of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina includes the Goals in its development and sectoral strategies, when indicative financial needs are estimated for implementation from domestic and external sources;
- Development and sectoral strategies of each level of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina are operationalized through three year/annual work plans, which are prepared in line with the Budget Framework Paper (BFP) and annual budget.

In addition to the afore-mentioned, the support to operational implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will be implemented through strengthening the existing and establishing new, innovative financial mechanisms and/or instruments:

- Strengthening the existing financial mechanisms and/or instruments which are already operational at different levels of government, and are being implemented through various forms of public grant schemes, targeted direct grants and subsidies, public-private partnerships (PPPs), investment, revolving and other funds such as BiH, entity and/or municipal bonds, and similar;
- Introducing new, innovative financial mechanisms

and/or instruments which are applicable within the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and which will have to be selected and adjusted in the regulatory and operational sense for broader application. For example, Impact Investing, Social or Development Impact Bonds; so called Green Bonds into projects that have positive environmental and climate impacts, equity- based crowdfunding, forecast-based financial mechanisms, Debt –for- nature Swaps for investments relevant for the SDGs, and similar.

- Within monitoring of the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals overall and for each level of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there will be monitoring of realized financing for the SDGs from domestic and external sources on a regular basis and recommendations will be prepared for potential improvements for the next planning period.



12.

MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS IN ACCOMPLISHING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Council for the implementation of the SDGs in Bosnia and Herzegovina is assigned for overall monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the SDGs Framework, coordination of the preparation of annual reports and voluntary reviews towards the United Nations.

Reporting on the implementation of the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina is conducted through:

- The Annual Report on the Implementation of the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina and
- The Voluntary Review to the UN (2023 and 2027).

The Council for the implementation of the SDGs in Bosnia and Herzegovina prepares the aforementioned reports based on the data submitted by the institutions competent for coordination of the SDGs implementation at each level, in compliance with the legislation and administrative organization, and through consultations organized by the Council, including also the electronic platform. All citizens and all stakeholders will have an opportunity to propose activities and policies for faster accomplishment of individual goals, to contribute to monitoring of their accomplishments, and to participate in developing voluntary and regular reports.

The Annual Report on Implementation of the SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina

contains the progress towards the determined development pathways, accelerators and drivers, which contribute to achieving the defined targets of sustainable development. In parallel, the Annual Report contains the analysis of additional quantitative indicators, which explain the trends regarding accomplishments of the target values, the review of policies contributing to accomplishments of the targets at all levels of government, and particularly within the context of good practices, and other aspects which impacted accomplishments of the targets to the larger extent.

The Voluntary Review towards the UN is submitted periodically to the UN High-level Political Forum. Besides enabling the review of the progress towards accomplishing Agenda 2030, the purpose of the Voluntary Review is exchange of experiences and good practices among countries in accelerated achieving the SDGs. Preparation of the next Voluntary Reviews of Bosnia and Herzegovina is envisaged for 2023 and 2030.⁴⁰

The support to monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the SDGs in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be provided also by socio-economic partners through consultations organized by the Council, including also the electronic platform. All citizens and all stakeholders will have an opportunity to propose activities and policies for faster achieving the individual goals, to contribute to monitoring their accomplishments and to participate in developing the voluntary and regular reports.

40

Bosnia and Herzegovina prepared its first Voluntary Review and presented in 2019.

ANNEX 1:

OVERVIEW OF GOALS, TARGETS, AND INDICATORS

SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

1 NO
POVERTY



Target 1.1: By 2030 eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere

Alternative SDG indicator 1.1.1: Poverty rate, the international poverty line

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	3,9	3,0	0,0

Alternative SDG indicator 1.2.1: Poverty rate at the state/entity level

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value BiH	16,9	15,0	8,5
Indicator value BD BiH	17,6	13,2	8,8
Indicator value FBiH	17,1	12,9	8,6
Indicator value RS	16,4	12,3	8,2

Target 1.4: By 2030 ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technologies and financial services, including microfinance

SDG indicator 1.4.1: Access to basic services, in %

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Water supply (1.4.1.a)	88,6	93,0	96,0*
Sanitary services (1.4.1.b)	23,1	75,0	89,0*

SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY THROUGH FOOD SUPPLY, IMPROVE NUTRITION QUALITY AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2 ZERO HUNGER



Target 2.1: By 2030 end hunger and ensure access for all people, in particular, for the poor and people in vulnerable situation, including infants, to safe nutrient rich food in sufficient quantities throughout the year

Adjusted SDG indicator 2.1.2: Uncertainty in food supply among adult population, in %

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	10,2	5,0	0,0

Target 2.2: By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age and address nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

SDG indicator 2.2.1: Proportion of children with moderate or severe stunting and wasting

Year	Baseline (2012)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	10,2	5,0	0,0

Target 2.3: By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, inter alia, through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-agricultural employment

Adjusted SDG indicator 2.3.2: Agricultural income per capita (USD)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	6242	9000	12000

SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIFE AND WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Target 3.2: By 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age

Target 3.2: By 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	5,8	5,1	2,5

SDG indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate, per 1000 live births (under 1 year of age)

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	5,0	4,5	3,8

Target 3.4: By 2030 reduce by one third the premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and to promote mental health and well-being

Adjusted SDG indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rates from non-communicable disease (per 1000 people)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)*
Total(3.4.1)	18,2	16,4	12,1
Women (3.4.1.a)	13,2	11,1	8,8
Men (3.4.1.b)	23,1	19,8	15,7

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention of substance abuse and treatment of consequences of such abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

SDG indicator 3.5.2: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol consumption per capita (at the age of 15 years and above) during a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol

Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	6,43	5,30	4,00

Target 3.6 By 2030 halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

SDG indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to traffic injuries per 100.000 people

Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	15,7	11,5	6,4

Target 3.7: By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs

SDG indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (at the age of 15 to 19 years) per 1.000 women in that age group

Year	Target (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	11,0	8,7	4,9

Target 3.8: Achieve universal healthcare coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

SDG indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value, in %	61	69	75

SDG indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of households expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure, in %

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (large than 10%) as a share of total household expenditures or income	8,18	6,50	4,00
Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (large than 25%) as a share of total household expenditures or income	1,39	0,50	0,00

Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

SDG indicator 3.a.1: Prevalence of current tobacco use (15 years of age and older)

Year	Baseline (2011)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total (3.a.1.a)	39,3	31,0	25,0
Women (3.a.1.b)	30,5	24,0	20,0
Men (3.a.1.c)	48,4	39,0	31,0

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, training, development, and retention of the health workforce

Adjusted SDG indicator 3.c.1: Health workers density and distribution per 10.000 people

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Dentists	2,31	5,30	7,20
Nurses	63,00	69,10	75,50
Pharmacists	1,24	2,10	5,90
Medical doctors	20,00 (2013.)	22,50	24,80

SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Target 4.1: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Alternative SDG indicator 4.1.1.a: Average number of years of education

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Women	8,5	10,2	12,1
Men	10,9	11,7	12,4

Alternative SDG indicator 4.1.1.b: Proportion of girls and boys aged 15 years who achieve the PISA Level 2 or higher in reading, mathematics and science

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	Reading: 46 Mathematics: 42 Science: 43	Reading: min. 55 Mathematics: min. 55 Science: min. 55	Reading: min. 70 Mathematics: min. 70 Science: min. 70

Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education in order to be ready for primary education

Adjusted SDG indicator 4.2.2: Enrollment in pre-primary education (3-6 years), in %

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	18	30	60

Target 4.3: By 2030 ensure equal access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university for all women and men

SDG indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and informal education and training during the previous 12 month, per sex

Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total	8,7	15,4	29,5
Women	8,5	15,2	30,2
Men	8,9	15,6	29,8

Target 4.4: By 2030 substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical, digital and vocational for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Alternative SDG indicator 4.4.1: Individuals who use internet, in %

Year	Baseline (2018.)	Mid-term (2023.)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	0,162	0,145	0,089

Target 4.5: By 2030 eliminate gender inequality in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, the elderly and children in vulnerable situations

SDG indicator 4.5.1: Gender Inequality Index			
Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	70	80	95
Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive, and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all			
Adjusted SDG indicator 4.a.1: Primary and secondary schools equipped with computers and access to internet for pupils; number of pupils/per computer, average			
Year	Baseline (2018/2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Primary education			
- Average number of pupils per 1 computer	14,42	8,00	4,00
- Average number of pupils per 1 access to internet	22,29	12,00	6,50
Secondary education			
- Average number of pupils per 1 computer	11,89	4,5	3,0
- Average number of pupils per 1 access to internet	14,67	7,0	4,0

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against women and girls

Alternative SDG indicator 5.1.1: Gender Development Index – GDI

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,924	0,934	0,975

Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibilities within the household and family, as nationally appropriate

Adjusted SDG indicator 5.4.1.a: Proportion of economically inactive persons at the age of 20-64 who are inactive due to other family obligations (beside care of children, incapable adults or weak persons)

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total	26,3	20,0	17,0
Men	7,7	6,0	5,0
Women	36,3	30,0	20,0

Adjusted SDG indicator 5.4.1.b: Proportion of economically inactive persons at the age of 20 to 64 who are inactive due to care of children or weak adult persons

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total	3,5	3,0	2,0
Men	0,4	0,4	0,4
Women	5,1	4,0	3,0

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Adjusted SDG indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in parliaments (%)

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
BiH	21,4	23,5	40,0
FBiH	27,0	29,0	40,0
RS	21,8	24,0	40,0
BD BiH	9,7	20,0	40,0

SDG 6: ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Target 6.1: By 2030 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable water for all

SDG indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using drinking water from safely managed systems

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	75	80	90

Target 6.3: By 2030 improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and reuse globally

SDG indicator 6.3.1: Population connected to urban waste water treatments, u %

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	3,6	20	50

Alternative SDG indicator 6.3.2.a: Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers

Year	Baseline (2013)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	2,30	2,10	1,94

Alternative SDG indicator 6.3.2.b: Phosphate in rivers

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,03	0,03	0,03

Target 6.5: By 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate

SDG indicator 6.5.1: Degree of implementing integrated water resources management at the scale of 0–100

Year	Baseline (2017)	"Mid-term	Target (2030)
Indicator value	52,9	65,0	70,0

SDG 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO FINANCIALLY AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Target 7.1: By 2030 ensure universal access to financially affordable, reliable and modern energy services

SDG indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	62	69	84

SDG indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)

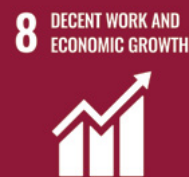
Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	35,7	41,0	45,0

Target 7.3: By 2030 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

SDG indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	6,7	6,2	5,5

SDG 8: PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



Target 8.1: Continuous economic growth per capita

Adjusted SDG indicator 8.1.1: Real growth rate of GDP

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	3,7	3,2	7,0

Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovations, among others, focusing on labor intensive and highly profitable sectors

Alternative SDG indicator 8.2.2: Estimated GDP (2011. PPP \$), per sex

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Women	8.432	11.080	20.150
Men	17.123	21.100	28.500

Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovations; encourage the formal establishment and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises, including through access to financial services

Adjusted SDG indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural activities, per sex

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total	17,1	15,0	12,0
Women	12,6	11,0	9,0
Men	19,8	17,0	14,0

Alternative SDG indicator 8.3.2.: Newly registered business per 1000 people (age group 15-64)

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	1,09	2,00	2,50

Target 8.4: By 2030 improve resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

Adjusted SDG indicator 8.4.2.a: Domestic raw material consumption (in kg per \$1 of GDP)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	2,0	1,8	1,6

Adjusted SDG indicator 8.4.b: Resource productivity („PPS per kg“)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,8	1,8	1,6

Target 8.5: By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and disabled persons, and equal pay for work of equal value

Alternative SDG indicator 8.5.2: Employment rate

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Women	26,7	32,0	40,0
Men	44,6	46,9	55,0
Youth	23,4	24,6	30,2
Total	35,5	37,3	45,9

Target 8.6: By 2030 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

SDG indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (%)

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total (8.6.1)	21,0	18,0	10,0
Women (8.6.1.a)	21,4	18,0	10,0
Men (8.6.1.b)	20,7	18,0	10,0

Target 8.9: By 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

SDG indicator 8.9.1: Sustainable tourism

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Proportion of tourism revenues in relation of GDP, expressed in % (8.9.1.a)	9,3	10,0	10,0
Annual growth rate of tourism revenues (8.9.1.b)	6,9	7,0	7,0

SDG 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATIONS



Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Alternative SDG indicator 9.1.1: Infrastructure quality (1-5)

Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023.)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	2,6	3,0	3,5

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and by 2030 significantly raise industry's share in employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances

SDG indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
As a share of GDP (9.2.1.a)	11,7	13	15
Per capita (9.2.1.b)	\$535	\$600	\$700

Target 9.3: Increase the access of small scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credits, and increase their integration into value chains and markets

SDG indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of small scale industries in total industry value added (%)

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	17,06	21,40	22,80

Target 9.4: By 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

SDG indicator 9.4.1: Greenhous gasses emission per USD 1 of GDP

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0,59	0,53	0,47

Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovations and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

SDG indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditures as a proportion of GDP

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	0,20	0,53	2,00

SDG indicator 9.5.2: Researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	354	500	800
Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovations in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities			
SDG indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high tech technology in total value added			
Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	18	21	25



SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



Podcilj 10.1: Do 2030. progresivno postići i održati rast prihoda donjih 40% stanovništva po stopi višoj od prosjeka u zemlji

Alternative SDG indicator 10.1.1.a: Gini coefficient of income inequality

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	31,2	30,0	29,0

Alternative SDG indicator 10.1.1.b: Possessing an account in a financial institution

Year	Baseline (2017)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total	58,8	65,0	80,0
Women	54,7	63,0	80,0
Men	62,2	67,0	80,0

Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Alternative SDG indicator 10.4.1: Ratio of minimum net wage and average wage

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
FBiH	0,44	0,47	0,51
RS	0,50	0,51	0,54

Target 10.c: By 2030 reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittances corridors with costs higher than 5%

SDG indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the total amount remitted

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	6,5	5,0	3,0

SDG 11: MAKE CITIES AND SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



Target 11.1: By 2030 ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade the conditions in slums

Alternative SDG indicator 11.1.1: Housing conditions (%)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Humidity in walls/foundations	15,2	10,0	8,0
Leaking roof	7,2	5,0	3,0
Inadequate heating of a housing unit	10,8	8,0	5,0
Rotten windows, frames or doors	12,5	10,0	6,0

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

SDG indicator 11.4.1: Total per capita expenditures on preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, local/municipal)

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	46,38	48,00	55,00

Target 11.5: By 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected, and significantly decrease economic losses caused by natural disasters, including water related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

SDG indicator 11.5.1: The number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population

Year	Baseline (2014)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030.)
Indicator value	To be determined	Reduce for 20%	Reduce for 50%

Target 11.6: By 2030 reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, measured per capita, by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Alternative SDG indicator 11.6.1.a: Proportion of non-treated municipal waste

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	25	17	10

Alternative SDG indicator 11.6.1.b: Proportion of recycled municipal waste

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	0	15	30

SDG indicator 11.6.2: Air pollution

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value PM2,5	34,6	21,0	13,0

Target 11.b: By 2030 substantially increase the number of cities and settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans in terms of inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate changes, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

SDG indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments with adopted inclusive and integrated development strategies including the issue of disaster risk management

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	Not available	Increase for 50%	100%

SDG 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



Target 12.4: By 2030 achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and substantially reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Adjusted SDG indicator 12.4.2: Proportion of hazardous waste treated

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	Proportion treated: 7	Proportion treated: 15	Proportion treated: 30

Target 12.5: By 2030 substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction or recycling and reuse

SDG indicator: 12.5.1: Recycling rate, tons of materials recycled

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	4.000 t or 1% of generated waste	10%	35%

Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and international companies, to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information in their reporting cycle

SDG indicator 12.6.1: Number of companies publishing their sustainability reports

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	2	30	150



SDG 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Target 13.1: Strengthen adaptive capacity and resilience to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

SDG indicator 13.1.2: Percentage of local governments with their adopted disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Year	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	ND	50%	90%

SDG 15: PROTECT, PRESERVE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND HALT AND REVERSE SOIL DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



Target 15.1: By 2030 ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial inland freshwater ecosystems and their environments, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Alternative SDG indicator 15.1.2.a: Preservation of biodiversity (%)

Year	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Clean water (15.1.2.a)	67	90	100
Land (15.1.2.b)	18	35	50

Alternative SDG indicator 15.1.2.b: Percentage of protected areas (%)

Year	Baseline (2013)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	2,07	7,00	17,00

Alternative SDG indicator 15.1.2.c: Number of mine suspected areas

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	478	350	300

SDG 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates

Adjusted SDG indicator 16.1.1: Intentional homicide per 100.000 population

Year	Baseline (2016)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Total	1,3	1,2	1,0
Men	1,7	1,6	1,4
Women	0,8	0,6	0,6

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Alternative indicator 16.6.1: Worldwide governance indicators

Year	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Voice and accountability	39,0	55,0	65,0
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	30,5	50,0	63,0
Effectiveness of government	28,9	50,0	58,0
Regulation quality	47,0	55,0	70,0
Rule of law	22,0	48,0	53,0
Corruption control	30,3	48,0	55,0

SDG indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Year	Baseline (2013)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	38,1	50,0	70,0

Alternative indicator 16.6.3: Credit rating (S&P)

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
Indicator value	B	B+	BB

SDG 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Target 17.19: By 2030 build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development, that complements measurement of gross domestic products and support statistical capacity building

Alternative SDG indicator 17.19.2: Strengthening statistical systems

Year	Baseline (2018)	Mid-term (2023)	Target (2030)
a) Methodological assessment of statistical capacities (scale 0-100)	70,0	75,0	90,0
b) Assessment of periodicity and timeliness of statistical capacities (scale 0-100)	66,7	70,0	80,0
c) Source data assessment of statistical capacities (scale 0-100)	70,0	75,0	90,0

This publication has been published within the SDGs Roll-out Support and Private Sector Engagement project, which is funded by Sweden and implemented by United Nations Development Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNDP in BiH).

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views of the Government of Sweden or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).