



Integrated Reporting and Transparency System

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9966

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

CBIT

Project Title

Integrated Reporting and Transparency System

Countries

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska (MSPCEE RS) - Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER) - Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism (FMET FBiH) - Federal Hydrometeorological Institute (HMI) - Hydrometeorological Institute of Republika Srpska

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Education, Private Sector, SMEs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Beneficiaries, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Focal Areas, Climate Change, National Adaptation Plan, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate information, Climate finance, Private sector, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Enabling Activities, Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Mitigation, Financing, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Theory of change, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

114,000

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CBIT-1	Climate Change	CBIT	1,200,000	250,000
			Total Project Cost(\$)	1,200,000
				250,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) capacities to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Strengthening the National Transparency Framework	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1: Strengthening institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis and to establish a domestic MRV system	Output 1.1.1: Enhance relevant environmental and air protection laws related to monitoring and reporting on GHG emissions Output 1.1.2.: Support provided to key institutions and other stakeholders in order to improve coordination Output 1.1.3: Design and implementation of a domestic MRV system	CBIT	740,000	150,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1: Improvement of GHG inventories and NDC information	<p>Output 2.1.1: Improvement of the GHG inventory development process, including enhanced use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines, data collection and QA/QC.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Clarifying key NDC information, e.g. baseline projections including for business-as-usual targets, and assisting in reporting progress towards achieving BiH NDC</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Integrating gender considerations in NDC and enhanced transparency framework</p> <p>Output 2.1.4: A regional peer exchange program in place to improve transparency related capacities through best practices and information and lessons learned exchange</p>	CBIT	360,000	75,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	1,100,000	225,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				CBIT	100,000	25,000
				Sub Total(\$)	100,000	25,000
				Total Project Cost(\$)	1,200,000	250,000

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER)	In-kind	50,000
Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FMET FBiH)	In-kind	50,000
Government	Ministry for Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska (MSPCEE RS)	In-kind	50,000
Government	Hydro-meteorological Institute of Republika Srpska (HMI)	In-kind	50,000
Government	Hydrometeorological Institute of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBIH)	In-kind	50,000
		Total Co-Financing(\$)	250,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	CBIT	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Climate Change		No	1,200,000	114,000
Total Grant Resources(\$)						1,200,000	114,000

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

PPG Required

☐

20,000

1,900

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	CBIT	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Climate Change		No	20,000	1,900
Total Project Costs(\$)						20,000	1,900

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		90		
Male		90		
Total	0	180	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

A.1.1. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed have remained consistent with those in the PIF. In several areas, research and consultations conducted during the project preparation period identified opportunities for the project to strengthen capacity and address important gaps, such as training for private sector data providers to improve data collection and quality, which is now included as an activity under Output 2.1.2. At the same time, the activity formerly included as Activity 2.1.2.2 in the PIF has been removed, as it was implemented in 2018 using other sources of funding. Output 1.1.2 has been modified on the basis of stakeholder consultations. Previously, it focused on the creation of an official organization for the development of the measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) system. This focus has been changed to the creation of working-level Technical Advisory Panel. While the panel will provide findings and recommendations to the Project Board and the Inter-Entity Body on Environment, it will not have to undertake the lengthy and uncertain process of official government endorsement.

This request also reflects an increase in the amount of in-kind co-financing and an increase in the number of government partners providing in-kind co-financing.

A.1.2. The baseline scenario has not changed significantly during the project preparation period. However, the description in the accompanying UNDP project document incorporates additional findings on data collection, analysis, and reporting in a variety of government and non-government institutions in areas ranging from inventory sectors to shared environmental information systems. The partnerships section lists synergies and catalogues relevant initiatives, including those funded by the GEF in BiH.

A.1.3. The proposed outcomes of the project are as follows:

- Outcome 1.1: Strengthening institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis and to establish a domestic MRV system
- Outcome 2.1: Improvement of institutional and technical capacities for transparency of adaptation in relevant sectors

The following text describes the outputs and activities associated with the above outcomes. A detailed description of outputs and activities is also provided in Section III. of the accompanying UNDP project document.

Component 1: Strengthening the National Transparency Framework

***Outcome 1.1:** Strengthening institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis and to establish a domestic MRV system*

Output 1.1.1: Enhance relevant environmental and air protection laws related to monitoring and reporting on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

This output will revise relevant environmental and air protection laws related to monitoring and reporting on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

In order to develop a sustainable system for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions and their elimination in the long-term, it is recommended to harmonize relevant environmental and air protection laws in BiH in accordance with general requirements of the European Union (EU) Directive no. 525/2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting GHG emissions in order to stipulate preparation and enforcement of secondary legislation which shall primarily establish mandatory data flow system between competent authorities with clear responsibilities and timing.

As described in the situation analysis, a formal GHG inventory compliance and reporting system has not yet been established in BiH. There is neither a formal framework nor an agreement that defines the establishment of a system of GHG Inventory at the level of BiH and specifies the roles of different institutions in these activities. Analysis during the project preparation phase indicated that the key gap in this area exists at the level of secondary legislation. The development of secondary legislation also provides an opportunity to reduce overlap and undue burden on data providers, who currently respond to multiple requests for the same data. This output will ensure that relevant legislation and secondary legislation are in place, which will also form the legal and regulatory foundation for the MRV system that is introduced under Output 1.1.3.

This output is particularly important for the current EU accession process, because harmonizing legislation and filling gaps in secondary legislation is a political priority for the institutions involved. Political commitment and ownership is guaranteed through the endorsement of MOFTER, MSPCEE (the UNFCCC focal point), the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Department for Spatial Planning and Property Affairs of Brčko District for the project proposal. Because these bodies have already endorsed the proposal requesting financing from the GEF (PIF), broad political commitment to this work has already been demonstrated.

Activities: Under this output, the Project will review relevant environmental and air protection laws in Federation of BiH, Republika Srpska, that need to be harmonized to prevent gaps and loopholes in development of a sustainable system for estimation of GHG emissions and their reduction in the long-term. In accordance with the regular praxis, the BD will take over the adopted legislation from one of the entities and incorporate it into their legislative framework. This is particularly important as a key requisite for the EU accession process in BiH in terms of compliance with the general requirements of the Directive (EU) no. 525/2013, which requests countries to enable a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at the country and EU level relevant to climate change. They will also support the review of gaps in sub-legislation.

Following this legal and institutional analysis, the project will provide legal and policy expertise to draft sub-legislation related to MRV in the area of climate change. It will examine European environmental and climate law and precedent and will incorporate lessons learned from other countries. It will then prescribe data collection, exchange, and reporting relationships among different institutions and different levels. The sub-legislation that is drafted will focus on streamlining data collection and reporting responsibilities so that data collected from a single provider can be used to meet multiple reporting commitments. Sub-legislation will also be drafted to be consistent with the EU *acquis communautaire*.

Recommendations for the adoption of the standardized rules and regulations will be presented to the government, and briefings will be held for policy-makers on the legislation and its implications.

Output 1.1.2.: Support provided to key institutions and other stakeholders in order to improve coordination

This output will provide support to a broad range of stakeholders in order to ensure coordination and flow of both data and knowledge. This output will also provide targeted support to the Inter-Entity Body on Environment (IEBE) to ensure that it has the information and technical support necessary for decision-making in climate change MRV and transparency activities.

This output will also support the use of the current BiH Climate Change website (www.unfccc.ba) to serve as a platform for information and knowledge management sharing (meeting the obligations of Article 13). The website will provide public access to reports compiled under the MRV system that is developed in Output 1.1.3. It will also gather

secondary analysis knowledge such as supporting studies from National Communications, published research, and research and analysis from donor-funded projects. This information will inform subsequent reporting on research and observation.

Activities will include the provision of technical expertise and support to the Inter-Entity Body on Environment (IEBE) on transparency issues and to other transparency-related institutions as needed, such as the institutional set-up that will be put into place to oversee the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Reports and recommendations to the IEBE may be provided on activities currently lacking within the climate change strategies: measuring progress of climate policies; data-driven policy making and identification of further opportunities. Activities will also include web design and interface support as needed and support for maintaining a current collection of reports and content on the website. Finally, briefings will be conducted for CSOs (research institutes, academia, and NGOs focused on environment and gender) on transparency information available on the website, how to access it, and how it may be applied in order to disseminate transparency information more widely.

Output 1.1.3: Design and implementation of a domestic MRV system

Considering the lack of information flow and data inputs among relevant institutions and different layers of government in BiH, the development of a domestic MRV system, including a clear definition of institutional arrangements, and an adjoining knowledge platform, would ensure better data flows and further capacitate the relevant ministries and their staff. Additionally, by strengthening institutional collaboration, this output would directly involve the Hydro-meteorological institutes, different statistics offices and several data providers which would ensure better communication among the institutions and ensure that relevant data is available and reported on.

Purpose: A knowledge-sharing platform would host all relevant procedures regarding transparency and data methodologies, serving as a centralized institutional backup for sectoral knowledge. Further, the sustainability of the knowledge platform will be assured also through the revision of relevant regulations (Output 1.1.1), which will be expected to include legally binding obligations for the use, maintenance and financial sustainability of such system.

The availability of standard sectoral methodologies for data generation and analysis for everyone would circumvent the problem associated with knowledge accumulation in individuals. The platform could include an establishment of a digital library for methodologies and models associated with data generation, processing, measuring, and reporting.

In addition, it will serve as a database for GHG input data (activity data and emission factors), emissions, and GHG mitigation and adaptation scenarios to be used for future reporting. This would be fully supported by a development of climate software including the development of mutual, functionally connected, web and desktop application. The purpose of this software would be to enable establishment of a climate information system based on three-tier architecture (database, server, application).

Principles and Architecture: The approach to the MRV system will be based on the European Environment Agency's Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles, which are described in Section 2.1.3. System architecture should be based on a distributed Web-GIS architecture, comprised of data and application servers that are interconnection on the Internet. It should also allow for the creation, storage and spatial search of large amounts of data (spatial, non-spatial) through default forms. The server through the web service should allow access to data, data exchange, map visualization, and spatial analysis to practically unlimited number of hierarchically organized users. The architecture of the system should be such as to allow data exchange among the climate management institutions, and also to make the data available to all interested users at different levels of the access and use permit. Access to data should also be possible for hierarchically-organized users through a direct connection to the database via web services or via a web GIS browser using only the standard web browser (e.g. Google Chrome, MS IE, Mozilla Firefox).

The main components of the software will be as follows:

- Service and tools for automatic transfer of data on greenhouse gas emissions and other climate parameters into the centralized database using internet protocols.

- Web services for presentation and preparation of reports on climate parameters and greenhouse gas emissions in cartographic and tabular form.
- Services for automatic interpolation of existing data and automatic generation of maps on climate and greenhouse gas emissions and their presentation on geoportal.
- Desktop tools for automatic connection with database and integration of collected data into the adopted climate models with prediction of different scenarios.

Finally, it will be important for the system to be capable of expanding to incorporate additional data collection and database interfaces and additional reporting templates that could cover reporting under the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR), the MMR, subsequent UNFCCC CoP decisions, the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (the LRTAP Convention), and other commitments as they enter into force.

Activities: Activities may include the development of technical specifications for the system, commissioning the design of the system and the relevant database interfaces, procuring the necessary hardware and software, engineer the system interfaces between the MRV system and key sectoral databases, testing the system, and refining the system as needed. Technical documentation and guidance will be developed, archived, and made accessible to all users. The project will also support an independent review of the system with modifications incorporated as necessary.

This component will also analyze the optimal configuration of the system so as to allow for sustainability and access by all stakeholders. The structure and performance of other monitoring software that is currently being developed and tested in the country (e.g. for the National Adaptation Plan) will be assessed into order to find the best configuration for the system, along with institutional arrangements foreseen for the NDC implementation.

Component 2: Tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement

Outcome 2.1: Improvement of GHG inventories and NDC information

Output 2.1.1: Improvement of the GHG inventory development process, including enhanced use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines, data collection and QA/QC.

This activity will build upon a training activity in the FNC/TBUR project: general training on the IPCC 2006 guidelines for a core group of experts from institutions participating in the GHG inventory process; i.e., hydro-meteorological institutes and statistical offices at the entity level. All of the priorities below will be instrumental in supporting a wider group of stakeholders in understanding the requirements of the guidelines and the importance of GHG inventories, thus supporting higher participation and engagement in the MRV system and increasing capacity to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

This aggregated output will include the following priorities:

1) Improving QA/QC system to be used in future reporting.

This section of the output would provide assistance in the establishment of clear QA/QC Program and Plan. It would lead to improvements in future reporting through the establishment of a clear QA/QC system among institutions and key stakeholders.

Activities would assist in development of QA/QC procedures as well as proper organizational structure for their implementation, in terms of official defining and nomination of institutions in charge of climate change monitoring and reporting, with clear definition of roles and responsibilities for each institution involved. This would enhance inter-sectoral cooperation and contribute to improved horizontal (entities and BD) and vertical (state-entities (BD)-cantons) collaboration, harmonizing the institutional coherence on all levels, and would enable BiH to plan adequately the low carbon development.

The resulting QA/QC Program and Plan will be informed by *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Volume 1: General Guidance and Reporting*.^[1]¹

2) Improving data collection practices and emission calculations in close collaboration with statistical institutions.

As per TNC recommendations, this section of the output would provide assistance in developing alternative calculation methods based on expert judgment, drivers and/or cluster analysis in cases when emission sources or sinks have occurred, but activity data could not be obtained. Therefore, this activity would aim at harmonization of data of statistical methodology with IPCC methodology requirements to the extent to which the methodological requirements of the IPCC coincide with the requirements and standards of the relevant statistical methodology.

As recognized in the TNC, there are still several areas in the energy sector where data collection methodology can be improved. Some of the areas are: data on fuel use by industrial sectors for the steel industry, the metallurgy industry; data on emissions from oil refineries in Brod and Modrica; fuel use in aviation, railways, and river transport; data on transported, stored, and refined oil and petrochemicals; data on natural gas transport and T&D losses; if available, data on marine and aviation bunker fuels (these were not available for the TNC); use of Energy balance for the proper calculation of emissions using the Reference Approach; Use of higher tier (Tier 2 and Tier 3) methodology for identified Key categories.

Activities under this output will include briefings for data providers and reporting organizations on their obligations under the MRV legislation that will be developed under Component 1.1.1. They will also include a training assessment for data providers, subsequent training to improve quality and compliance in reporting, and the documentation and dissemination of training and guidance materials as necessary. As needed, activities may also include the production of sectoral templates and consistency guidelines for reporting.

In terms of improving MRV systems in different key sectors within BiH, this activity would provide new data access and data flows through generation of innovative surveys and studies that will provide periodic information for the development and monitoring of mitigation actions and policies. Moreover, specific training and capacity building in data analysis will provide the sectoral institutions with new tools to tap into data sources that historically have not been gathered.

3) Enhanced support to institutions in BiH in the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines and on the implementation of good practices for the improvement of the GHG inventory.

Having in mind that BiH will start using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines in future GHG inventories and in an effort to enhance reporting and internalize processes, this section under Output 2.1.1 will expand the depth of trainings related to the 2006 IPCC guidelines and broaden the audience for these training. This section will address a wide range of experts, including but not limited to ministries and institutions on the state and entity level (and at the cantonal level in BiH), hydro-meteorological institutes, academia, the private sector (e.g. industry and energy companies), statistical offices, and civil society engaged in data analysis.

Activities will include training on the needed data for each tier, how to use emission factors and activity data, design and apply QA/QC procedures and develop uncertainty analysis. Customized trainings will be delivered to different sectors (such as transportation, energy sector, industry, agriculture, buildings, services, etc.) in order to have a higher impact and in line with different interests and level of familiarity with issues related to GHG inventory that could vary between different stakeholders/sectors.

Additionally, this activity will not only train stakeholders dealing directly with the GHG inventory, but it will also be dedicated to support training of trainers. Training sessions and material used for those purposes will be further documented by creating a series of training packages/modules easily accessible to other interested users, such as civil society,

universities, industry, private sector. Training plans will be expanded and modified as needed based on the legal requirements that result from Output 1.1.1 and the MRV system developed under Output 1.1.3, which will serve as the basis for prioritizing topics for training.

This set of activities will directly support the work foreseen under the other activities under this output (improvement of QA/QC system and data collection practices) by providing trainings to stakeholders once the aforementioned enhancements are in place, so as to support their quick adoption.

Output 2.1.2: Clarifying key NDC information, e.g. baseline projections including for business-as-usual targets, and assisting in reporting progress towards achieving BiH NDC

This output will contribute to the important need to developing more robust NDCs over time. Its activities focus on improving information behind the existing NDC and in improving the robustness of the enhanced transparency framework for support.

Proposed activities under this output are as follows:

2.1.2.1. Review and revise baseline projections of BiH's NDC using the 2006 IPCC guidelines, as projections were originally developed with previous IPCC methodologies (i.e. 1996 and 2003 GPC).

2.1.2.2 Design and launch reporting templates and common guidelines to be adopted by three groups of stakeholders (the public sector, the private sector, and within that, the financial sector), which will in turn improve aggregated data for BiH on support received and provided in future NCs/BURs, starting from the 4th BUR.

2.1.2.3 Conduct a series of briefings for public servants on key elements of NDC and the transparency framework to ensure staff at ministries are fully aware of what is needed to track climate progress and support received, particularly in ministries of finance and at the entity-level environmental funds.

2.1.2.4 Publish progress towards the NDC on the climate change website

2.1.2.5 Provide recommendations to the Inter-Entity Body on Environment and the Government on the means of measuring progress in their implementation.

Output 2.1.3: Integrating gender considerations in NDC and enhanced transparency framework

Gaps in gender dimension of climate changes are visible on both global level and in BiH. Women are underrepresented in decision making processes and have limited access to natural resources and tools. In that regard, Project will pay special attention to gender dimension of climate changes and engage all Project stakeholders to generate results that will affect quality of life for both women and man.

This output will support the gender improvements in BiH made through the gender centres in both entities (RS and FBiH), and Agency for gender equality of BiH ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women in the NDC and enhanced transparency processes. An emphasis will be given to analysis and disaggregation of impacts, beneficiaries, and interventions by gender. It will also support capacity building of the key gender institutions in BiH (i.e. the Agency for Gender Equality in BiH and the entity gender centers) to assist with gender-disaggregated data collection and dissemination. This will contribute to higher gender responsiveness in the thematic issues of the project and fulfillment of BiH commitment towards a more gender empowerment processes. Project activities will be implemented in consultations with gender institutional mechanisms in BiH (the Agency for Gender Equality in BiH and entity gender centers), ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women in the NDC and enhanced transparency processes. It will also draw upon the findings of the report on gender and climate change that will be produced under the current Enabling Activity project and on materials related to gender and MRV that have been developed and used elsewhere in the Western Balkans.

Activities: Stakeholders will be introduced to gender mainstreaming tools and methods, in order to introduce gender dimension into project activities. At the same time, the project will provide briefing for the gender centers on the UNFCCC gender action plan and its implications for BiH.

In addition, the project will develop training materials and implement trainings on gender mainstreaming and climate change for project partners. An emphasis will be given to analysis and disaggregation of impacts. The project will also screen other training materials on data collection and reporting and provide mini-modules on data disaggregation and gender analysis as necessary.

Findings on gender and climate from the transparency activities will be summarized in a report and made available on the climate change website. The project will also support capacity building of the key institutions in BiH in their assistance on data collection and disseminating gender disaggregated data through specific guidance. Project experts will liaise with gender centers and statistical agencies on data collection in order to support gender-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators for climate reporting.

Output 2.1.4: A regional peer exchange program in place to improve transparency related capacities through best practices and information and lessons learned exchange

Countries in the Western Balkans face many common challenges and have many similarities in climate change practices, transparency and reporting. For this reason, this output will continue and expand a regional peer-exchange program, initially supported by the UNDP/UN Environment Global Support Program (GSP) for NCs and BURs. The exchange was initially designed to enhance the sharing of practices, exchange of information and lessons learned in order to enhance the technical and institutional capacities that are instrumental to Article 13 compliance.

The output will facilitate the process of communication with relevant institutional counterparts from the Western Balkans region (Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania). The platform is a virtual community that will be supported by in-person meetings 1-2 times a year within the Balkan region. As several of these countries have a similar legal heritage, and all share comparable sizes and an interest in EU accession, exchanges are expected to provide valuable inputs which could then be easily adopted in multiple participating network members.

Activities under this output will establish a network of relevant institutional representatives and stakeholders, who will exchange inputs both virtually (on an ongoing basis) and in person (once/twice a year) on country specific practices and lessons learned. This output will also include the exchange of experiences on the integration of gender and climate transparency, as per the initial regional meeting supported by the GSP and realized in Skopje in December 2017.^{[2]²}

The regional peer exchange program will be led and managed by the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism who will also act as the counterpart to neighboring countries, also with the objective of spreading lessons learned in BiH to other countries. This output will financially support two regional meetings to be held in Sarajevo as well as limited missions inside the region. This output will also provide inputs to and will coordinate strongly with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, which is jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. Virtual coordination will take place at no cost and will be facilitated by the GSP. The CBIT Global Coordination Platform will also allow the project to share lessons learned globally to other parties to the Paris Agreement.

A.1.4. The incremental cost reasoning of the project has not changed from the PIF stage. Cash and in-kind co-financing now totals USD 250,000, and Section VIII. of the accompanying UNDP project document provides a summary of project co-financing by donor, outcome, and type of contribution.

A.1.5. The global environmental benefits targeted by this project will flow from the improved coordination and capacity to monitor and report action to address the drivers and impacts of climate change in a transparent manner. This project supports enhancing the capacity of Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement Paris Agreement and mainstream its provisions into country-level and district/local-level planning, financial and legal frameworks in order to integrate measurable targets into relevant strategic planning and build functional environmental information systems to support establishment of transparent decision-making system. It is estimated that 180 people (90 of those women) will benefit from capacity-strengthening activities provided under the project.

The project supports both the upgrade and establishment of transparency frameworks and immediate progress in domestic MRV systems. Over time, this system will help moving from disintegrated, not consistently updated data collections within the Country and among different sectors to an integrated and robust system of information which enable generation of forecasting scenarios and preparation of strategic information (such as economic, investment, technological) for policymakers. To achieve this, project will support setting up new transparency governance structures, develop and implement measuring and reporting methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity.

The project directly supports Bosnia and Herzegovina to adopt transformational shift towards low-emission and resilient development. As a result, global environmental benefits can also be expected in the form of enhanced contributions from Bosnia and Herzegovina to collective global efforts to work towards aggregate emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

A.1.6 *Innovation*: The proposed project is innovative in the light of the integration of the components below into an enhanced transparency framework in BiH, in a way that previous NCs and BURs have not been able to achieve through the following: 1) Development of an MRV system targeted towards informed policy making; 2) Improvement of climate data; and 3) Creation and institutionalization of climate-related planning. Harmonized data collection for multiple reporting commitments will also represent a significant innovation, as will the use of the climate change portal for Bosnia and Herzegovina to allow experts and the public to track progress against the NDC.

Sustainability: The project will ensure the *sustainability* of its actions by enhancing and embedding an enhanced transparency framework into the institutional framework of BiH, thus engaging a wide range of stakeholders in fulfilling the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including senior policy-makers. Through the CBIT project, institutions will significantly increase their ownership role in the MRV processes already in place.

Replicability: The MRV system which is introduced under Output 1.1.3 is designed to expand data collection and reporting as needed. The software and database interfaces developed under this project can be expanded to collect data in additional sub-sectors and at different levels (i.e. the local level). In addition, the secondary legislation, MRV system, and training materials developed by this project will be very relevant to other parties to the Paris Agreement, and individual project guidance and documentation may be used to replicate certain approaches in other countries.

[1] IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, Eggleston H.S., Buendia L., Miwa K., Ngara T. and Tanabe K. (eds). Published: IGES, Japan.

[2] <http://www.un-gsp.org/event/regional-workshop-supporting-integration-gender-considerations-mrvtransparency-processes>

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The following table describes the project stakeholders, their responsibilities and involvement in the preparation of the project, and their anticipated role in project implementation.

Table A.3.1: Stakeholder Overview

Stakeholders	Responsibility / Contribution	Anticipated Project Role
Government Institutions		
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER)	MOFTER oversees environmental issues at the country level. It has overall state responsibility for the coordination of activities and the harmonization of the plans of the entities' governmental bodies and institutions at the international level in the areas of energy, environmental protection, development, and the natural resource use. The project preparation team met with staff in the Environmental Protection Department during the PPG implementation phase, and MOFTER participated in the February 2019 project validation workshop.	MOFTER will be a source of co-financing for the project and a member of the Project Board. It will also participate as a member of the Inter-Entity Body on Environment.
Ministry of Spatial Planning Construction, and Ecology of Republika Srpska (MSPCE RS)	MSPCE serves as the corresponding authority on climate change at the entity level for RS. MSPCE also serves as the Focal Point for the UNFCCC; it was appointed in 2000 by consensus among the competent ministries in BiH and the Brčko District Department of Communal Affairs. In addition to its work on climate change, the ministry covers air pollution and pollution registries and environmental information systems in RS. MSPCE staff, including the GEF focal point, met with the project preparation team and provided input during the PPG implementation phase of the project, and MSPCE participated in the February 2019 project validation workshop.	MSPCE will be a source of co-financing for the project and a member of the Project Board. It will also participate as a member of the Inter-Entity Body on Environment.

Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Federation of BiH	<p>FMET FBiH serves as the corresponding authority on climate change at the entity level for FBiH. In addition to its work on climate change, the ministry covers air pollution and pollution registries and environmental information systems in FBiH. FMET FBiH staff met with the project preparation team, provided input during the PPG implementation phase of the project, and participated in the February 2019 project validation workshop.</p>	<p>FMET FBiH will be a source of co-financing for the project and a member of the Project Board. It will also participate as a member of the Inter-Entity Body on Environment.</p>
Hydro-meteorological Institutes: Federal Hydrometeorological Institute (FBiH) and Republic Hydrometeorological Institute (RS)	<p>The two entity-level hydro-meteorological institutes (HMIs) have an important role in providing climate data and climate projections, as they are responsible for hydro-meteorological data collection. There is no umbrella institution at the state level. Both institutes are equal, and each institute operates in the territory of its entity.</p> <p>In Republika Srpska, the Republic Hydrometeorological Institute is also tasked with the creation of a GHG inventory for that entity. In FBiH, the HMI is participating in river basin modeling such as the Sava River super model, and it has ongoing transboundary cooperation on climate impacts.</p> <p>Staff from both HMIs met with the project preparation team and provided input during the PPG implementation phase of the project.</p>	<p>Both HMIs will provide in-kind co-financing to the project, and they will participate actively in the design and implementation of the MRV system. They will also participate actively in training and capacity strengthening activities related to improvements in the GHG inventory for BiH.</p>
BiH Statistical Agency	<p>The BiH Statistical Agency gathers a variety of data for international reporting commitments, including the energy balance. Entity-level statistical institutes are also important stakeholders considering their important role as information providers for the GHG inventories. It will also be very important to support the close cooperation of the statistical offices with the entity-level HMIs in order to move towards the systematic, ongoing collection of high-quality emissions data.</p> <p>Staff from the BiH Statistical Agency met with the project preparation team and provided input during the PPG implementation phase of the project.</p>	<p>The BiH Statistical Agency will participate in training and capacity strengthening activities and in the design of the MRV system, particularly in the energy and transport sectors.</p>

Other entity-level ministries	The following sectoral ministries at entity level will also benefit from capacity strengthening activities under the project: the Federal Ministry for Energy, Mining and Industry, RS Ministry for Industry, Energy and Mining, Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Water Management, Federal Ministry of Transport and Communication, and RS Ministry of Transport and Communications. A list of representatives consulted under the project period is provided in Annex H of the accompanying UNDP project document.	Staff from ministries will participate in the design of the MRV system as needed, providing inputs on data collection and data exchange. The technical staff from the above ministries will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of different activities, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures.
The Ministry of Finance of BiH and entity-level ministries of finance	Ministries of Finance at the country and entity level monitor development of finance and investments by multilateral development banks. They are also involved with the entity-level eco/environment funds: the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Republika Srpska and the Fund for Environmental Protection of FBiH. Both funds have been delegated authority to establish an information system for waste management in the entity.	Project staff will consult closely with the ministries in two key areas: 1) Establishing a Transparency Framework for reporting on support received; and 2) data collection, quality, and reporting in the waste sector.
Government of Brčko District	Representatives of the Government of Brčko District will also benefit from capacity strengthening activities under the project. A representative from the Government of Brčko District participated in the February 2019 project validation workshop.	Staff from the Brčko District Government will participate in the design of the MRV system as needed, providing inputs on data collection and data exchange. The technical staff will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of different activities, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures.

Cantonal ministries and municipalities	Cantonal ministries and municipalities have a role to play in the project as potential data providers in LULUCF, in mitigation actions (in municipalities receiving MDB loans or participating in initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors (CoM), local environmental action plans, Sustainable Energy (and Climate) Action Plans, or SE(C)APs, etc.	<p>Cantonal ministries and municipalities may participate in training or awareness raising activities related to the MRV system.</p> <p>The project will maintain a two-way flow of information with CoM municipalities regarding good practice in reporting mitigation activities.</p>
Non-Governmental Organizations		

Research institutions and universities	<p>The University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, is the IPCC focal point for BiH, and it has carried out several research projects in the area of adaptation to climate change, involving climate modeling, climate scenario design, an Interactive Atlas Climate of Bosnia and Herzegovina, development of an information system for the Vrbas basin (for a project on integrating climate change issues into flood risk reduction), and sectoral vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at the University of Sarajevo, professors and researchers participated in the preparation of strategic documents dealing with climate change and biodiversity.</p> <p>The Faculty of Agriculture and Food sciences, also at the University of Sarajevo prepares LULUCF registries for municipalities. The Institute of Agropedology of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina supports the Land information system (ZIS) of agricultural land, while the Agricultural Institute of Republika Srpska has performed adaptation research.</p> <p>The Faculties of Mechanical Engineering in both FBiH and Republika Srpska are also relevant to climate change MRV, as are the Economics Institutes in both entities.</p> <p>A list of representatives from these institutions consulted during the project preparation period is provided in Annex H of the accompanying UNDP project document.</p>	<p>Research institutions and universities will play a key role, especially in relation to capacity building and information sharing activities.</p> <p>The research institutions and universities listed will serve as key sources of expertise on data and analysis in important sectors, ranging from biodiversity to the water sector and the LULUCF sector.</p> <p>There will be a two-way flow of information between researchers at the Faculties of Mechanical Engineering in both FBiH and Republika Srpska and the project team regarding the development of the MRV system. The Economics Institutes in both entities will exchange information and analysis with the project in a similar way.</p>
Private Sector	<p>The private sector represents an important source of activity data in the Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sectors of the GHG inventory. Stakeholders from private sector include representatives of energy industry (hydropower plants) and the petrochemical, metallurgical, chemical, and mining industries.</p>	<p>Private sector stakeholders will also have an advisory role in identification of mitigation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts.</p>

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	<p>Regarding CSOs, there have been so far limited opportunities for civil society engagement in BiH due to financial, human resource and political constraints. However, environmental NGOs such as the Center for Climate Research, the Center for Environment, the, the Eko-forum, and the Center for Development and Support (CRP) carry out awareness-raising and advocacy activities related to environment and sustainable development.</p> <p>The three Aarhus Centres in BiH support the country in reporting on implementation of the Aarhus Convention. The centers are located in Banja Luka (hosted by the Center for Environment), Sarajevo (an independent NGO), and Tuzla (hosted by the Center for Ecology and Energy). They promote access to environmental information, and they have also organized activities related to DRR.</p>	<p>CSOs will serve as a means of communicating climate change information to the public and as a means of information regarding climate impacts and opportunities for mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>The Aarhus Centers can serve as a means of supporting public access to information related to GHG emissions, climate change, and NDCs in Bosnia; they can also share experience on reporting, presenting environmental information to a broad audience, and linking environmental information to DRR.</p>
Gender partnerships	<p>The Gender Center of FBiH has experience with the development of secondary legislation and can provide input on whether proposed MRV secondary legislation comply with the BiH Law on Gender Equality and international standards in the area of gender equality.</p> <p>The Center for Gender Equity and Equality of Republika Srpska also has experience in supporting the process of introducing gender equality and equity into all fields of work in Republika Srpska through laws, policies and programs.</p>	<p>Women's organizations will disseminate information about climate change at the grass roots level and may contribute information on how women and men may be affected differently by climate change and policies and programs designed to address it.</p>
Other Donors		

The European Union (EU)	<p>The EU provides several lines of support to BiH: pre-accession funding (IPA II), including key policy and investment support in areas such as the water sector and DRR; and support for participation in EU programs, such as Eionet and the Covenant of Mayors, and regional programs that emphasize knowledge and awareness-raising on EU-related climate reporting issues, such as the previous ECRAN and RIPAP programs. Additional information is provided in the table on coordination with other ongoing initiatives.</p> <p>Staff at the EU Delegation in BiH met with the project preparation team during the PPG phase of project development.</p>	The CBIT project will exchange information with the EU delegation on a regular basis and will integrate the outputs of EU-funded policy and legislative outputs into the MRV framework.
Other GEF Implementing Agencies		
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	FAO is currently implementing a project designed to contribute to combating desertification land degradation and drought (DLDD) worldwide through scaling up sustainable land management best practices based on evidence-based and informed decision-making. Bosnia is one of 15 participating countries, and the project involves 9 municipalities in Tuzla Canton at present.	The project will consult with FAO regarding its approaches to reporting on mitigation and adaptation actions at the local level and how to incorporate these activities into the MRV system.
UN Environment	UN Environment implemented the GEF-funded CCCD project, which included the development of harmonized environmental indicators. Its staff in BiH met with the project preparation team during the PPG phase and was an important source of information on lessons learned in previous projects supporting the development of environmental information systems.	The project will maintain a two-way flow of information on the CBIT project and any relevant initiatives that emerge at UN Environment.

Documents

Title

Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Annex J. Stakeholder Consultation Summary and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

I.1: Stakeholder Consultation Process

The stakeholder consultation under the Project preparation took place in three parts: 1) A voluntary questionnaire related to project context and design was distributed to all stakeholders who were invited/contacted for a meeting; questionnaires together with short project information were delivered prior the meeting in order to give introduction to potential participants; 2) An in-person consultation was conducted in Sarajevo and Banja Luka in period November 4th – November 11th, 2018; and 3) A project validation meeting for key stakeholders in February 2019.

The list of participants of the in-person consultation is provided below as Table J1. Most of them submitted written answers of the questionnaire, but also gave very useful information during the meetings.

Table J.1: Stakeholder Consultation Participants

	Name	Institution
1	Ms. Ehlimana Alibegovic Goro, Environmental Data Base Specialist	UNEP
2	Mr. Senad Oprasic, Head of Department Mr. Igor Jevtic, Senior Official	Ministry for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH
3	Ms. Almira Kapetanovic, Head of Department for Environment	Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism
4	Ms. Sabaheta Cutuk, Senior Associate in Sector for Rural Development and Agricultural Counselling Services	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water-Management and Forestry
5	Mr. Almir Bijedic, Director Ms. Sabina Hodzic, Senior Associate Mr. Enis Krecinic, Senior Associate	Federal Hydrometeorological Institute

6	Ms. Nermina Pozderac, Senior Associate for Energy Ms. Tamara Supic, Senior Associate for Environment Ms. Emina Mehanovic, Senior Associate for Transport	Agency of Statistics for Bosnia and Herzegovina
7	Ms. Amila Ibricic, EUD policy advisor Renata Abduzaimovic, Programme Manager – Environment & Climate Change	European Commission
8	Mr. Ozren Laganin, Senior Expert on Climate Change and Ozone	Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS
9	Ms. Ranka Radić, Head of Environment Protection Department RS Ministry for	Hydro-meteorological institute in RS
10	Mr. Trbic, Consultant Mr. Kotur, Professor	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in RS
11	Mr. Azrudin Husika, Professor	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering FBIH
12	Ms. Enisa Omanovic-Miklicanin, Professor/ Vice Dean for international Cooperation, Science and Research Mr. Hamid Čustović, Professor Ms. Melisa Ljuca, Associate Professor	The Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences in Sarajevo

A variety of specific capacity needs and gaps were raised during the discussion. Participants in general recognized with appreciation the introduction of electronic communication and exchange of information and data between the institutions and different stakeholders of relevance to the NDCs planning and tracking. Representatives of all visited institutions welcomed the CBIT project with particular interest and expressed willingness to contribute to the development of effective and inclusive NDCs MRV system in Bosnia and Hercegovina. No significant criticisms of the project or its potential impacts that would raise any concerns about project implementation were raised during the consultation.

The discussion and questionnaires, that are delivered prior the meeting, were used to enhance information in the background section of this project document. Furthermore, it is highlighted the issue of creating a unique data base on country level as well as the issue of sustainability and Country Ownership of data base after the Project.

Table I.2: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholders	Responsibility / Contribution	Anticipated Project Role
Government Institutions		
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER)	MOFTER oversees environmental issues at the country level. It has overall state responsibility for the coordination of activities and the harmonization of the plans of the entities' governmental bodies and institutions at the international level in the areas of energy, environmental protection, development, and the natural resource use. The project preparation team met with staff in the Environmental Protection Department during the PPG implementation phase.	MOFTER will be a source of co-financing for the project and a member of the Project Board. It will also participate as a member of the Inter-Entity Body on Environment.
Ministry of Spatial Planning Construction, and Ecology of Republika Srpska (MSPCE RS)	MSPCE serves as the corresponding authority on climate change at the entity level for RS. MSPCE also serves as the Focal Point for the UNFCCC; it was appointed in 2000 by consensus among the competent ministries in BiH and the Brčko District Department of Communal Affairs. In addition to its work on climate change, the ministry covers air pollution and pollution registries and environmental information systems in RS. MSPCE staff, including the GEF focal point, met with the project preparation team and provided input during the PPG implementation phase of the project.	MSPCE will be a source of co-financing for the project and a member of the Project Board. It will also participate as a member of the Inter-Entity Body on Environment.
Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Federation of BiH	FMET FBiH serves as the corresponding authority on climate change at the entity level for FBiH. In addition to its work on climate change, the ministry covers air pollution and pollution registries and environmental information systems in FBiH. FMET FBiH staff met with the project preparation team and provided input during the PPG implementation phase of the project.	FMET FBiH will be a source of co-financing for the project and a member of the Project Board. It will also participate as a member of the Inter-Entity Body on Environment.

<p>Hydro-meteorological Institutes: Federal Hydrometeorological Institute (FBiH) and Republic Hydrometeorological Institute (RS)</p>	<p>The two entity-level hydro-meteorological institutes (HMIs) have an important role in providing climate data and climate projections, as they are responsible for hydro-meteorological data collection. There is no umbrella institution at the state level. Both institutes are equal, and each institute operates in the territory of its entity.</p> <p>In Republika Srpska, the Republic Hydrometeorological Institute is also tasked with the creation of a GHG inventory for that entity. In FBiH, the HMI is participating in river basin modeling such as the Sava River super model, and it has ongoing transboundary cooperation on climate impacts.</p> <p>Staff from both HMIs met with the project preparation team and provided input during the PPG implementation phase of the project.</p>	<p>Both HMIs will provide in-kind co-financing to the project, and they will participate actively in the design and implementation of the MRV system. They will also participate actively in training and capacity strengthening activities related to improvements in the GHG inventory for BiH.</p>
<p>BiH Statistical Agency</p>	<p>The BiH Statistical Agency gathers a variety of data for international reporting commitments, including the energy balance. Entity-level statistical institutes are also important stakeholders considering their important role as information providers for the GHG inventories. It will also be very important to support the close cooperation of the statistical offices with the entity-level HMIs in order to move towards the systematic, ongoing collection of high-quality emissions data.</p> <p>Staff from the BiH Statistical Agency met with the project preparation team and provided input during the PPG implementation phase of the project.</p>	<p>The BiH Statistical Agency will participate in training and capacity strengthening activities and in the design of the MRV system, particularly in the energy and transport sectors.</p>

Other entity-level ministries	The following sectoral ministries at entity level will also benefit from capacity strengthening activities under the project: the Federal Ministry for Energy, Mining and Industry, RS Ministry for Industry, Energy and Mining, Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Water Management, Federal Ministry of Transport and Communication, and RS Ministry of Transport and Communications. A list of representatives consulted under the project period is provided in Annex H of the accompanying UNDP project document.	Staff from ministries will participate in the design of the MRV system as needed, providing inputs on data collection and data exchange. The technical staff from the above ministries will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of different activities, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures.
The Ministry of Finance of BiH and entity-level ministries of finance	Ministries of Finance at the country and entity level monitor development of finance and investments by multilateral development banks. They are also involved with the entity-level eco/environment funds: the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Republika Srpska and the Fund for Environmental Protection of FBiH. Both funds have been delegated authority to establish an information system for waste management in the entity.	Project staff will consult closely with the ministries in two key areas: 1) Establishing a Transparency Framework for reporting on support received; and 2) data collection, quality, and reporting in the waste sector.
Government of Brčko District	Representatives of the Government of Brčko District will also benefit from capacity strengthening activities under the project.	Staff from the Brčko District Government will participate in the design of the MRV system as needed, providing inputs on data collection and data exchange. The technical staff will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of different activities, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures.

Cantonal ministries and municipalities	Cantonal ministries and municipalities have a role to play in the project as potential data providers in LULUCF, in mitigation actions (in municipalities receiving MDB loans or participating in initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors (CoM), local environmental action plans, Sustainable Energy (and Climate) Action Plans, or SE(C)APs, etc.	<p>Cantonal ministries and municipalities may participate in training or awareness raising activities related to the MRV system.</p> <p>The project will maintain a two-way flow of information with CoM municipalities regarding good practice in reporting mitigation activities.</p>
Non-Governmental Organizations		

Research institutions and universities	<p>The University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, is the IPCC focal point for BiH, and it has carried out several research projects in the area of adaptation to climate change, involving climate modeling, climate scenario design, an Interactive Atlas Climate of Bosnia and Herzegovina, development of an information system for the Vrbas basin (for a project on integrating climate change issues into flood risk reduction), and sectoral vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at the University of Sarajevo, professors and researchers participated in the preparation of strategic documents dealing with climate change and biodiversity.</p> <p>The Faculty of Agriculture and Food sciences, also at the University of Sarajevo prepares LULUCF registries for municipalities. The Institute of Agropedology of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina supports the Land information system (ZIS) of agricultural land, while the Agricultural Institute of Republika Srpska has performed adaptation research.</p> <p>The Faculties of Mechanical Engineering in both FBiH and Republika Srpska are also relevant to climate change MRV, as are the Economics Institutes in both entities.</p> <p>A list of representatives from these institutions consulted during the project preparation period is provided in Annex H of the accompanying UNDP project document.</p>	<p>Research institutions and universities will play a key role, especially in relation to capacity building and information sharing activities.</p> <p>The research institutions and universities listed will serve as key sources of expertise on data and analysis in important sectors, ranging from biodiversity to the water sector and the LULUCF sector.</p> <p>There will be a two-way flow of information between researchers at the Faculties of Mechanical Engineering in both FBiH and Republika Srpska and the project team regarding the development of the MRV system. The Economics Institutes in both entities will exchange information and analysis with the project in a similar way.</p>
Private Sector	<p>The private sector represents an important source of activity data in the Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sectors of the GHG inventory. Stakeholders from private sector include representatives of energy industry (hydropower plants) and the petrochemical, metallurgical, chemical, and mining industries.</p>	<p>Private sector stakeholders will also have an advisory role in identification of mitigation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts.</p>

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	<p>Regarding CSOs, there have been so far limited opportunities for civil society engagement in BiH due to financial, human resource and political constraints. However, environmental NGOs such as the Center for Climate Research, the Center for Environment, the, the Eko-forum, and the Center for Development and Support (CRP) carry out awareness-raising and advocacy activities related to environment and sustainable development.</p> <p>The three Aarhus Centres in BiH support the country in reporting on implementation of the Aarhus Convention. The centers are located in Banja Luka (hosted by the Center for Environment), Sarajevo (an independent NGO), and Tuzla (hosted by the Center for Ecology and Energy). They promote access to environmental information, and they have also organized activities related to DRR.</p>	<p>CSOs will serve as a means of communicating climate change information to the public and as a means of information regarding climate impacts and opportunities for mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>The Aarhus Centers can serve as a means of supporting public access to information related to GHG emissions, climate change, and NDCs in Bosnia; they can also share experience on reporting, presenting environmental information to a broad audience, and linking environmental information to DRR.</p>
Gender partnerships	<p>The Gender Center of FBiH has experience with the development of secondary legislation and can provide input on whether proposed MRV secondary legislation comply with the BiH Law on Gender Equality and international standards in the area of gender equality.</p> <p>The Center for Gender Equity and Equality of Republika Srpska also has experience in supporting the process of introducing gender equality and equity into all fields of work in Republika Srpska through laws, policies and programs.</p>	<p>Women's organizations will disseminate information about climate change at the grass roots level and may contribute information on how women and men may be affected differently by climate change and policies and programs designed to address it.</p>
Other Donors		

The European Union (EU)	<p>The EU provides several lines of support to BiH: pre-accession funding (IPA II), including key policy and investment support in areas such as the water sector and DRR; and support for participation in EU programs, such as Eionet and the Covenant of Mayors, and regional programs that emphasize knowledge and awareness-raising on EU-related climate reporting issues, such as the previous ECRAN and RIPAP programs. Additional information is provided in the table on coordination with other ongoing initiatives.</p> <p>Staff at the EU Delegation in BiH met with the project preparation team during the PPG phase of project development.</p>	The CBIT project will exchange information with the EU delegation on a regular basis and will integrate the outputs of EU-funded policy and legislative outputs into the MRV framework.
Other GEF Implementing Agencies		
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	FAO is currently implementing a project designed to contribute to combating desertification land degradation and drought (DLDD) worldwide through scaling up sustainable land management best practices based on evidence-based and informed decision-making. Bosnia is one of 15 participating countries, and the project involves 9 municipalities in Tuzla Canton at present.	The project will consult with FAO regarding its approaches to reporting on mitigation and adaptation actions at the local level and how to incorporate these activities into the MRV system.
UN Environment	UN Environment implemented the GEF-funded CCCD project, which included the development of harmonized environmental indicators. Its staff in BiH met with the project preparation team during the PPG phase and was an important source of information on lessons learned in previous projects supporting the development of environmental information systems.	The project will maintain a two-way flow of information on the CBIT project and any relevant initiatives that emerge at UN Environment.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; No

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

While women have been meaningfully involved in the decision-making process of climate change-related activities and MRV activities in the form of the preparation of the INC, SNC and TNC (as well as the Biennial Update reports), it is still necessary to understand how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected by, climate change in order to capture these relationships in reporting frameworks. For example, the Initial Gender Analysis in Annex G found that sectoral studies of climate change for BiH often lack gender-disaggregated statistics and gender analysis.

This project is designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on gender equality, (GEF (2018). *GEF Policy on Gender Equality*) and it has met the following requirements for actions prior to GEF CEO endorsement.

- Annex G of the accompanying project document provides a **gender analysis** as recommended under GEF procedures.
- A **gender action plan** is included as Table G2 in the accompanying project document in order to ensure that differences identified will be addressed.
- The **project results framework** includes gender-specific activities, such as working to maximize women's participation in local risk reduction planning. It also includes targets for women's meaningful participation, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget supports the collection of gender-disaggregated data.

In addition to these requirements, project preparation has involved consultation with gender specialists and consultations about gender issues.

The project will directly support gender improvements in BiH through a variety of activities. In particular, by ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women in the NDC and enhanced transparency processes through activities under Output 2.1.3. In addition, the project will undertake capacity building activities in selected gender institutions in BiH to support their assistance on data collection and disseminating gender-disaggregated data. It will ensure that gender-disaggregated data are collected and reported where feasible, and it will undertake a study on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men. Throughout the project, efforts will be made to ensure the equitable participation of women in project implementation and capacity-strengthening activities.

Gender is also seen as a key component of the project's holistic approach for results-based management, and it will be addressed throughout the project cycle in the following way:

- The project will monitor the **share of women and men who are direct project beneficiaries**, and it will also monitor the nature of these benefits.
- Gender-sensitive targets and activities will be monitored in **project reporting**, both in annual reports and PIRs and in the mid-term evaluation and the terminal evaluation.

The project will take into account the *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit* developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF.

Documents

Title

Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Annex I. Initial Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

This assessment is designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on gender equality^[1] by meeting the following requirements for actions prior to CEO endorsement.

- This annex represents a **gender analysis** as recommended under GEF procedures.
- A **gender action plan** is included as Table G2 in order to ensure that differences identified will be addressed.
- The **project framework** includes gender-specific activities, such as working to maximize women's participation in local risk reduction planning. It also includes targets for women's meaningful participation, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget supports the collection of gender-disaggregated data.

Gender is also seen as a key component of the project's holistic approach for MRV, and it will be addressed throughout the project cycle in the following way:

- The project will monitor the **share of women and men who are direct project beneficiaries**, and it will also monitor the nature of these benefits.
- The project targets and activities will be monitored in **project reporting**, both in annual reports and in the mid-term evaluation and the terminal evaluation.

The initial gender assessment here provides country and regional context on gender issues and identifies areas relevant to project design and implementation in climate change MRV and specifically for creating an effective transparency framework. The inputs for this analysis include a desk study and review of demographic data and research literature, expert consultations, and direct input from women and men participating in data collection, analysis, and reporting.

The assessment is followed by a Gender Action Plan that will serve as a guide for project management and M&E activities.

Gender in Human Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia has a population of approximately 3.5 million people. Women comprise slightly more than half of the population (50.9). Approximately 800,000 women live in urban areas, while approximately 1 million live in rural areas. Life expectancy at birth for women is 78.8 years, while for men it is 73.7.^[2]

Gender Development Index (GDI)

In 2014, UNDP introduced a new measure into its Human Development Reports: the GDI. This measure is based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, which is defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI. As such, the GDI is meant to identify gender inequalities in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). While the country is ranked as having a “high level of human development,” the 2016 GDI value for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 0.924, for a global ranking of 77th and Group 4 (out of 5).^[3]

National Framework Protecting Women and Promoting Gender Equality

The BiH constitution and legal system treat men and women equally in most respects, though there are inconsistencies in the system. The lack of harmonization of laws across political entities, inconsistent implementation of laws, and lack of effective monitoring, create opportunities for discriminatory practices based on sex. The BiH Law on Gender Equality (GEL) was adopted in 2003 (BiH OG 16/03) and amended in 2009 (BiH Official Gazette (OG) 102/09), including improved definitions and improved implementation provisions. An integrated text was published in 2010 (BiH OG 32/10). The GEL says that victims of discrimination may seek judicial protection in accordance with existing procedures. Special proceedings for protection from discrimination are possible in compliance with the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 59/09). The law specifically addresses education, employment, labor and access to resources, social protection, healthcare, culture and sports, public life, and media. The Law provided the framework for the gender institutional mechanisms which implement it and monitor its implementation.

An overview of gender institutional mechanisms in BiH is as follows:

Executive

- BiH Gender Equality Agency
- RS and FBiH Gender Centers

- Mayors' Coordination Boards or Gender Focal Points

Legislative

- BiH Parliamentary Assembly Gender Equality (GE) Committees of the HoR and the HoP
- FBiH Parliament GE Committees of the HoR and the HoP
- RS National Assembly Committee for Equal Opportunities
- Brčko Distrikt BiH Assembly Committee for GE
- Cantonal Assembly Committees for GE
- Municipal Council/Assembly Commissions for GE

The first BiH Gender Action Plan (GAP) was adopted for the period of 2006-2011 and financed through the Financial Instrument for the Gender Action Plan (FIGAP) which aggregated funds from various donors. The GAP for the period 2013 – 2017 (CoM, BiH OG 98/13) covers similar areas as the previous GAP and places significant focus on strengthening the gender machinery as one of the strategic goals, and on monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the GAP. GAP is a policy document that guides gender equality policies at lower levels of governance, and it includes direct obligations not only for the BiH institutions, but also for its entities. In accordance with the GEL, many local self-governance units are adopting local action plans which operationalize the GAP's high-level priorities, bearing in mind local circumstances and competence of local self-governance units. Figure G1 summarizes the Gender Action Plan for the country for the period 2013-2017.

Table I1: BiH Gender Action Plan 2013 – 2017

(GBV – Gender-Based Violence; DV – Domestic Violence; TIP – Trafficking in Persons; GE– Gender Equality; GAP – Gender Action Plan)

<p>Strat. Goal 1 - Development, implementation and monitoring of the program of measures for improvement of gender equality within government institutions, as per priority areas:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •GBV, including DV and TIP; • Public life and decision-making; •Work, employment and access to economic resources; • Education, science, culture and sports; •Health, prevention and protection; • Social protection.
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Strat. Goal 2 - Establishing and strengthening the system, mechanisms and instruments for realization of gender equality per priority areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •GAP implementation; • International and domestic GE standards; •Cooperation of gender institutional mechanisms; • Raising awareness of GE; • Support to institutional and extra-institutional partners; •Monitoring the progress in GE.
Strat. Goal 3 - Establishing and strengthening cooperation and partnership per priority areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cooperation at regional and international levels; •Cooperation with CSOs, social partners, academic institutions.

In July 2010, BiH became the first country in the region with an Action Plan for Implementation of

the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 “Women, Peace and Security”. The second Action Plan was adopted in July 2014 for the period of 2014 – 2017, in bearing with the concluding observations of the CEDAW committee. It covers the areas of women’s participation in legislative, executive, judicial and diplomatic posts; participation of women in military and police forces, including top ranks; women's engagement in peace missions, addressing issues of human trafficking; and solutions or help for women victims of wartime sexual violence. The plan does not, however, address gender issues in radicalized environments or terrorism threats.

Donor Support for Gender Equality in BiH

Equal opportunities and gender equality is one of the nine subsectors of Education, employment and social policies sector within the 2016 Donor Mapping Report. Total allocations of DCF members to the sector in 2016, amounted to €34.97 million, out of which €19.97 million was in the form of grants and €15.00 million in the form of loans from the European Investment Bank. Total disbursements to the sector in 2016 amounted to €45.49 million, out of which €17.49 million was in the form of grants and €28.00 million in the form of loans from the European Investment Bank.

In 2016 the allocated funds for Equal opportunities and gender equality subsector were €3.5million and disbursed funds were €2.8 million.

The major donors for Equal opportunities and gender equality subsector in 2016 were:

- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- EU
- Government of Switzerland
- UN
- Austrian Development Cooperation
- Government of Republic of Slovenia

The encouraging trend for gender equality and empowerment of women, as per the data provided in the 2016 Donor Mapping Report, is that the gender mechanisms (Executive and Legislature) of BiH were key government partners in all sectors.

Gender Mainstreaming

It is important to keep in mind that gender mainstreaming is not simply about adding a “women’s component” or even a “gender equality component” into an existing or planned activity. It goes beyond ensuring and increasing women’s participation. Gender mainstreaming is about thinking differently, modifying climate and development interventions so that they will benefit men and women equally, and transforming social, economic and institutional structures towards gender equality and women’s empowerment in climate action and resilience building.

Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing and responding to the differentiated implications for women and men of any planned climate action, including legislation, policies or programmes. Gender mainstreaming should help impel necessary changes in the business-as-usual climate and development agenda – in objectives, strategies, actions, and outcomes – so that both women and men can influence, participate in, and benefit from climate mitigation and adaptation interventions.

Gender mainstreaming can also lead to targeted gender-responsive interventions or integration of gender efforts across priority sectors to address the multiplicity of factors causing and perpetuating gender inequalities in the context of climate change. Mainstreaming can include gender-specific activities and affirmative action whenever women or men are in a particularly disadvantaged position. Gender-specific interventions can target women exclusively, men and women together, or only men, to enable them to participate in and benefit equally from climate and development efforts.

Women and Climate Change in BiH

Gender and Climate Change Policy in BiH

In the area of climate change policy in BiH, the first high-level presentation of gender and climate issues was contained in the country's 2013 National Adaptation Plan and Low Emission Development Strategy (NAP-LEDS), which contains a brief discussion of gender issues. The strategy states clearly that "it will ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are gender responsive..."[4]⁴ The report also notes that "Risks associated with climate change threaten to reinforce gender inequalities and have the potential to erode progress that has been made towards gender equity. In relation to the general lack of data related to climate change, there is also a lack of gender-specific data and indicators for climate change and climate change adaptation, and therefore a lack of gender-specific adaptation policies and strategies." Finally, it states that "Particular priority will be given to appropriate gender involvement in capacity building activities for both adaptation and mitigation, and in activities targeting households."[5]⁵

In December 2017, representatives from BiH participated in a sub-regional meeting for Western Balkans countries on mainstreaming gender issues in climate change MRV in Skopje. Participating countries discussed the opportunities and challenges of mainstreaming gender into the development process of the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports under the UNFCCC, particularly with regards the enhanced transparency framework that will be specified under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Participating countries developed key elements of a gender / climate roadmap for mainstreaming gender into subsequent reporting documents. A follow-up meeting was held in November 2018.

BiH has also supported the submission of Bulgaria and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union in response for a call for submissions regarding the draft UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. Under its section on monitoring and reporting, the submission cites two studies by the European Institute on Gender Equality[6]⁶ regarding women's underrepresentation in decision-making and differences in adaptation and mitigation strategies and the effects of climate change. It also cites the IPCC 5th Assessment Report on differences in vulnerability and exposure.

Gender-Climate Linkages in BiH

As in other countries, climate change has a greater impact on those sections of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina that are most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and/or who have the least capacity to respond to natural hazards, such as droughts, landslides, floods and hurricanes. Existing traditional gender roles are predominantly based on patriarchal values. In many rural households, men are usually employed outside the home, while women stay at home to look after the house and children. This pattern can be found throughout BiH, but it may be more pronounced in rural areas, particularly amongst the older generation.

Women face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change, as the majority of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina are unemployed: the country has one of the lowest activity rates for women. Women also remain unequal in participation in decision-making processes, which prevents them from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policy-making and implementation. According to one study, most women don't participate in decision-making in any of the working bodies at the local level.

Catastrophic floods and landslides in May 2014 affected nearly 90,000 persons and over 43,000 housing units. It is clear that the floods had very different impacts on women and men, and the information gathered during the Recovery Needs Assessment indicates that recovery needs and priorities were also different for women and men. This finding was expected given the current levels of inequality of women. This is yet another example of why investing in the empowerment of women strengthens resilience against future climate change-related shocks that will affect women, families, and entire communities.

Needs and Gaps

In addition to the need to conduct targeted research on specific relationships between gender and climate change effect and strategies, there is a related need for gender-disaggregated data and analysis in key sectors. Scientific articles and donor-funded reports in sectors with potential gendered impacts often fail to consider gender or to disaggregate data. For example, research on fuel wood use sets a baseline for firewood use in households in BiH and notes that more than a third of these houses lack insulation, but it does not break down the owners and residents by gender, which represents a missed opportunity for information that could guide policy-making in the household energy sector.[7]⁷ A joint EU-FAO report discusses the forest sector and its potential for job creation, but there is no discussion of potential employment patterns by gender or of differences in the ways women and men may use forest resources formally and informally.[8]⁸ Another FAO regional report that analyses support schemes in agriculture lacks statistics on women smallholders or women farmers more generally, making it impossible to analyze how support schemes may affect women and men differently.[9]⁹

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 1) More research is required on the role of climate change and its impact on gender equality in BiH.
- 2) While women have been meaningfully involved in the decision-making process of climate change-related activities and in the preparation of the INC, SNC and TNC (as well as the Biennial Update reports), it is necessary to understand how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected by, climate change.
- 3) Analysis of different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process should be considered.
- 4) Reporting should incorporate a gender perspective in sectoral analyses, particularly in areas such as health and agriculture.
- 5) Project activities and reports should take into consideration policies and guidance such as: 1) the guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF (Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit); analytical materials and good practices that emerge from the global CBIT project funded by GEF and implemented by UNDP and UNEP; the UN Women handbook on Mainstreaming Gender Considerations

in Climate Change Projects; guidance produced under the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan initiative; and any subsequent guidance on gender and MRV that emerges as a part of the “Paris Rulebook.”

Specific recommendations for project implementation are provided in the gender action plan in Table G2 below.

Table 12: Gender Action Plan

PROPOSED GENDER ACTION PLAN

Integrated reporting and transparency system of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Objective	Action	Indicator	Responsible Institution
Output 1:			

<p>Ensure cooperation of responsible institutions at all levels with gender institutional mechanisms in BiH</p>	<p>Include gender institutional mechanisms in Project implementation (planning, implementation and reporting).</p> <p>Establish cooperation channels between gender institutional mechanisms and responsible institutions included into project implementation.</p> <p>Include gender institutional mechanisms into legislation drafting and reporting.</p> <p>Consult gender institutional mechanisms in development of all relevant international reports.</p>	<p>Number of measures on gender and climate included in strategic documents developed by gender institutional mechanisms (Gender Action Plan of BiH and UNSCR 1325) -</p> <p>Number of organised consultative meetings.</p> <p>Number of actions, initiatives and reports developed and presented in cooperation with gender institutional mechanisms.</p>	<p>Ministries at all levels included in Project implementation, gender institutional mechanisms, UNDP.</p>
<p>Output 2:</p>			

Ensure that all relevant data are gender segregated and used for project planning and implementation	<p>Collect and assess existing statistics relevant to gender and climate.</p> <p>Identify statistical gaps and create recommendations for improvement of statistics.</p> <p>Undertake measures for collection and disaggregation of relevant data.</p>	<p>Number of newly established statistical indicators on gender and climate.</p> <p>Number of activities planned in accordance with statistical indicators.</p>	Statistical institutions on state and entities level
Output 3:			
Development of assessment (study) on the impact of climate change on women and man	Develop an overall study that will assess the impact of climate changes on population with specific impact on women/man	<p>Number of activities planned and undertaken in accordance to results of the Study,</p> <p>Study used and quoted in different international and country reports.</p>	Gender institutional mechanisms and responsible institutions included into Project with Project's support.
Output 4:			
Develop training materials and implement trainings on gender mainstreaming and climate change for project partners (representatives of relevant institutions)	Organise trainings on gender mainstreaming for project's partners.	Number of participants at the trainings.	UNDP, implementing partners.
Project Management			

Ensure that the Project Implementation Unit understands methods and importance of gender mainstreaming into Project activities	Organise trainings on gender mainstreaming (with an emphasis on data collection, inclusion of gender mechanisms, and gender and energy issues).	Number of organised trainings on gender mainstreaming in the project organised.	UNDP
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19. Household Survey, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2018;
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21. Report from Regional Workshop Supporting the integration of gender considerations into MRV/transparency processes in the Western Balkan Countries, UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports 2017.

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[2] Statistics from Agency for Statistics (2018) *Women and Men in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thematic Bulletin TB03*. Statistics are for 2017.

[3] UNDP 2017. Human Development Data. hdr.undp.org Accessed November 16, 2018.

[4] UNDP (2013). Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina:12.

[5] Ibid.: 76.

[6] EIGE (2012) *Gender Equality and Climate Change* and EIGE (2016) *Gender and Environment in Climate Change*.

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[8] FAO-EU (2015). *The Forest Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

[9] FAO (2014). Agricultural Policy and European Integration in Southeastern Europe.

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

The following table summarizes indicated project-related risks.

Table A.5.1: Project Risks and Risk Mitigation Approaches

Project Risk	Type	Rating	Mitigation
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Project Risk	Type	Rating	Mitigation
Risk 1: Ministries have a limited number of experts with limited technical capacity at their disposal due to budgetary constraints	Political	Medium / High	<p>*Capacity building activities implemented by CBIT will increase the number of experts in key institutions with relevant training.</p> <p>*Training activities under Components 1 and 2 will also increase the capacity of data providers outside of ministries.</p> <p>*The development of a comprehensive, accessible MRV system with extensive documentation will provide continuity and information even for ministries where capacity is limited.</p>
Risk 2: Poor project coordination and limited alignment among institutions on different levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Organi-zational	Medium	<p>*At the top-down level, UNDP is an experienced GEF implementing agency and has a solid and long-standing relation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, as the GEF Operational Focal Point. This will help ensure the timely implementation of the project.</p> <p>*Project activities will use existing institutions and relationships to support good communication, and activities under Component 1 will formalize vertical and horizontal communication among institutions on climate matters.</p>
Risk 3: Sustainability of climate software	Opera-tional	Medium / Low	<p>*The project will use a Technical Advisory Panel to ensure that the proposed MRV software builds upon existing databases and procedures.</p> <p>*The project will specify open source coding and software that conforms to EEA principles related to shared environmental information systems (SEIS) so that it can adapt to respond to Article 13 requirements as they evolve.</p> <p>*Supporting legislation developed under Component 1 will formalize and mandate data exchange among institutions and other providers, which will provide a legal mandate to use the system.</p>
Risk 4: Low sustainability of the regional peer exchange program	Opera-tional	Low	<p>*Peer exchanges will involve a virtual community with occasional face-to-face meetings. Participation has been active to date, and it is expected that this cooperation will transition to EU-supported cooperation for the Western Balkans.</p>
Risk 5: Political authorities may not prioritize obligations defined under the Paris Agreement.	Strategic	Low	<p>*Obligations defined under the Paris agreement and EU access requirements will ensure that a country-wide enhanced transparency framework will be highly ranked on the political agenda.</p>

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented by the UNDP BiH under the national implementation (NIM) modality.

A detailed description of roles and responsibilities of project partners and management is provided in Section VII of the accompanying UNDP project document and in its annexes.

The following table provides an overview of initiatives with which the CBIT project will coordinate.

Table A.6.1: Overview of Coordination with Related Programs and Projects

<i>Ongoing or planned Intervention</i>	<i>Nature of Intervention and Relevance to Project</i>
<i>GEF-Supported Projects</i>	
UNDP-GEF Enabling Activity “Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC” (GEF ID 9877)	<p>The project includes the GHG inventory of BiH to 2016 for the TBUR and 2017 for the FNC using IPCC 2006 guidelines for the following categories: 1A1, 1A2, 1A3 and 1A4 (fuel combustion activities), 2A1 (cement production), 2C1 (iron and steel production), 4A (enteric fermentation), and 4D (agriculture soils) using 2006 IPCC guidelines. The project will also provide some general training in the 2006 guidelines for government agencies, and it will produce a report on gender and climate change.</p> <p>The above results of the Enabling Activity will be very important to the achievement of the results of this CBIT project, because it will increase awareness among government stakeholders regarding the 2006 guidelines, which will facilitate training on data management. The report on gender and climate change may provide recommendations on data collection. Finally, the guidelines that are introduced will form the basis for the protocols for data collection, entry, and analysis under the new MRV system. The Enabling Activity and this CBIT project have been designed to be complementary and to avoid overlap. Both projects will be implemented by UNDP, which will ensure close coordination.</p>
UNDP-GEF full-size project “Catalyzing Environmental Finance for Low-Carbon Urban Development” (GEF ID 9151)	<p>The objective of the project is to leverage investment for transformational shift towards low-carbon urban development in Bosnia and Herzegovina thereby promoting safer, cleaner, and healthier cities and reducing urban GHG emissions. To enable this transformational shift, the project will facilitate implementation of technically and economically feasible low-carbon solutions in key urban sectors, and promote their wider uptake by municipalities and private sector via a dedicated financial mechanism established within the BiH environmental finance framework. The project will also accelerate the implementation of a policy and regulatory framework supportive of low-carbon investment in cities. This project will expand the existing Energy Management Information System (EMIS) database by covering all types of municipal facilities and resources use. (1500 buildings, 1500 municipal staff trained).</p> <p>Through its support to expanded EMIS, the project will lay a solid foundation for systematic data collection at the local level. These data can then be aggregated at the FBiH and RS levels, and then feed in the BiH GHG inventory process and the new MRV system.</p>

<p>UNDP-GEF full-size project “Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin” (GEF ID 5604)</p>	<p>This project is designed to transfer technologies for climate resilient flood management in order to increase resilience of highly exposed rural poor, returnee and displaced persons communities in Vrbas River Basin. Working closely with state, local government and other institutions, the project will enable strategic management of flood risk through the legislative and policy framework, and appropriate sectoral policies and plans that incorporate climate change considerations. This project forms part of a broader programme of work funded through the GEF to address similar climate-related risks in the greater Balkans and Caucasus regions.</p> <p>The findings and results from this project will provide information on adaptation policies and legislation related to climate change adaptation, and it will contribute to information that is collected under the new MRV system on climate change adaptation. The projects will communicate closely on the analysis of adaptation-related costs and benefits.</p>
<p>FAO-GEF full-size project “Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling Up of Sustainable Land Management”</p>	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of 15 countries participating in this global initiative, which is designed to contribute to combating desertification land degradation and drought (DLDD) worldwide through scaling up sustainable land management best practices based on evidence-based and informed decision-making. The project’s outputs include 1) BiH state, entity and local decision support for combating DLDD and promoting the mainstreaming and scaling up of SLM best practices; 2) the development of a global DLDD and SLM knowledge management and decision-support platform. Specifically, BiH will assess, map and document SLM best practices and to use the findings to inform decisions aimed at promoting and investing in SLM for food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to help achieve other BiH and global priorities and goals. Currently, the project involves 9 municipalities in Tuzla Canton.</p> <p>This project will serve as an important source of information for reporting on mitigation and adaptation actions at the local level and how to incorporate these activities into the MRV system.</p>
<p><i>Other UNDP Initiatives</i></p>	
<p>UNDP Green Economic Development (GED) project (2013-2018, US\$ 20 million).</p>	<p>Through the GED project (supported in by the Government of Sweden), UNDP supports the roll-out and operationalization of the EMIS throughout the country, aiming at entity/cantonal public sector facilities (educational, healthcare and administrative institutions). A key aspect of the GED project is the institutionalization of energy management activities within public sector facilities, notably through the preparation of detailed energy audits and enabling building managers to monitor energy consumption through EMIS.</p> <p>The EMIS that is operationalized under this project will provide data on energy savings that can be used to enhance data and information collected in the new MRV system for the CBIT project.</p>

UNDP project “Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina”	This project supports efforts to improve the disaster risk management framework with a special focus on strengthening of the resilience of local governments that are most directly affected by disasters and climate risks in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This project will represent a valuable source of information related to environmental challenges to sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina that go beyond climate change and which can be utilized in future activities related to disaster risk reduction in BiH. This project will provide information on local climate risks and DRR activities that will be incorporated into transparency activities.
UNDP – GCF: “Advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for medium-term investment planning in climate sensitive sectors in Bosnia-Herzegovina (B&H)”	<p>This project will support the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and reach goals outlined in the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources will be used to enable the government to integrate climate change-related risks, coping strategies and opportunities into ongoing development planning and budgeting processes.</p> <p>Relevant outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.4 Develop Standard Operating Procedures for coordination of adaptation within sectors and between agencies and among working groups at the state, entity, cantonal and municipal levels 1.2.2 Identify appropriate gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring climate change impacts and a system to collect data 1.2.3 Undertake capacity building on M&E 2.1.1 Create climate change data management system accessible to all stakeholders 2.2.1 Informed by 1.1.2, 2.1.2 and 2.3.1, formulate a capacity development plan for upgrading skills and knowledge of government staff on adaptation. <p>These outputs will all feed into CBIT project-related activities, and the capacity development plan produced under Output 2.2.1 will be taken into account when formulating training activities.</p>
<i>Other Initiatives</i>	
EBRD Sectoral Lending (various)	The current EBRD in-country lending portfolio includes several projects with substantial CC mitigation benefits (Banja Luka district heating, Energy Efficiency Refurbishment of Zenica Hospital, Zivinice Regional Solid Waste project, and Zenica Heating Company). Its Sarajevo water project will generate benefits both in terms of CC mitigation (through reduced energy consumption for pumping) and CC adaptation (through leak reduction and efficiency improvements). These projects will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.
EBRD Regional Lending Facilities	Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) for the Western Balkans (EBRD, 2017-2020; EUR 85 million) – The Project provides finance for green economy investments in residential sector, as well as to businesses who supply energy efficiency and renewable energy products and services to households in BiH and five other countries in the region. These projects will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.

World Bank Lending	A USD 32 million IDA loan underpins the Bosnia and Herzegovina Energy Efficiency Project (BEEP). The first component of the project will support energy efficiency investments in public sector facilities (schools and health care facilities). A second component will support the development of flexible financing mechanisms for EE investments in the public sector. The project also provides support to the Government to undertake its commitments regarding the Energy Community, specifically EU Directive 2006/32/EC (the Energy Efficiency Directive). These investments will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.
Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF)	The WBIF (EU, 2016-2026, EUR 600 million) is a joint initiative of the EU, international financial institutions (CEB, EBRD, EIB, KfW, WB), bilateral donors and the governments of the Western Balkans which supports socio-economic development and EU accession across the Western Balkans through the provision of finance and technical assistance for strategic investments, particularly in infrastructure, energy efficiency and also private sector development. Ongoing Projects in BiH: Smart Metering / Automated Meter Reading (AMR) System; Vlasica - Travnik 50 MW Wind Farm, Establishment of a Regional Energy Efficiency Programme (REEP) for the Western Balkans; TA for SEE Regional Security Coordination Initiative; Regional Energy Efficiency Programme for the Western Balkans - REEP Plus; Regional Strategy for Sustainable Hydropower in the Western Balkans, WATSAN Programme in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bosnia and Herzegovina Flood Risk Management Project; Mostar Water and Sewerage Systems; Sava river basin flood management. These activities will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.
IPA II (Support for Pre-Accession Assistance; European Commission)	<p>An EU funding instrument rather than a particular project, IPA II covers the period 2014-2020. Climate change has not been a priority in the past, but several current and planned projects will generate data and information that may strengthen MRV systems.</p> <p>Approved in 2018: Project (Development of Master Plan of Agglomerations in BiH and Water Supply Strategy for Households and Industry in Brčko District of BiH) of EUR 2 million, River Basin Management planning Project (EUR 1.5 million). It includes technical assistance to collect missing data and analysis of the water bodies status and pressures on water and water related eco-systems, to improve existing characterization of river basins; to upgrade water information system.</p> <p>Under development: Technical assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina in strengthening the country-wide Eionet network and fostering cooperation with the European Environmental Agency (EUR 3.5million) is in the planning phase of the SPD draft. These investments and activities will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.</p>

Other EU	<p>The Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy initiative, launched in 2008, is world's largest movement for local climate and energy actions. It brings together thousands of local governments voluntarily committed to implementing EU climate and energy objectives. At the moment 19 municipalities from B&H are participating in the program. These local authorities have voluntarily committed to reduce GHG emissions and improve climate resilience through the implementation of Sustainable Energy (and Climate) Action Plans, or SE(C)APs. It will be important to acknowledge and monitor the implementation of these SE(C)APs under the enhanced transparency framework for action and to follow emerging good practice in this area in other CoM countries, which could save time and effort.</p> <p>The EU has also funded two regional projects on issues related to climate change MRV and the Paris Agreement. The Environment and Climate Regional Network (ECRAN) project, which ran from 2014-2016, included working groups on climate action and held a series of regional workshops and meetings, including regional knowledge-strengthening and awareness-raising meetings on adaptation. The Regional Implementation of Paris Agreement (RIPAP) project, which ended in 2018, had proposed results of national GHG monitoring practices and strengthening MRV in the context of the EU emissions trading system. RIPAP provided regional participants with an overview of the EU requirements in these areas through a series of meetings. Both ECRAN and RIPAP emphasized high-level awareness-raising among government stakeholders and the development of government support for and understanding of the importance of climate change MRV. As such, they have contributed to an operating environment in the government that is conducive to climate change MRV, while the proposed CBIT project will develop concrete MRV systems. The project will maintain ongoing communication with the EC Delegation in Sarajevo and will coordinate with any future regional initiatives.</p>
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Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will deploy numerous measures to achieve cost effectiveness. In terms of procurement, outsourcing of services will be based on a transparent and competitive process, as well as on the value-for-money principle. For further cost efficiency, the Project will make use of existing collaboration with responsible institutions (described in Section VII. in the discussion on management arrangements and target groups), as usage of their information and data on climate change related topics will reduce additional costs related to this phase of project implementation.

The project is also expected to result in increased effectiveness on the part of implementing partners and other organizational stakeholders by streamlining the data collection and consolidating and automating the reporting process.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The core focus of transparency is the exchange of climate change-related information and knowledge. At the country level, this includes enhanced coordination among existing databases of entity ministries and agencies, state ministries and agencies, selected sub-entity level bodies, and the non-governmental sector, all of which collect and manage climate change data. Within Bosnia and Herzegovina, this project adopts three core knowledge management approaches: (1) the development and maintenance of an on-line database for climate change MRV stakeholders in BiH; (2) Promotion of knowledge sharing culture through training and information dissemination across a wide spectrum of data providers and users; and (3) Systematic documentation of project guidance, approaches, technical documentation, curricula, and other knowledge products. Knowledge products will be fully translated into local languages for better dissemination and integration. In all areas, the project will build upon the knowledge base and institutional relationships created from previous GEF-funded climate change reporting.

There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other GEF-funded projects (locally and regionally) or any other project of a similar focus, within standard donor coordination meetings. The project also aims to promote a knowledge sharing culture and coordination for data collection and analysis in the Western Balkans region and globally, supported by activities in Output 2.1.4 and GEF-funded global initiatives, such as the Global Support Programme for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will also identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that may be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

During the project, associated tools, findings, or manuals, will be posted for public consumption on the BiH climate change website (www.unfccc.ba). Relevant knowledge products, including lessons learned, will also be shared on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform (www.cbitplatform.org). The UNDP Energy and Environment Sector Communication officer will ensure that all relevant project information and news are shared in a timely manner with the relevant audience. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing UNDP and GEF information sharing networks and forums. Social media will be used to augment outreach. Finally, the UNDP project team will compile lessons learned and share them throughout the project period via electronic dissemination and at a country-wide conference to be organized by the project as it approaches closure.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

As this project intends to deal with limitations and obstacles reported in the TNC/SBUR (i.e. insufficient data and information exchange between institutions collecting data and governmental organizations), it is important to stress its consistency with the climate change reporting documents for BiH. Further this project is directly consistent with BiH's NDC as its component 2 is inter alia aimed at improving BiH's capacities to track its progress. As mentioned BiH has adopted the Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina (in 2013) as the first BiH strategic document relevant for climate change issues. The project will also contribute to solving priorities identified in the Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy (CCA-LEDS). In order to support the Adaptation Strategy under the CCA-LEDS, Component 1 of the CBIT project will strengthen cross-government and sectoral coordination, through building the capacity of the Inter-entity body for environment, as the coordinating body for the implementation of the strategy (through capacity building and support for meetings and workshops). Component 2 of the project will support improved understanding and awareness of climate change, risks, vulnerability and adaptation approaches in key institutions through capacity building (a programme of training events for staff from government, research and civil society organizations on thematic topics). Component 2 will also support Processes for climate risk/vulnerability screening and incorporation for development policies and plans developed and implemented through the provision of expertise and training.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies\[1\]](#). The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *(add date included on cover page of this project document)*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GEF policy on public involvement[3].

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator/ CTA	5,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	3,000	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	RTA UNDP Country Office[4] PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None14	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	On-going.
Monitoring of safeguards management frameworks and/or plans here	UNDP Country Office PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[5]	Annually

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None ¹⁴	Troubleshooting as needed
Terminal GEF Core indicators and CBIT Tracking Tool	Project Team	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	20,000	At least three months before the operational closure of the project
Translation of evaluation reports and other monitoring reports as needed	UNDP Country Office PM	4,000	Following the MTR and TE and at other times as needed
TOTAL indicative COST		32,000	At the TBWP component 4

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[2] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[3] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[4] Or equivalent for regional or global project

[5] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	3/7/2019	Damiano Borgogno	8502882627	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	3/7/2019	Damiano Borgogno	8502882627	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
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Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	3/7/2019	Damiano Borgogno	8502882627	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
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Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	9/11/2019	Damiano Borgogno	8502882627	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	10/25/2019	Damiano Borgogno	8502882627	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	5/18/2020	Damiano Borgogno	8502882627	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	5/18/2020	Damiano Borgogno	8502882627	damiano.borgogno@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).



V. Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: Outcome 5: By 2019, legal and strategic framework enhanced and operationalized to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources						
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:						
UNDP Development Setting: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development						
Signature Solution 2: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance						
Output 1.1.1.: Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyze progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions						
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1]	Midterm	End of Project Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions[2]

Project Objective: Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) capacities to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	GEF Core Indicator / UNDP IRRF Indicator <i>Indicator 1: Number of Project Beneficiaries (#, and of that # of women)</i>	0	By Q6, 40 project beneficiaries, of whom at least 20 are women	By Q6, 180 project beneficiaries, of whom at least 90 are women	Project documentation; Government reports Government records; Expert review (NCSP)	<i>Risk: Turnover in stakeholder organizations may dilute the effect of capacity strengthening activities</i> <i>Risk rating: Low</i> <i>Assumptions: Technical staff turnover will remain relatively low; technical documentation generated and stored on-line will remain available to staff.</i>
	UNDP-CBIT Indicator <i>Indicator 2: Quality of MRV Systems*</i> Rubric based on CBIT tracking tool (10-point scale)	2*	2*	6*	Project documentation; structured interviews with project stakeholders	<i>Risk: Insufficient interest of responsible institutions to take part Transparency Activities</i> <i>Risk rating: Low</i> <i>Assumption: political support and consensus for the NC process will continue.</i>

	<p>UNDP-CBIT Indicator</p> <p><i>Indicator 3: Institutional Capacity for Transparency-Related Activities**</i></p> <p>Rubric based on CBIT tracking tool (4-point scale)</p>	<i>1**</i>	<i>1**</i>	<i>3**</i>	Project documentation; structured interviews with project stakeholders	<p><i>Risk: Insufficient attention to climate change issues on the part of the government due to other pressing concerns will hinder project implementation.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low.</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: political support and consensus for the CBIT process will continue.</i></p>
	<p>Component /Outcome 1:</p> <p>Strengthening institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis and to establish a domestic MRV system</p>					

Output 1.1.1	<p><i>Indicator 4:</i></p> <p><i>Legislation prescribes formalized, mandated transparency-related data collection and exchange (yes/no)</i></p>	<p>The legislative framework lacks secondary legislation to formalize and mandate data collection and exchange among providers and reporting agencies</p>	<p>By Q6, sub-legislation addressing data collection and exchange for transparency frameworks has been drafted.</p>	<p>By Q12, sub-legislation addressing data collection and exchange for transparency frameworks has been adopted.</p>	<p>Project documentation; draft secondary legislation; government Gazette</p>	<p><i>Risk: Drafted secondary legislation may not be accepted.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Medium/High</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Pressure for legislative harmonization is present, informal data exchange relationships already exist, but involvement of institutions' representatives in drafting legislation was not sufficient or adequate to support adoption</i></p>
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Output 1.1.2	<p><i>Indicator 5:</i></p> <p><i>Receipt of information (yes/no); scale of improvement in knowledge</i></p> <p> </p> <p><i># of CSOs trained in transparency issues</i></p>	<p>The Inter-Entity Body on Environment does not have technical capacity or expertise to address transparency issues under the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>CSOs addressing environment and gender do not have specific knowledge and awareness regarding transparency issues under the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>By Q6, the Inter-Entity Body on Environment is receiving quarterly briefings on transparency issues.</p> <p>By Q6, at least six CSOs have received training on transparency issues under the Paris Agreement, with at least 50% participation by women in training activities.</p>	<p>By Q12, the Inter-Entity Body on Environment is receiving quarterly briefings and members self-assess their knowledge as having improved on a multi-point assessment scale.[3]</p> <p>By Q12, at least six CSOs have received training on transparency issues under the Paris Agreement (same as midterm target), with at least 50% participation by women in training activities.</p>	<p>Project documentation; structured interviews with project stakeholders</p>	<p><i>Risk: Potential participants in trainings and briefings may lack motivation to participate.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: The content of trainings and briefings will be highly relevant to participants and closely linked to other high-priority issues, such as EU accession and access to environmental information.</i></p>
Output 1.1.3	<p><i>Indicator 6:</i></p> <p><i>Functionality of MRV system (# of institutions using the system)</i></p>	<p>Individual databases with transparency-related information exist, but they are not connected or comprehensive.</p>	<p>By Q6, the new MRV system has been piloted with the involvement of at least five public sector institutions from entity levels.</p>	<p>By Q12, at least 8 public sector institutions report using the MRV system for data entry and exchange.</p>	<p>Institutional questionnaire; system reports</p>	<p><i>Risks: Lack of available data or access to data.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: low</i></p> <p><i>Assumptions: Existing data generation systems will remain functional and accessible</i></p>

	<p><i>Indicator 7:</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of data providers and processors to use the MRV system (# of public and private sector employees trained)</i></p>	<p>Neither public sector nor private sector data providers in BiH have experience or training with a unified MRV system</p>	<p>By Q6, at least 10 data providers and/or processors (and of that number at least 5 women) are trained in the use of the unified MRV system</p>	<p>By Q12, at least 20 data providers and/or processors (and of that number at least 10 women) are trained in the use of the unified MRV system</p>	<p>Project documentation; training records</p>	<p><i>Risk: Project stakeholders may lack time or interest for meaningful participation in training.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Areas covered by training content will be mandated by secondary legislation prior to the conclusion of the project</i></p>
<p>Component / Outcome 2: Improvement of GHG inventories and NDC information</p>						

Output 2.1.1	<i>Indicator 8: Number of data providers and analysts trained in 2006 guidelines (# trained; of that, # of women)</i>	6 public sector employees (and of that number, 3 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories	By Q6, 15 public sector employees (and of that number, 8 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories	By Q12, 20 public sector employees (and of that number, 10 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories	Project documentation	<i>Risk: Project stakeholders may lack time or interest for meaningful participation in training.</i> <i>Risk rating: Low</i> <i>Assumption: Areas covered by training content will be mandated by secondary legislation prior to the conclusion of the project</i>
		6 data providers from outside of government (and of that number, 4 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories	By Q6, 15 data providers from outside of government (and of that number, 7 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories	By Q12, 20 data providers from outside of government (and of that number, 10 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories	Training documentation, including attendance lists QA/QC Plan QA/QC Program Reporting in 4 th BUR and 5 th NC	

	Indicator 9. <i>Presence of QA/QC plan and program for GHG inventories from BiH (yes/no)</i>	There is not a comprehensive QA/QC plan or program in place for GHG inventories	By Q6, a comprehensive QA/QC plan has been developed, but a QA/QC program is not yet in place	By Q12, a comprehensive QA/QC plan has been developed, and QA/QC program is in place		<p><i>Risk: Project stakeholders may not agree on a common procedure.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Inventory compilation will continue to involve high degree of cooperation among key stakeholders</i></p>
Output 2.1.2	Indicator 10: <i>Strengthened NDC baseline projections and progress against NDC tracked (yes/no)</i>	<p>Baseline projections in the NDC are based on IPCC guidelines that have been superseded by the 2006 guidelines.</p> <p></p>	By Q6, baseline projections made in the NDC will use the 2006 IPCC guidelines.	By 2012, progress towards the BiH NDC is formally measured and accessible to transparency stakeholders and the public.	NDC and supporting analysis; structured interviews	<p><i>Risks: Lack of available data or access to data.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: low</i></p> <p><i>Assumptions: Existing data generation systems will remain functional and accessible</i></p>

Output 2.1.3	<p><i>Indicator 11:</i></p> <p><i>Formal system for the collection of gender-disaggregated data (yes/no)</i></p>	<p>Gender-disaggregated data are not explicitly reported under current climate change MRV arrangements.</p>	<p>By Q6, the text of secondary legislation formalizes the collection of gender-disaggregated data for relevant areas.</p>	<p>By Q12, gender-disaggregated data are collected in priority areas of the climate change MRV system and accessible to transparency stakeholders and the public.</p>	<p>MRV system reports and documentation</p>	<p><i>Risks: Lack of available data or access to data.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: low</i></p> <p><i>Assumptions: Existing data generation systems will remain functional and accessible</i></p>
Output 2.1.4	<p><i>Indicator 12:</i></p> <p><i>Availability of peer exchanges (# of exchanges in which BiH experts participate)</i></p>	<p>Support for peer exchanges on transparency is ad hoc and limited.</p>	<p>By Q6, at least 2 peer exchanges have taken place with equal representation by women.</p>	<p>By Q12, at least 6 peer exchanges have taken place, with equal representation by women.</p>	<p>Project documentation; travel documentation; knowledge products</p>	<p><i>Risk: Project partners may lack time and / or interest for meaningful participation in peer exchanges.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Interest will remain high in the exchanges, and skills and knowledge acquired will increase experts' efficiency.</i></p>

	<p><i>Indicator 13:</i></p> <p><i>Dissemination of knowledge through peer exchanges and other peer learning</i></p>	<p>Lessons learned, and knowledge related to transparency in BiH are at a nascent stage and not shared formally.</p>	<p>By Q6, findings from the project have been presented in at least one country level forum, one regional forum, and one international forum (either in person or on-line)</p>	<p>By Q12, findings from the project have been presented in at least three country-level forums, three regional forums, and three international forums (either in person or on-line)</p>	<p><i>Risk: Project partners may lack time and / or willingness to participate in peer exchanges and country-level and international forums.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Interest will remain high in peer exchanges country-level and international opportunities to exchange knowledge and participate in peer learning.</i></p>
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* The rating for CBIT Indicator 3 is based on a 10-point scale developed by GEFSec as follows:

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there;
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there;
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized;
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited;

5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited;
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable);
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially;
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information;
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree;
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG-related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

** The rating for CBIT Indicator 5 is based on a 4-point scale developed by GEFSec as follows:

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into planning and budgeting activities

[1] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[2] Risks must be outlined in the Feasibility section of this project document.

[3] Scale to be selected during project implementation.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

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PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
	1. Is the project aligned with the relevant GEF strategic objectives and results framework? ^[1]	MGV, December 28, 2017: Yes, the project is aligned with the CBIT Programming Directions.	

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
Project Consistency	2. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?	<p>MGV, December 28, 2017: The project is consistent with Bosnia and Herzegovina's NDC and national reports under the UNFCCC.</p> <p>However, as the project aims to revise existing regulations and design a domestic MRV system, political buy-in is imperative for reaching the project outcomes and ensuring their sustainability. Please clarify further how this project is aligned with existing national strategies and plans and is supported by the government at different levels (entities and Breko District, cantons, etc.). Also clarify the institutional arrangements for the Designated National Authority for CDM projects and the mechanism for NAMAs.</p> <p>MGV, March 30, 2018: Comment cleared. Political buy-in has been assured via the endorsement process for this project concept, which has to go through all relevant entity ministries (Ministry of Spatial Planning, Constructions and Ecology of Republika Srpska, the Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism of FBiH and the Department for Spatial Planning, Property Rights Matters of the Breko District) as well as the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH.</p> <p>The proposal's alignment with existing strategies and plans at different government levels, as well as the institutional arrangements for CDM and NAMA activities has been clarified. The Executive Board of the Designated National Authority is composed of representatives from the same ministries.</p>	

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
Project Design	<p>3. Does the PIF sufficiently indicate the drivers of global environmental degradation, issues of sustainability, market transformation, scaling, and innovation?</p>	<p>MGV, December 28, 2017:</p> <p>a) While the PIF does identify a series of gaps and barriers that the project aims to address, including those identified through the ICA process, existing institutional arrangements are not clearly defined and it paints a picture of nonexistent capacities and frameworks. Please clarify how (in terms of institutional arrangements and existing capacities) previous UNFCCC reports have been developed and the lessons learned from that process, particularly in light of Bosnia and Herzegovina's timely submissions.</p> <p>b) It is not clear how the project will ensure the sustainability of its outcomes. Under part F, the PIF states that "[institutions]...will be gradually expected to dedicate national resources...". Please clarify how this statement can be supported. In particular, the sustainability of the regional peer exchange program, the knowledge platform and climate software are of concern. Please also considering adding to the risks table with a mitigation measure.</p> <p>MGV, March 30, 2018:</p> <p>a) Comment cleared. Additional details on the institutional arrangements and existing capacities to complete UNFCCC reports have been included.</p> <p>b) Comment cleared. We encourage the agency to continue focusing on the issue of sustainability as the project progresses</p>	

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
	4. Is the project designed with sound incremental reasoning?	MGV, December 28, 2017: Yes, the project builds upon identified gaps and barriers.	

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
	<p>5. Are the components in Table B sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?</p>	<p>MGV, December 28, 2017:</p> <p>Component 1</p> <p>a) Output 1.1.1 - Please clarify the process, feasibility and if there is political buy-in to write and pass relevant legislation to support the national transparency framework. If relevant, you may also add as risk with a mitigation strategy.</p> <p>b) Output 1.1.2 - Please clarify the expected institutions and stakeholders that would be invited to the coordination committee and how the PPG may support this work.</p> <p>c) Output 1.1.3 - Please clarify which institution is expected to house the knowledge platform and how it will be maintained after the project ends. The amount of resources needed for the development of the platform, database and climate software may be more than has been budgeted to this component. Please also clarify if expected costs have been taken into account or if there are additional resources that may support this work.</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>a) Project outcome 2.1 is written as a mix between output and outcome, please revise so it reads as an outcome.</p> <p>b) Output 2.1.1 – While coordination with the approved project supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Fourth National Communication and Third BUR is explained under Part D, please expand under this Output how the activities to be undertaken by the enabling activity project will be specifically coordinated with this output, as there was already an expectation that 2006 IPCC guidelines would be used for these reports. Is the goal of this output to provide additional capacity building to support the development of those reports? Do the timelines of the two projects align well</p>	

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
	6. Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?	<p>MGV, December 28, 2017: Gender elements are incorporated into the project. However, additional information on how CSOs will be incorporated is needed. Please clarify the role of CSOs in the project and specify key CSO stakeholders.</p> <p>MGV, March 30, 2018: Comment cleared for now. CSOs will be identified during the consultation process of the PPG phase.</p>	
	7. Is the proposed Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available from (mark all that apply):		
Availability of Resources	The STAR allocation?	MGV, December 28, 2017: N/A. This project utilizes resources from the CBIT Trust Fund.	

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
	The focal area allocation?	MGV, December 28, 2017: N/A. This project utilizes resources from the CBIT Trust Fund.	
	The LDCF under the principle of equitable access		
	The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?		
	Focal area set-aside?	MGV, December 28, 2017: N/A. This project utilizes resources from the CBIT Trust Fund.	
Recommendations	8. Is the PIF being recommended for clearance and PPG (if additional amount beyond the norm) justified?	MGV, December 28, 2017: No, please address comments above inboxes 2, 3, 5 and 6. MGV, March 30, 2018: There is a remaining comment in box 5.	
Review Date	Review	December 28, 2017	
	Additional Review (as necessary)	March 30, 2018	
	Additional Review (as necessary)		

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Annex C: status of implementation of project preparation activities and the use of funds

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	12,000	11,149	851
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	6,500	5,921	579
<i>Component C: Validation Workshop and Report</i>	1,500	1,350	150
Total	20,000	18,420	1,580

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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