

Cooperation Programme Results Framework 2025-2028

Overall Goal:	Contribute to a peaceful and cohesive democratic society, which is progressing towards European integration, and has effective institutions and public services and a thriving green economy, by building bridges between people and institutions.	
Swiss portfolio outcome 1: Sustainable Economic and Migration Cooperation (SEMCO) People and institutions contribute to and benefit from a more cohesive, sustainable, and productive economy and effective migration management.		
Contributing to objectives of IC Strategy:	Objective: Human Development → Specific objective: Migration Objective: Durable Economic Development → Specific objective: Local SMEs Objective: Durable Economic Development → Specific objective: Public institutions Objective: Climate and Environment → Specific objective: Energy transition	
Theory of change: Outcome statement 1: IF an inclusive and innovation-friendly business environment is created that fosters green business models, creating more space for investment and trade; THEN the private sector will become more competitive and productive, leading to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and the creation of more decent jobs; BECAUSE of an enabling, less fragmented business environment, access to new markets and because business support organisations allow private sector to improve its performance, in line with the green agenda. Outcome statement 2: IF the vocational and educational training system is more labour market-oriented and has more dual elements and if barriers particularly for women to enter the labour market are reduced; THEN the labour market is more responsive, inclusive and equitable across the country; BECAUSE targeted reforms allow a better coordination between private sector and government actors, equip young people with labour-market relevant skills and remove gender-specific hurdles in the business environment and create sound pathways for regular labour migration. Outcome statement 3: IF relevant national institutions improve their internal functioning and the coordination among the different stakeholders in line with EU and international standards; THEN they will be able to ensure a state-led migration management guaranteeing both internal security and the respect for migrants’ human rights and to harness the development potential of migration; BECAUSE they have improved their capacities and ownership of migration management, including out-, through- and immigration, and developed mechanisms to ensure the well-being and protection of migrants as well as for productive engagement with diaspora.		
(1) Swiss portfolio outcomes statement	(2) Contribution of Swiss programme Describe how (1) contributes to (3)	(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes International development outcome
Outcome 1.1: A more competitive, innovative and inclusive private sector drives sustainable development and economic growth across the country within an effective and enabling framework. 1.1.1: Number of measures implemented for the improvement of	Switzerland supports growth-oriented and innovative start-ups and companies, facilitating their access to new markets and strengthening of the related ecosystem. This includes the strengthening of women in business networks across the country. Improving ESG practices, raising the awareness of public and private actors, and working with financial intermediaries ensures that sustainability criteria are better taken into consideration as part of their investment decisions. A special focus will be placed on the shift from linear economic models to circular and climate-neutral business	Outcome 1.1: Enabling environment for entrepreneurship, innovations and green growth fostered. Access to and quality of education and training enhanced. (Source: The SDGs Framework in BiH, 2020) SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustained economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

<p>regulatory and institutional frameworks Baseline (2025): 17 Target (2028): 34</p> <p>1.1.2: Number of persons which have been trained, e.g. in institutions, vocational schools, companies, etc. Baseline (2025): 8 Target (2028): 20</p> <p>1.1.3: Number of climate change, DRR and environmental policies and/or legal frames supported Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 4</p> <p>1.1.4: Amounts mobilised from the private sector in USD for development activities. Baseline (2025): 11'341'300 Target (2028): 20'000'000</p>	<p>models, including citizens' engagement in the green transition by influencing, among other things, their consumption behaviours. Switzerland supports the strengthening of the capacities of business support organisations to guide companies in making the shift to a green transition or circular business models. The development of different financial instruments in cooperation with banks and government actors will help co-finance this transition. Closer cooperation between the private sector and academia on action-oriented research and partnership should foster innovation and productivity. This will also promote climate-smart development and sustainable economic growth. Synergies with the LGMS portfolio will be explored in the domain of Green Transition.</p> <p>Further, Switzerland continuous to support the Central Bank on its mandate, e.g. by institutional capacity building, sharing international best practices, thus contributing to an improved regulatory framework, internal governance, and a sound macroeconomic framework in the country. Together with other support for improving digital financial services, this should contribute to a more business and investment-friendly environment for the private sector. In order to reinforce sustainability, technical expertise is provided and dialogue fostered between governmental financial institutions at different levels as well as with the private sector. These spaces, based on converging interests shall increase interactions that support the countries reform agenda.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU regulations and BiH's EU accession process accelerate the country's reform agenda and its implementation. • Sufficient political will exist to better cooperate between the entities and Brcko District towards more sustainable development and green transition. • The national Government's commitment and absorption capacities exist to timely access the EU's and other donor's funds. • The Green Agenda gets higher on the priority list of the country, supported by both public and private sector organisations/key actors. • Sufficient alternative financing to donor funds can be mobilised, particularly more private capital. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reform agenda and green transition remain in the shadow of the continued political disputes. 	<p>SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>Alternative SDG indicator 8.2.2.: Estimated GDP per sex. - Baseline (2023): 11.080 (f), 21.100 (m) - Target (2030): 20.150 (f), 28.500 (m) (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>Adjusted SDG indicator 8.4.2.a: Domestic raw material consumption (in kg per \$1 of GDP) - Baseline (2023): 1,8 (kg) - Target (2030): 1,6 (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>SDG indicator 12.6.1.: Number of companies publishing their sustainability reports. - Baseline (2022): 11 - Target (2030): 150 (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>Percentage of industrial waste being used as secondary raw material. - Baseline (2018): 10% - Target (2030): 25% (Source: European Environment Agency, CE Roadmap)</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited awareness, institutional capacities and weak horizontal and vertical coordination slow down the implementation of the reform agenda, particularly also of the green transition. 	
<p>Outcome 1.2: A stronger dual-oriented TVET system and reduced barriers for labour-market participation contribute to more decent employment for all.</p> <p>1.2.1: Number of persons having new or better employment Baseline (2025): 609 Target (2028): 1'008</p> <p>1.2.2: Percentage of targeted women who describe more positive attitudes and practices in their environment towards their equal opportunities and rights. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 0</p> <p>1.2.3: Number of contributions towards a more inclusive or more labour market relevant Vocational Education and Training (VET) system Baseline (2025): 3 Target (2028): 23</p> <p>1.2.4: Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from services that protect their rights and enable them to access decent work opportunities. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 0</p>	<p>Switzerland facilitates a labour market-oriented dual vocational skills development system and enhances cooperation between the economy and education systems at the cantonal, entity and state levels. By supporting evidence-based decision-making in TVET systems and fostering strong horizontal and vertical links between education authorities and the private sector, that create space for dialogue and coordinated or joint actions for inclusive, dual-oriented TVET. Switzerland contributes to young men and women acquiring labour market-relevant skills across the country, thereby reducing the unemployment-skills gap. The TVET systems become capable of advancing, financing, and managing necessary reforms to adapt to ever-changing labour market needs. In addition, a special focus is placed on increasing women's labour market participation by challenging traditional stereotypes, providing formal and informal upskilling, strengthening support for female entrepreneurs, and reducing respective bureaucratic barriers.</p> <p>Switzerland will further support government actors and the private sector in strengthening legal pathways for regular labour migration to reduce the growing lack of labour force in the country. Ensuring rights-based labour migration will contribute to decent work opportunities for all.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a growing and concrete interest from the private sector in designing and delivering work-based training as part of dual vocational training across all regions, in response to the increasing labour shortage. The national, entity and cantonal governments responsible for TVET are committed to the reforms jointly identified in the Riga Strategy Paper and the EU Growth Plan. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prolonged period of political instability slows economic reform process and undermines cooperation between education authorities. Continued emigration of labour force reduces positive impact of TVET reforms on local economy. In-migration of foreign labour without adequate integration policies leads to growing resentment in the local population. 	<p>Outcome 1.2: Vocational education and training provide recognised and high-quality qualifications and key and specific technical competences recognised in the labour market that ensure progress and economic growth. (Source: Improvement of Quality and Relevance of VET in BiH – in the Light of Riga Conclusions 2021–2030)</p> <p>SDG 4 - Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p> <p>SDG 8 - Target 8.5: By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>EU Growth Plan 2024 – Reform 3.1.3: Improve the link between VET and private sector and decrease the skills mismatch.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>SDG indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex. - Baseline (2023): 15.4% (15.6% M, 15.2% W) - Target (2030): 29.5% (29.8% M, 30.2% W) (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>SDG indicator 8.5.2: Employment rate. - Baseline (2021): 39.6% (51.1% M, 28.7% W 19.8% Youth) - Target (2030): 45.9% (55% M 40%, W 30.2% Youth) (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>Percentage of second-year VET-students who benefit from substantial exposure to work-based learning. - Baseline (2023): 25% (13% W)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible exploitation and double standards reduce inflow of foreign labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target (December 2026): 40% (20% W) (Source: EU Growth Plan 2024)
<p>Outcome 1.3: Institutions improve their capacity to manage migration effectively and in a rights-based manner, prioritizing the well-being and protection of all individuals.</p> <p>1.3.1: Number of global, regional and national dialogues on migration that engage different actors (Governments, cities, civil society, private sector) Baseline (2025): 3 Target (2028): 9</p> <p>1.3.2: Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons who gained access to local social services including health, education and others Baseline (2025): 40'000 Target (2028): 80'000</p> <p>1.3.3: Contributions made to enhance capacities of migration management institutions. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 0</p>	<p>Switzerland supports the BiH institutions in assuming ownership of migration management within the country. This support is geared towards facilitating a gradual and well-planned transition, ensuring a seamless provision of basic human rights-related services. By adopting this approach, Switzerland aims to foster sustainability and independence in BiH's management of migration while safeguarding the well-being of all individuals affected. Switzerland is also committed to enhancing the capacity of relevant institutions to effectively manage migration movements. Thanks to targeted capacity-building initiatives, these institutions can improve their efficiency and responsiveness in addressing migration-related challenges.</p> <p>Switzerland emphasizes the need to enhance coordination and cooperation among the various institutions involved in managing migration. Furthermore, Switzerland advocates for the establishment of regional networks aimed at facilitating knowledge and information exchange among stakeholders. By fostering collaboration and cooperation, these networks create a conducive environment for joint actions in the migration field, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of migration management efforts in the Western Balkans. Moreover, Switzerland recognizes the development potential inherent in migration and seeks to leverage opportunities for BiH through engagement with its diaspora and by improving conditions for labour migration. By tapping into the skills and resources of its diaspora community and enhancing labour migration conditions, BiH can unlock economic and social opportunities that benefit the country and its citizens.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BiH institutions in charge for migration continue to take ownership of the migration management and improve their own capacities. • BiH makes better use of the development potential of migration. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of migrants passing through the country remains or increases, while the financial support decreases. This could lead to growing humanitarian needs as institutions have insufficient capacities. • Neither sufficient coordination between institutions nor political will for effective migration management. 	<p>Outcome 1.3: Enhanced capacities within relevant institutions, coupled with increased cooperation and coordination, contribute to improved migration management and security in the country. (Source: VNR 2023. BiH Migration and Asylum Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2025, new strategy to be adopted for 2026-2030)</p> <p>EU Opinion – Key priority 8 and Migration and Asylum Strategy: Ensuring effective coordination, at all levels, of border management and migration management capacity, as well as ensuring the functioning of the asylum system.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>Evidence of strengthened vertical and horizontal coordination among all competent structures for managing migrants and asylum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline [2024]: Limited coordination - Target value [2028]: Improved coordination and cooperation with systemic approach and burden sharing (Source: EU progress report) <p>Improved conditions of reception and accommodation of users of temporary reception centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline [2024]: Provision of services is unstable - Target value [2028]: Better conditions within reception centres for users (Source: EU progress report)

(4) Resources, partnerships (Swiss programme) and internal risks

- Human resources: The portfolio is managed by three local Programme Officers supervised by a Swiss Head of Portfolio.
- SDC projects are co-financed by the local governments, Germany and SIDA. Other than that, Switzerland supports several local organisations that contribute with their own funding and are also partially funded by other donors and private foundations.
- SECO's projects are co-financed by local institutions, EU and MDTFs.
- SEM's projects are co-financed by local institutions.
- Key counterparts in the policy dialogue are at the state level the Ministry of Civil Affair, Ministry of Security and Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, and at the entity level, the Ministries of Education, Ministries of Finance, Chambers of Commerce and Employers Associations.

Swiss portfolio outcome 2: Local Governance and Municipal Services

Citizens demand and benefit from inclusive and effective institutions, which create a conducive environment for green, resilient and equitable municipal development, based on a strong cooperation among institutions and people across the country.

Contributing to objectives of IC Strategy:

Objective: Peace and governance → **Specific objective:** -
Objective: Climate and Environment → **Specific objective:** Water
Objective: Climate and Environment → **Specific objective:** Energy transition
Objective: Peace and governance → **Specific objective:** Strengthening democratic institutions
Objective: Peace and governance → **Specific objective:** Participation rights and gender equality
Objective: Peace and governance → **Specific objective:** Rule of law and separation of powers

Theory of change:

Outcome statement 1:

IF both women and men have more say and actively influence coherent public policies, priorities and service provision across the country, and demand reforms and accountability from public institutions and decision makers;

THEN institutions become more inclusive, transparent, accountable, and effective;

BECAUSE citizens use participation mechanisms locally and across the entity line, also jointly through civil society organisations, and see that their engagement brings positive change.

Outcome statement 2:

IF national and subnational governments set adequate and compatible regulatory frameworks to support municipalities in taking their responsibilities and in becoming more climate smart and resilient to disasters and shocks, and municipalities improve their performance and become more transparent and accountable and cooperate more with each other;

THEN citizens across the country receive high-quality, inclusive, equitable, affordable and climate smart services provided by municipalities;

BECAUSE measures are taken to reduce the gap and enhance cooperation between more and less developed municipalities across entity and cantonal boundaries; country-wide water service sector reform further progresses under the lead of the domestic actors and authorities; capacities for green energy transition at the municipal level are increasing; and municipalities prepare for the implementation of the EU acquis with the support by the entity Associations of Municipalities and Cities.

(1) Swiss portfolio outcomes statement	(2) Contribution of Swiss programme Describe how (1) contributes to (3)	(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes International development outcome
Outcome 2.1: Citizens engage in decision making processes and demand accountability from public institutions and governments.	Switzerland supports citizens, in particular women, youth and socially excluded persons, to express their voice and use existing mechanism for participation in the decision making at local and higher levels of government. Civil society organisations are supported in building strong links with their constituencies and in presenting their views and needs in a structured and evidence-based manner towards the decision makers and public service providers. Interactions and	Outcome 2.1: An efficient, open, inclusive and accountable public sector prioritises citizens' needs and is trusted by citizens. (Source: The SDGs Framework in BiH, 2020) SDG 16 - Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

<p>2.1.1: Percentage of people who believe that they are better empowered to raise their voice due to civil society and/or public interest media initiatives Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 3</p> <p>2.1.2: Number of people participating in and influencing public service provision, decision-making and/or budgets in their localities Baseline (2025): 27'200 Target (2028): 33'580</p> <p>2.1.3: Number of civil society organisations that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 140</p>	<p>collaboration among people and among civil society groups in advocating for harmonised regulation across the country and improved public sector performance are fostered, and contribute to improving trust between citizens, institutions and civil society. Switzerland works closely together with other development partners and donors on concerted policy dialogue with the governments at different levels for ensuring an enabling environment for the civil society.</p> <p>Switzerland also supports the development of digital tools and new or improved mechanisms for citizen participation by local governments, based on evidence and ensuring that no one is left behind. By improving their regulations, capacities and consultation practices, public institutions and governments will become more inclusive, open and accountable and more effectively engage in dialogue with citizens and civil society.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The governments and institutions are open to receive comments and requests from citizens and respond to these. • Empowered citizens more actively participate in policy dialogue and demand accountability from the governments. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further shrinking space for civil society and democratic backsliding. • Citizens do not trust civil society organisations. • Competition culture among CSOs prevails over collaboration. 	<p>EU Opinion – Key priority 11: Ensure an enabling environment for civil society, notably by upholding European standards on freedom of association and freedom of assembly.</p> <p>EU Growth Plan - Reform 4.5.1.: Fundamental rights</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>SDG indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services - Baseline [2013]: 38.1% - Target value [2030]: 70% (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>SDG Alternative indicator 16.6.1: Worldwide governance indicators - Voice and accountability - Baseline [2021]: 36.2 - Target value [2030]: 65 (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>Civil society environment - Baseline [2019]: civil society environment deteriorating -Target value [2028]: civil society environment improved (Source: EU Progress Report)</p> <p>Legislation ensuring the enjoyment of freedom of expression, assembly and association is in place and enforced across the country, and restrictive proposals are withdrawn [notably the draft RS law targeting CSOs as foreign agents and any similar initiatives]. - Baseline [2024]: Legislation partially in place, restrictive proposals exist -Target value [2027]: Legislation in place and enforced, restrictive proposals withdrawn (Source: EU Growth Plan, 2024)</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2: Local governments and their utilities improve their accountability and performance, contribute to decarbonization and depollution, and ensure equitable access to quality services for citizens, supported by conducive</p>	<p>Municipalities and their communal utilities are required to actively engage in the application of performance-based management as a corner stone of the Swiss supported interventions. Municipalities will integrate good local governance standards - such as the Common Assessment Frameworks of the EU - in their day-to-day operations and regularly monitor their performance and related citizens' satisfaction. Their capacities for efficient property management and</p>	<p>Outcome 2.2: The administration is accountable and focused on citizens, and provides better services to citizens and businesses. Implementation of smart measures ensure that everyone has at least minimum financially affordable and reliable energy supply, with a decentralized electricity system that includes new business models (e.g. support for establishing local</p>

<p>national and subnational frameworks.</p> <p>2.2.1: Number of people using safely managed drinking water services Baseline (2025): 784'000 Target (2028): 1'304'000</p> <p>2.2.2: Number of persons who gain direct access to better public infrastructure services, such as energy, water, sanitation or transport services. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 251'600</p> <p>2.2.3: This Standard Indicator (SI) - Thematic Reference Indicator (TRI) measures the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in tonnes of CO₂eq Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 16'000</p> <p>2.2.4: Number of regional and/or national and/or local systems supported or influenced enhance the resilience to natural hazards (including climate and environmental hazards) of people, communities, countries and their assets Baseline (2025): 6 Target (2028): 20</p>	<p>revenue collection will improve. Communal utilities will be supported in improving their performance, quality and access to affordable and sustainable services (water, sanitation, energy). The Swiss support will also help them to adapt and become more resilient to climate change, and to reduce their carbon footprint and environmental pollution. Switzerland will support the water service sector reform with the performance-based approach applied jointly with other development partners through the Water Alliance.</p> <p>Through the Swiss interventions, cooperation and exchange both among people and among institutions will be fostered. This will contribute to cohesion and institutional coherence. The support to intergovernmental coordination platforms and to dialogue between different administration levels will contribute to growing ownership and accountability of local actors in the reform processes and in responding to EU integration requirements and other global and regional commitments (e.g. Agenda 2030, Sendai Framework, Western Balkans Green Agenda), and to harmonised development across the country. Sustainable development interventions will be inspired by exchange of know-how, innovative approaches and good practices between BiH and Switzerland in the area of governance of the SDG implementation.</p> <p>Switzerland will provide targeted support for sustainable urban development to improve energy efficiency in the residential sector and to utilise local renewable energy potentials through energy communities, given its huge untapped potential for decarbonisation. Furthermore, Switzerland will support institutions at all levels to improve disaster risk management and coordination across the country for making the population and municipalities more resilient to disasters and climate change.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions at all levels in BiH remain committed to improve their performance and accountability based on international standards. • The international development partners remain committed to actively and in a concerted manner support reform processes based on performance-based management. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise of political tensions limits space for dialogue and institutional cooperation. 	<p>energy cooperatives and ESCO companies), and public information and education on sustainable and clean energy. The resilience to disasters and capacities to prevent occurrences of harmful events, to protect from them, to mitigate their consequences, to react to them and to recover from them is developed. (Source: The SDGs Framework in BiH, 2020)</p> <p>SDG 6 - Target 6.1: By 2030 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable water for all.</p> <p>SDG 7 - Target 7.1: By 2030 ensure universal access to financially affordable, reliable and modern energy services.</p> <p>SDG 13 - Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p>EU Opinion – Key Priority 14: Complete essential steps in public administration reform towards improving the overall functioning of the public administration by ensuring a professional and depoliticised civil service and a coordinated countrywide approach to policy making.</p> <p>EU Growth Plan 2024 – Reform 1.7: Energy Efficiency and Air Pollution</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>SDG indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using drinking water from safely managed systems. - Baseline [2020]: 89 - Target value [2030]: 90 (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>SDG indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (urban). - Baseline [2020]: 67 - Target value [2030]: 84 (Source: VNR, 2023)</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reluctance of the municipalities and public communal utilities to actively work on integration of performance standards in their operations.	<p>SDG indicator 13.1.2: Proportion of local governments that adopted disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.</p> <p>- Baseline [2023]: 5% - Target value [2030]: 90% (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>Functioning of public administration</p> <p>- Baseline [2019]: Steps are not taken - Target value [2028]: Public Administration Reform is progressing (Source: EU Progress Report)</p> <p>Amend relevant legislation to improve decision-making on energy efficiency investments for homeowners and homeowners' associations (multi-apartment buildings).</p> <p>- Baseline [2024]: not in place - Target value [2026]: legislation in place (Source: EU Growth Plan, 2024)</p> <p>Multi-apartment buildings renovated.</p> <p>- Baseline [2021]: 0 - Target value [2027]: Mil 2 m2 (Source: EU Growth Plan, 2024)</p>
<p>(4) Resources, partnerships (Swiss programme) and internal risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Human resources: The portfolio is managed by two local Programme Officers supervised by a local Head of Portfolio.SDC projects are co-financed by the local governments, Sweden, Germany, Czech Development Cooperation, the UN and the EU.SECO's instruments will be applied in the water sector and green energy transition sector, with co-financing by the local governments, World Bank, EBRD, Germany, and the EU.Key counterparts in the policy dialogue are at the state level the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, and at the entity level the RS Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Government, FBiH Ministry of Justice, and energy and water ministries.		
<p>Swiss portfolio outcome 3: Health: Women, men and youth lead healthier lives and have access to quality and country-wide harmonized primary health care, leaving no one behind.</p>		
<p>Contributing to objectives of IC Strategy:</p>	<p>Objective: Human Development → Specific objective: Health Objective: Peace and governance → Specific objective: Participation rights and gender equality</p>	
<p>Theory of change: Outcome statement 1: IF health system actors provide qualitative, gender sensitive and socially inclusive primary health care services across the country; primary health care regulations, management and services are harmonized countrywide and aligned with international and European standards; country-wide working spaces and mechanisms (e.g. steering committees, project annual planning, trainings with participants from all over the country) are in place and used by health system actors;</p>		

THEN access to quality, equitable, efficient and affordable primary health care and related social care will improve and the provision of those services will be more effective, efficient and inclusive (decrease the burden of health inequities); and the interactions and the relationships between policy-makers, health professionals and citizens from different parts of the country will be strengthened in the health sector and contribute to cohesion in the country;
BECAUSE improved standards and management will facilitate the integration and coordination of primary health care services across entity, cantonal and municipal boundaries; and harmonized policies and evidence-based services across the country will be tailored to meet diverse needs, leaving no one behind.

Outcome statement 2:

IF health and health-related institutions increasingly apply citizen-inclusive approaches and methods; women, men and youth actively engage on health-related topics within their communities and health centres across entity, cantonal and municipal boundaries;

THEN governance in health-related topics will become more participatory and hence more people-centered; people's needs will be effectively addressed, people will lead healthier lives and their overall health condition/outcome will increase (healthier society);

BECAUSE people's participation in community endeavors/health promotion will foster that health services become more responsive to the actual needs of the community, enhance public health, and improve people's health awareness and literacy; the active/accountable involvement of the community in health care decision-making enables an inclusive, qualitative, and people-centered health (as well as fosters a healthier society), and promotes preventive health.

(1) Swiss portfolio outcomes statement	(2) Contribution of Swiss programme Describe how (1) contributes to (3)	(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes International development outcome
<p>Outcome 3.1: Health system actors provide gender-sensitive and socially inclusive primary health care, increasingly focusing on prevention, improved management, and connected social care services.</p> <p>3.1.1: Proportion of patients satisfied with the provision of services from the health facilities Baseline (2025): 40 Target (2028): 70</p> <p>3.1.2: Number of persons from left behind groups benefiting from projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequality Baseline (2025): 202'818 Target (2028): 535'000</p> <p>3.1.3: Percentage of primary health care facilities providing equitable access to quality services by applying standards of care in</p>	<p>Switzerland supports better access to quality, equitable, efficient and affordable primary health care services as a contribution towards universal health coverage. Services shall effectively address health needs of women, men and youth; particularly those socially excluded (e.g. elderly people, migrants). Switzerland promotes quality particularly through its support to standards in primary health care with focus on nursing and disease prevention. Switzerland further supports the development of policies, laws, regulations and strategies which are jointly discussed between entities and elaborated in an harmonized manner countrywide. Therefore the Swiss interventions promote countrywide working spaces and mechanisms. Switzerland promotes strong interpersonal relationships and interactions of people from different systems on health-related topics in order to contribute to social cohesion within the country.</p> <p>Support is increasingly provided on health promotion and prevention in order to enhance the wellbeing and a better health outcome of people, particularly also in the field of non-communicable diseases. With this, Switzerland additionally aims to improve cost-effectiveness, and to reduce the burden on the health system and therewith connected health expenditures. Swiss interventions are bringing health-care closer to the communities. They focus on primary health care governance, management skills and related social care services. Special attention is given to affordable social care services and home-based care provided by auxiliary nurses for the elderly, reflecting the demographic challenges of the country. The country faces a continuous rural to urban migration and emigration of health professionals, which leads to a lack of skilled labour. Therefore, the</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1: Work towards a society of equal opportunities by leaving no one behind. Ensure access, and improve the quality of health care services on equal bases for all citizens. A strategic approach in retaining the health workforce and human resource development, as well as reforms for health care financing are implemented. (Source: The SDGs Framework in BiH, 2020)</p> <p>SDG 3 - Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>SDG indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health care services - Baseline (2023): 65 - Target: (2030) 75 (Source: VNR, 2023)</p> <p>Adjusted SDG indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution per 10,000 population: Nurses - Baseline (2020): 41.1 - Target: (2030) 75.5 (Source: VNR, 2023)</p>

<p>nursing, health prevention and promotion. Baseline (2025): 27.6 Target (2028): 44</p>	<p>Swiss program supports substantial reforms to strengthen the nursing profession in terms of competencies and their position within the health system, with the goal to facilitate a shift towards nurse-led healthcare provision, which will also contribute to their retention in the country.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health authorities continue to push for enhancing the primary health care sector and to harmonize rules and regulations countrywide for the common goal of good health for all. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited health sector financing and increase in health sector debts which jeopardize health sector reform progress. • Increasing lack of health professionals which endangers improvements in the quality of services. • Increasing political division within the country with a potential negative impact on the inter-entity cooperation in the health sector. 	
<p>Outcome 3.2: Women, men and youth practice healthier lifestyles and actively engage with health-system and community actors to seek better, people-centered health care and public health.</p> <p>3.2.1: Number of persons reached through health education sessions related to the prevention of non-communicable diseases Baseline (2025): 47'600 Target (2028): 550'100</p> <p>3.2.2: Number of municipalities that implement health promotion and prevention activities in collaboration with their citizens. Baseline (2025): 37 Target (2028): 60</p> <p>3.2.3: Number of people participating in and influencing health policies,</p>	<p>Switzerland strengthens the collaboration between institutions and people, as well as the active engagement of women, men and youth with their communities and health centers. With this, the Programme will stimulate people's engagement for the goal of people-centered health care and public health across entity, cantonal and municipal boundaries, as well as ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision making at municipal level. This comprehensive approach is designed to not only improve public health but also promote social cohesion by making health services more inclusive and equitable. Hence, the programme focuses on combining responsibilities at system level with responsibilities by people themselves to practice and lead healthier lives. Swiss interventions will address the increasing rise of non-communicable diseases and therewith connected challenges (e.g., premature mortality) through focusing on health promotion and prevention. Swiss interventions will foster cooperation between health and other non-health sectors across entity, cantonal and municipal boundaries for securing positive effects of policies on populations' health and enabling the creation of healthy environments (e.g. healthy diets or tobacco free policies).</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal authorities recognize their role and contribute to enhance the primary health care sector, including health promotion and prevention. They acknowledge and support participatory approaches and people's involvement. 	<p>Outcome 3.2: Give high priority to preventive health measures to enhance health of the overall population and therewith additionally contribute to reduce health care costs. Strengthen citizen participation in decision making processes to reinforce good governance and public sector management. (Source: The SDGs Framework in BiH, 2020)</p> <p>SDG 3 - Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.</p> <p>SDG 3 – Target 3.a.: Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>Adjusted SDG indicator 3.4.1: Non-communicable disease mortality rate (per 1,000 population) – total (per 1,000 population)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline (2020): 18.7 (W: 13.6; M: 24) - Target (2030): 12.1 (W: 8.8; M: 15.7) <p>(Source: VNR, 2023)</p>

<p>actions and service provision in their localities. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2028): 500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are willing to engage for more people centered health care and public health. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding and competing needs (e.g., for curative medicine) could potentially threaten the institutionalisation of health promotion and prevention. • Results from health promotion and prevention can be challenging to measure and results are sometimes only recognizable with a time delay. 	<p>SDG indicator 3.a.1: Prevalence of current tobacco use among persons (aged 15 and over)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline: Total 38.3 (W: 30.2; M: 46.3) - Target: Total 25 (W: 20; M: 31) <p>(Source: VNR, 2023)</p>
<p>(4) Resources, partnerships (Swiss programme) and internal risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources: The portfolio is managed by one local Programme Officer and supervised by a Swiss Head of Portfolio (55%). • SDC projects are co-financed by the WB, the EU, the Swiss Red Cross and local governments. • Key counterparts in the policy dialogue are at the state level the Ministry of Civil Affairs and at entity level the FBiH Ministry of Health, RS Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Brcko District Health Department, FBiH Public Health Institute, RS Public Health Institute, Health Insurance Funds and local governments. 		