



GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report as combined report under the UNFCCC (BTR1 – NC5/BTR2)

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11059
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	6705
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
3/30/2023	6/1/2023
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
UNDP	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	48
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2024
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2026

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,233,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No

If yes, please describe

N/A

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

To assist the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency and Fifth National Communication Report (BTR1 – NC5/BTR2) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA).

Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and following goals and objectives:

Project Development Objective:

“The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in mainstreaming climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities and to enable the Entity and State Level Governments to respond to international environmental obligations by strengthening and giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity development that has been initiated and sustained by the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports processes to date.”

Project Immediate Objective:

“The project will enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) as standalone report and Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2) as combined report, to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement ([Decision 18/CMA.1](#)) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per [Decision 5/CMA.3](#)”. Furthermore, the project will also enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to prepare and submit its Adaptation Communication to the UNFCCC as a component of the BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 in line with Article 7 of the PA and Decision 9/CMA.1.”

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to human and natural systems. Since the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, governments and non-state actors have mobilized to implement it through stronger and more ambitious climate action. The Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress and implementation challenges of their climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) cycle builds on the previous one. Importantly, outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level and provide an important source of information for the Global Stocktake (GST) leading to a stronger climate action that will continue as the climate regimes move towards the goal of zero net emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality thereafter.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. NCs, BURs and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) have formed a part of the experience drawn upon and contributed to the improvements of capacity constraints and continuous capacity-building and expertise in advance of the ETF. The new reporting guidelines constitute noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in terms of frequency, scope and depth of reporting. There is a widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to help them apply the new guidelines.

The CMA decided that Parties shall submit their first BTR and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that LDCs

and SIDS may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through the Decision 18/CMA.1 sets the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. At the COP26, the "Paris Agreement rulebook"/MPGs was finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their NDCs and enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.).

The preparation of the BTR1/BTR2/NC5 with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation and support within the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Framework table (Enabling Activity Components/Outcomes/Outputs) presented in the final part of this section.

Stakeholders' involvement

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance the ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges under a transparent and open dialogue with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders at all levels: state, entity and local levels stipulated in the table below. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with a particular emphasis on related sectors.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with relevant experts, government staff, policymakers, academia and NGOs who participated in the previous NC/BUR exercises. Specific consultative meetings were held with ministries in charge of environment namely Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Republika Srpska (referred as "RS" thereafter)^[1] Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology (UNFCCC focal point), Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Brcko District. Also, the project development phase was supported with the inputs of technical and academic institutions such as hydro-meteorological institutes, faculties of mechanical engineering and faculties of natural sciences which were included in the entire project development phase. Moreover, during the workshop and final presentation of the completed Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Third Biennial Update Report (TBUR) held in November 2022, the Project Proposal was presented to a wider group of stakeholders including the representatives of institutions working in the field of agriculture, forestry, water management and energy to provide opinion and inputs specific to their sectors. Their views and needs have been integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

The preparation process of the previous NCs and BURs to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, as well as the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project activities, have contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (referred as "FBiH" thereafter), Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska (MSPCE RS), Government of Brčko District, as competent lead institutions for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for the preparation/revision of future NCs/BTRs/NDCs/NAPs and will facilitate the

reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the assessment of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow a real co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, in particular in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions that will contribute to mitigation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission, and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change at national and local levels.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level, who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

Stakeholder	Role in the project	Means of Engagement
GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS		
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER) of Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Climate Change institution at national (state) level Overall coordination Elaboration of the GHG Inventories Sectoral emissions projections Support the development of mitigation scenarios and assessment adaptation activities 	Project Board member Bilateral meetings MRV platform Workshops Trainings
Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (referred as “FBiH” in the table)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Climate Change institution at Entity level Elaboration of the GHG Inventories Support sectoral emissions projections Support development of mitigation scenarios and assessment of adaptation activities 	Project Board member Bilateral meetings MRV platform Workshops Trainings
Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology (MSPCE) of the Republika Srpska (referred as “RS” in the table)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Climate Change institution at Entity level UNFCCC Focal point Elaboration of the GHG Inventories Support sectoral emissions projections Support development of mitigation scenarios and assessment of adaptation activities 	Project Board member Bilateral meetings MRV platform Workshops Trainings

Stakeholder	Role in the project	Means of Engagement
Department for Spatial Planning and Property Affairs of Brčko District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Climate Change institution at local level 	Project Board member Bilateral meetings MRV platform
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the FBiH Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the RS Ministry of Trade and Tourism of the RS Ministry of Health of the FBiH and Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the RS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V&A data providers Beneficiaries of the project's capacity strengthening activities Mainstreaming and prioritization of climate actions 	Workshops Trainings Bilateral meetings Policy dialogs Regional initiatives MRV platform
Sectoral ministries at entity level: Ministry for Energy, Mining and Industry of the FBiH Ministry for Industry, Energy and mining of the RS Ministry of Transport and Communication of the FBiH Ministry of Transport and Communications of the RS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG inventory data providers Mitigation scenarios data providers Beneficiaries of the project's capacity strengthening activities Mainstreaming and prioritization of climate actions 	Workshops Trainings Bilateral meetings Policy dialogs Surveys Regional initiatives MRV platform
Entity-level Hydro-Meteorological Institutes (HMIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG inventory Activity Data (AD) providers Hydro-meteorological data providers (HMIs) In Republic of Srpska, the HMI is also tasked with the creation of a GHG inventory for that entity 	Workshops Bilateral meetings Surveys MRV platform Transfer of knowledge Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)
Entity-level Statistical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG inventory AD providers 	Workshops Bilateral meetings Surveys MRV platform Transfer of knowledge MoUs
Ministries of Education in both Entities (RS and FBiH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data providers Beneficiaries for the education-related project activities Lead institution to mainstream climate change considerations into the education process 	Workshops Bilateral meetings Surveys Transfer of knowledge

Stakeholder	Role in the project	Means of Engagement
Agency for Gender Equality and Gender Centers in both Entities (RS and FBiH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data providers • Beneficiaries for the gender-related project activities • UNFCCC BiH Gender Focal Point • Lead institution to mainstream gender issues into the climate change initiatives 	Workshops Bilateral meetings Surveys Expert panels Transfer of knowledge Quality Assurance, Quality Control (QA/QC) activities
Ministries of Finance in both Entities (RS and FBiH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data providers • Lead institutions for public budget climate financing • Support cost-benefit analysis of proposed measures • Prioritize the climate actions as per their financial requirements 	Workshops Bilateral meetings MRV platform
Fund for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency of the RS Fund of Environmental Protection of the FBiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-benefit analysis of proposed measures and their prioritization 	Workshops Bilateral meetings Trainings Transfer of knowledge
ACADEMIA		
Agricultural Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of mitigation & adaptation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts • Development of climate models and scenarios • Research, capacity building and information sharing activities 	Workshops Trainings Expert panels Surveys Regional initiatives QA/QC activities
Economics Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of mitigation & adaptation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts • Development of climate models and scenarios • Research, capacity building and information sharing activities 	Workshops Trainings Expert panels Surveys Regional initiatives QA/QC activities
Faculties of Mechanical Engineering in both Entities (RS and FBiH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of mitigation & adaptation actions and their environmental, social and economic impact • Development of climate models and scenarios • Research, capacity building and information sharing activities 	Workshops Trainings Expert panels Surveys Regional initiatives QA/QC activities

Stakeholder	Role in the project	Means of Engagement
Faculties of Sciences in both Entities (RS and FBiH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of mitigation & adaptation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts • Development of climate models and scenarios • Research, capacity building and information sharing activities 	Workshops Trainings Expert panels Surveys Regional initiatives QA/QC activities
PRIVATE SECTOR		
Representatives of energy industry (hydropower plants) and the petrochemical, metallurgical, and mining industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG inventory data collection • Advisory role in the identification of mitigation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts 	Workshops Bilateral meetings Trainings Transfer of knowledge
Chambers of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect Governments, private sector and organisations to drive the transformation towards a zero-emission, efficient, and resilient buildings and construction sector 	Workshops Focus Groups Network meetings Trainings Regional Initiatives Transfer of knowledge
NGOs and CSOs		
Associations of Cities and Municipalities- RS and FBiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure vertical coordination of climate policies and actions 	Workshops Focus Groups Trainings Regional/International Initiatives Transfer of knowledge
Center for Climate Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change advocacy 	Workshops Focus Groups Meetings of governmental working groups/commissions Trainings Regional/International Initiatives Transfer of knowledge
Center for the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change advocacy 	Workshops Focus Groups Meetings of governmental working groups/commissions Trainings Regional/International Initiatives

Stakeholder	Role in the project	Means of Engagement
		Transfer of knowledge
Center for Development and Support-CRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change advocacy 	Workshops Focus Groups Meetings of governmental working groups/commissions Trainings Regional/International Initiatives Transfer of knowledge
Ekobih	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change advocacy 	Workshops Focus Groups Meetings of governmental working groups/commissions Trainings Regional/International Initiatives Transfer of knowledge

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting,
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders, and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process,
- Capacity-building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs,
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives,
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions,
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and ensure the quality of the results,
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan, which is referred in the following “Gender Dimension” section, thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

The Project will also develop a tailored approach to attract the interest of existing bilateral and multilateral donors and financial institutions by involving them through donor consultations meeting, which are held regularly in BiH.

COVID-19 Considerations:

The latest World Bank Regular Economic Report for the Western Balkans “Steering Through Crises” (Spring 2022) indicates that the response to the COVID-19 pandemic has slightly shifted the focus of the policymakers away from the climate change agenda (which has resulted in delays of finalization and adoption of BiH’s NC4 and BUR3) and has left lasting scars (such as higher public debt). Potential growth remains constrained by the need for structural reforms. Even before the Russian invasion of Ukraine, higher energy prices and the challenges of the green transition were putting the Western Balkans, including BiH, under stress. The war is now sending shockwaves through higher energy and food prices putting the recovery at risk, which will have significant impact on the GHG mitigation scenarios and the climate adaptation and resilience of the country. Careful policy support will be needed to navigate the BiH through the next set of challenges and proactively building up resilience to climate and disaster risks.

Therefore, the stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the COVID-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. The project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise workplan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders and participants as and when necessary.

Upfront to the commencement of the project, a risk assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be performed and measures to mitigate its effect on the project will be identified and implemented. The impact of the COVID-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. The project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist COVID-19 efforts to the build back better and greener plans. Like many countries, one of the challenges that Bosnia and Herzegovina must face after the COVID-19 pandemic is the strengthening of its public management and the reactivation of the economy and the new normality; thus, this transition can be directed towards a new model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

Gender Dimension

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts to ensure women’s equal engagement in, and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Previous NC/BUR projects addressed Gender mainstreaming into the national reporting process by conducting gender analysis in the context of climate change resulting in the following findings:

Energy and transport are two sectors with great potential for reducing GHG emissions, however different needs and demands of men and women and their different access to and representation within the sector require a gender-sensitive approach to ensure effective, but also feasible recommendations:

a. At household level: conduct studies to collect gender-disaggregated data on energy consumption activities and allocate appropriate energy costs.

b. Design more gender-sensitive proposals to encourage a change in attitudes and behaviors within the transport sector with the aim of reducing greenhouse gases.

Given that women are responsible for a large share of work in the **agricultural sector**, there is a strong need for gender-disaggregated data. It is necessary to better understand the following:

1. share of households headed by women, which perform in agricultural activities,

2. gender-disaggregated structure of arable land and

3. percentage share of women/men cultivating different categories of land.

This data should be linked with information on how climate change affects different categories of land use as well as their crops/fruits/vines. This would help to better understand the different impact of climate change on women and men within the agricultural sector.

The **waste management system** could be more efficient if both women and men could be informed about the advantages of waste sorting, and the woman as the head of the household could influence the change in the previous waste management practices of other family members. To this end, it is recommended to:

a. Conduct pilot studies at household level to determine information about waste structure, treatment methods, awareness of the link between waste and climate change, and knowledge about recyclable and reusable materials.

b. Incorporate gender-sensitive lens in the waste management system that would facilitate the process of waste collection.

c. Use the role of women as agents of change in households and raise awareness about waste and the link to climate change.

Climate change will create additional **health** problems, which will likely put an additional burden on women. Mostly women take care of the health of their family members, which includes caring for sick and elderly people. In order to identify vulnerability, exposure and capacity to adapt to climate change, the following is required:

- -Based on the data collected, identify where women and men are most vulnerable and exposed during floods and heat waves,
- Data on health issues (respiratory diseases, infections, etc.) should be linked to the effects of climate change and must be gender-disaggregated.

In line with the above, the CBIT project has supported the establishment of the BiH's- own Feminist Action for Climate Justice Coalition (following the global example as set here: <https://rb.gy/35hdvv>), which was officially launched in October 2022 in BiH, and will mobilize relevant actors from government institutions, academia and civil society to design concrete policy actions and advocate for them. Furthermore, the Coalition will conduct a gap analysis concerning climate mitigation, adaptation and DRR policy and data to establish what is necessary to inform policy making in these fields, through the prism of gender. Gap analysis results will inform the development of BTR1, as well as BTR2 and NC5.

In line with the [GEF SEC's policy on gender equality\[2\]](#) and [Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs\[3\]](#)², the project will prepare and finalize a [Gender analysis and Gender action plan\[4\]](#)³ during its inception phase[5]⁴.

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of the UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and the inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where a deeper analysis and action is

required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affect the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change, who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

For all analysis included in the project, gender-disaggregated data from national statistical agency and internationally approved sources for the following topics will be included to summarize the status of women and men nationally and by sector: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), leadership, economic empowerment, and health among others

In order to address the lack of the gender-disaggregated data (identified in all climate change relevant policy documents in the country), the project will introduce an innovative tool named 'Micronarratives' to develop a Gender and Climate Change Perception Study, which will complement top-down interventions and collect data on the experiences of ordinary people, who have dealt with the effects of climate change at first-hand. This study will result in collection of vast pool of non-traditional data which will be analyzed to better understand the relationship between climate change and gender. The results will be used to bring this issue to the attention of all of the relevant stakeholders and to build gender-responsive BTR1 and NC5/BTR2. The results and recommendation will be also captured as important knowledge product and widely shared with decision makers to increase their knowledge on gender and climate change in order to modify existing climate change-relevant support to vulnerable groups or create new gender responsive socio-economic benefits or services.

The project will provide capacity-building in relation to BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary.

The project will also encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity-building actions (e.g., trainings, workshops).

Moreover, the UNFCCC BiH Gender focal point will be actively engaged in project implementation to support the integration of gender perspective in reports and policy documents that address climate change to ensure a positive and sustainable impact in long term.

[1] In terms of governance structure, the country is comprised of two Entities: the Republika Srpska (RS) and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Brčko District, with a division of competences between the State and the Entities (see Section D for details).

[2] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[3] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[4] [Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing](#)

[5] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.



ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Development of the BiH's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 512,850.00

Outcome:

1.1. BiH's BTR1 developed as a stand-alone report

Output:

1.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2022, for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

1.1.2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2022 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.

1.1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2022 **compiled and Adaptation Communication as a component of the BTR1 prepared.**

1.1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2022 provided.

1.1.5. Areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender described.

2. Development of the BiH's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 527,650.00

Outcome:

2.1. BiH's NC5/BTR2 developed as combined report

Output:

2.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024 for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

2.1.2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.

2.1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 **compiled and Adaptation Communication as a component of the NC5/BTR2 prepared.**

2.1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided.

2.1.5. Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.

3. Compilation and submission of the reports.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 56,500.00

Outcome:

3.1. BiH's BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC.

Output:

3.1.1. BTR1 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024.

3.1.2. NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026.

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 24,000.00

Outcome:

4.1. Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.

Output:

4.1.1. Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

4.1.2. Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.

4.1.3. End of Project report including lessons learnt compiled.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1.Development of the BiH's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)	512,850.00
2.Development of the BiH's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2)	527,650.00
3. Compilation and submission of the reports.	56,500.00
M&E	24,000.00
Subtotal	1,121,000.00
Project Management Cost	112,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,233,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

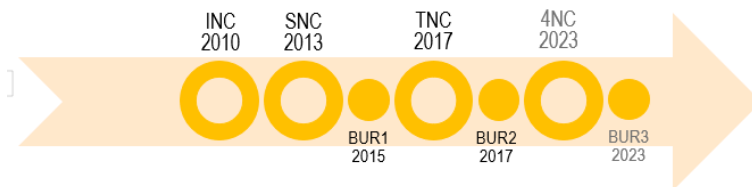
Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the UNFCCC in 2000, the Kyoto Protocol in 2008 and the Paris Agreement in 2017. As a Party to the Convention, Bosnia and Herzegovina has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Bosnia and Herzegovina has prepared and submitted three [National Communications](#) (NCs): the Initial National Communication (NC1) in 2010 with a stand alone National Inventory Report (NIR) as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of the Convention; the Second National Communication (NC2) in 2013; the Third National Communication (NC3) in 2017 and finalized its Fourth National Communication (NC4).

Bosnia and Herzegovina has also prepared and submitted two [Biennial Update Reports](#) (BURs): First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in 2015; the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) in 2017 and finalized its Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3).

The Fourth National Communication (NC4) and Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) on Climate Change should be submitted to UNFCCC by end of April 2023, following the Governmental adoption procedure. Resources for the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and the combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2) will be disbursed to the executing partner after the UNFCCC submission process of the NC4 and BUR3 is confirmed.



The preparation process of NC and BUR reports has led to the strengthening of climate mainstreaming processes in the country and also supported informing the international community on the actions taken by the country to address climate change issues. The country's institutional and policy frameworks to deal with climate change-related issues have been improved. Furthermore, the work on NC3 and BUR2 strengthened the individual capacity of climate research experts in Bosnia and Herzegovina's government institutions, academia and non-governmental organisations, and further strengthened the organisational capacities of the institutions responsible for UNFCCC reporting in Bosnia and Herzegovina including, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska, as well as the two entity of hydro-meteorological institutes. Bosnia and Herzegovina have been making steady progress on MRV and NDCs, sustained by the CBIT project, NC and BUR reporting, and it continues to improve its transparency system and processes based on expert recommendations and feedback at the country level and from the UNFCCC (ICA process). Furthermore, the country has set ambitious goals for its NDCs and for the level of reporting under the Paris Agreement.

Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its Intended [Nationally Determined Contributions \(INDC\)](#) in October 2015 to conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its [revised](#) NDC in April 2021 articulating the following GHG emissions reduction targets, in comparison with 1990:

- for 2030, 33.2% reduction (unconditional), or 36.8% (conditional i.e., with more intensive international assistance for the decarbonization of mining areas)
- for 2050: 61.7% reduction (unconditional) or 65.6% (conditional).

The processes for both BURs and NCs have supported the development of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy in 2013, and its revision in 2021 as well as BiH's First National Adaptation Plan (both policy documents are in the official adoption procedure). The Integrated Reporting and Transparency System of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CBIT) project is commissioning its last year of implementation, supporting institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis, establish a domestic climate change MRV system, and improve information that forms the basis of GHG inventories and NDC.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a potential candidate for the membership in the European Union (EU) since February 2016. Bosnia and Herzegovina also endorsed the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans (Sofia Declaration) in November 2020, thus committed to a number of actions like introducing carbon pricing instruments and market-based renewables support schemes, as well as phasing out coal subsidies or working towards the target of making the continent carbon-neutral by 2050 together with the EU through mainstreaming a strict climate policy and reforming energy and transport sectors.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has implemented various projects, programmes and policies to adapt to, and mitigate climate change over the past years:

➤ **Policy and Legislative Framework for Climate Change**

Project Name	Baseline Information
National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Project, 2018-2022 (UNDP implemented)	<p><i>Overall objective:</i> Supports the government to integrate climate change-related risks, coping strategies and opportunities into ongoing development planning and budgeting processes including advanced adaptation coordination (with Standard Optative Procedures and M&E Framework for data management), gender sensitive indicators and a system to collect data, capacity building on adaptation.</p> <p>The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance implementation of the recommendations related to data collection, exchange and relevant indicators and enhance monitoring by adding adaptation module in the MRV platform.</p>
Development of National Climate and Energy Plan BiH-NECP, 2018-2022 (GIZ implemented)	<p><i>Overall objective:</i> Defines national objectives and targets and respective policies and measures for all five dimensions of the Energy Union, which are closely related and mutually reinforcing, namely: decarbonization (including renewable energy); energy efficiency; energy security; internal energy market; and research, innovation and competitiveness.</p> <p>The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will align and report information on climate change and energy policies.</p>
Development of Environmental Strategy and Action Plan of BiH-ESAP, 2019-2022 (supported by the Stockholm Environment Institute)	<p><i>Overall objective:</i> Strengthens current environmental governance in BiH, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Republika Srpska (RS), and Brčko District (BD). Supports BiH in its EU approximation through the alignment of the environmental strategy with the EU environmental acquis. Provides a roadmap for future environmental-sector measures and investments, and mechanisms for their implementation beyond 2030.</p> <p>The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will ensure the consistency of climate targets submitted to the EU and the UNFCCC.</p>

➤ **Baseline projects, programs, and initiatives**

Project Name	Baseline Information
Integrated Reporting and Transparency System of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CBIT) project, 2020-2023 (UNDP implemented)	<p><i>Overall objective:</i> Supporting institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis, establish a domestic climate change MRV system, and improve information that forms the basis of its GHG inventories and NDC.</p> <p>The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will complement the MRV system in the area of adaptation, enhance capacities on BTR/NC relevant topics and further enhance transparency of climate change policies and reporting.</p>
Intensive Decarbonization project (UNDP Climate Promise Initiative)	<p><i>Overall objective:</i> Supporting transition to low-carbon economy and implementation of the NDC targets.</p> <p>The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance monitoring of NDC implementation.</p>
Green Economic Development project, 20221-2023 (UNDP implemented)	<p><i>Overall objective:</i> Developing an energy management system that will support data and information collection in the MRV system.</p> <p>The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will complement the MRV system in the area of mitigation.</p>
Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina project, 2019-2023 (UNDP implemented)	<p><i>Overall objective:</i> The project will provide information on local climate risks and DRR activities that will be incorporated into transparency activities.</p> <p>The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance loss and damage governance (identify most suitable loss and damage focal point) and identify entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the country.</p>

This project will build on the findings and recommendations from the previous NC, BUR and CBIT work, as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA process for BURs. A significant number of capacity needs have been identified by the UNFCCC review of the BUR2, as well as in the latest documents (BUR3, NC4, NAP) that have been partially addressed within the CBIT project (mostly in the area of GHG inventory and mitigation). This list can be summarized in three main areas: (1) lack of data, (2) insufficient coordination of institutions (especially from different governmental entities) and (3) lack of capacities at all levels. More specifically, in consultation with Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Team of Technical Experts (TTE) identified the following capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA (that have been partially or not addressed):

- Establishing a system to identify, collect and record the relevant sectoral data to calculate GHG emissions in accordance with the relevant tiers in the various IPCC guidelines, particularly for the key categories of public electricity and heat production, road transportation, agricultural soils, changes in forest and other woody biomass stocks, and solid waste disposal on land, and other categories to the extent that resources allow,

- Enhancing the capacity of the GHG inventory team to conduct cross-cutting analyses prior to submitting the BUR, and in particular to develop a QA/QC plan and to train staff at institutions involved in the GHG inventory preparation and other stakeholders in the implementation of procedures in accordance with the QA/QC plan, the key category analysis (level and trend) and the uncertainty analysis;
- Addressing the incompatibility between the existing statistical data available in the country and the Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factors (EFs) required to implement the IPCC methodologies, in particular data on mineral fertilizers, carbon contents of different types of coal, forest areas, waste composition at landfills and wastewater discharge,
- Collecting data to allow the calculation of CO₂ emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach,
- Training staff at all institutions and agencies involved with climate change and environmental issues for more efficient vertical and horizontal coordination;
- Establishing and fostering institutional arrangements that support the planning, preparation and management of GHG inventories among the relevant ministries and data providers to allow GHG inventory development on a continuous basis, particularly for the energy sector, where regular access to the national energy balance would facilitate the improvement of the inventory for the Party's largest sector,
- Enhancing coordination and cooperation among national institutions and agencies involved in the preparation of BURs to reinforce their capacities to capture financial, technical and technology support received;
- Identifying and implementing the most suitable methodologies and tools to enable the Party to assess and report on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions, including on progress indicators, and to estimate expected mitigation outcomes and calculate the results achieved at the national, sectoral and action level,
- Strengthening the capacities of State bodies to implement environmental legislation and the Convention, to fulfil reporting obligations to the UNFCCC (NCs, BURs) and to increase awareness among decisions makers and professionals so as to improve the mainstreaming of climate change issues in national institutions,
- Enhancing the national capacity to establish a systematic and continuous approach to raising public awareness on climate change.

Reporting to the UNFCCC has been conducted on a project-by-project basis. While reporting efforts continue to improve, they are hindered by this ad-hoc approach and problematic political situation, which makes it difficult to nurture and develop capacity for transparency initiatives, which are truly sustainable. Without the GEF support, the country would undertake periodic reporting on climate change, but it would not be able to undertake transparency activities to the full extent of its potential. The country would also be limited in the contributions that it can make to global understanding of climate change and actions to address it.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) with UNDP as the Executing Entity.

Based on consultations with representatives of key Government institutions, including the UNFCCC Focal Point of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Republika Srpska, the GEF Operational Focal Point of BiH has requested UNDP to execute this project through DIM, on an exceptional basis, which has been discussed with and agreed by the GEF Secretariat. The reasons behind the request for DIM are associated with the extremely complex administrative and governance structure of the country, and the absence of a single entity or a government partner that can take over the responsibility for the implementation of a project with full national coverage.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a very complex governance structure, comprising four tiers of governance, at the State, Entity, Canton and municipal levels. Key Climate Change relevant institution at the national (state) level is the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH. The country consists of two Entities: the Republika Srpska (RS) and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Brčko District, with a division of competences between the State and the Entities. The Republika Srpska is a unique and indivisible constitutional and legal entity comprising one level of local self-government with 57 Municipalities. Key Climate Change-relevant institution is the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction, and Ecology of Republika Srpska. The FBiH consists of ten federal units, the Cantons, which

have their own Constitution, Parliament, Government and judicial powers. In total, there are eleven constitutions, governments and legislators in the FBiH (ten cantonal and one Entity). Cantons operate under the laws of FBiH as a whole. Moreover, they are further divided into seventy-nine municipalities and cities, which constitute the local self-government units. They hold both executive and legislative powers. Key Climate Change relevant institution is the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of FBiH. Brčko District is a condominium jointly owned by the Entities but not managed by either. State legislation directly applies to the District and its fields of competence are nearly the same as the ones of the Entities (including executive, legal and judiciary authorities). Key Climate Change relevant institution is the Department of Spatial Planning and Property Affairs of Brčko District. The DIM implementation modality is considered as a risk mitigation measure, considering the complexity and specificity of the country's governance structure.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member.

A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP.

UNDP's implementation oversight of the project will be the primarily responsibility of the UNDP Resident Representative, who will be on the PSC and the Head of Energy and Environment Sector, who will provide project assurance within the UNDP BiH Country Office (CO).

For the **execution of activities**, a Project Management Unit (PMU) will be formed of high-qualified national professionals on non-staff contracts (i.e. National Personnel Service Agreement holders) selected and recruited based on an open competitive process. The unit will include a Project Manager and a Project Assistant. This team will execute the project activities on a day-to-day basis. For all execution activities/operational transactions, they will use UNDP modalities for procurement (based on the procurement plan), finance and recruitment following the UNDP POPP guidelines. All transactions and requests will be submitted for processing to the respective persons responsible in the Operations Team (operations, HR, finance, and procurement). This team is headed by the Head of Operations who ensures that execution activities are in line with UNDP guidelines and there is no conflict of interest at any point.

The PMU will be further strengthened by a Coordination Officer appointed from, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska, to perform a liaison role with the UNFCCC Focal Point and other Government institutions and provide technical guidance for meeting government obligations under the project and making sure that project plans and activities are implemented in coordination and synergy with the parallel initiatives undertaken by the project development partners and other project stakeholders. The time dedicated by the Coordination Officer to this project is an in-kind contribution of the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska.

The PSC, also called as the Project Board, will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Bosnia and Herzegovina. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The participation and contribution of four key Ministries (Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations BiH; Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Federation of BiH, and Ministry for Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Republika Srpska (MSPCE RS), Department of Spatial Planning and Property Affairs of Brčko District) representing state and entity level Governments is crucial for project implementation. The PSC will be co-chaired by the UNFCCC focal point, while all of these four Ministries will have a direct role in governing the project through their involvement in the

PSC, in order to ensure transparent decision-making by consensus, oversee project execution, facilitate participatory planning processes and support the capacity development of stakeholders/partners. These Government institutions will also provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conferences and meetings and dedicated staff time, as an in-kind contribution to the project implementation.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

- 1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Provide Oversight” section of the UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the PSC and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- 2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Manage Change” section of the UNDP POPP).

Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

➤ Consensus decision making:

- The PSC provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP representative on the PSC will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

➤ Oversee project execution:

- Agree on project manager’s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.

- Approve the Inception Report, and if applicable, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
 - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- **Risk Management:**
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
 - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
 - Address project-level grievances.
- **Coordination:**
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
 - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BTR: (i) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, (ii) Tracking the progress of NDC implementation and achievement, (iii) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, (iv) Support needed and received and other information. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

Narrative description of project activities:

1. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BIH'S FIRST BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (BTR1)

1.1 BiH's BTR1 developed as stand-alone report

1.1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2022 for the sectors Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Under the NC4 and BUR3 project, Bosnia and Herzegovina estimated their GHG emissions and removals for 2017 and 2018, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for sectors Energy, Industrial Production & Other Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forest & Land Use Change (AFOLU) and Waste. Emissions for NO_x, CO, SO₂, NMVOC were not estimated. Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan has been developed and the establishment of a country specific MRV system has been supported, including a module for development of GHG inventories.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Mainly a Tier 1 methodology used;
- Low level of Quality Assurance and Quality Control;
- No verification of the GHG inventory;
- Lack of data and their inconsistency (previous series not re-calculated as per the improvements introduced for 2017-2018);
- Lack of human capacities in relevant institutions;
- Lack of sustainable coordination between AD providers;
- Disaggregated AD for estimating emissions from the Traffic subsector is needed;
- Disaggregated AD for estimating emissions/sinks from the LULUCF sector is needed;
- Disaggregated AD for estimating emissions from the Waste sector is needed;

- NIR developed as separate document only for BUR1.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- The GHG inventory series from 2018 as the latest year in the BUR3 national inventory will be upgraded for the period of 2019-2022, for the following direct: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gasses and indirect GHGs: CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO₂ and NH₃ (to the extent possible), from the following IPCC sectors of (a) Energy (b) Industrial Production and Other Product Use (c) Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Change (AFOLU), and (d) Waste, and all emission factors (EFs) reviewed/generated as appropriate;
- Emissions of the GHGs specified above shall be estimated according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, its 2013b supplement and 2019 refinements, using the 2006 IPCC software complemented with the EMEP/EEA Guidework and trended for the period of 1990-2022 for the IPCC sectors listed above and steps of the compilations including AD and EFs documented and archived;
- The implementation of the GHG inventory Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan supported;
- Study on GHG sinks developed and results used to feed the GHG inventory of NC5/BTR2;
- Various methods and innovative tools used to introduce higher Tier, such as remote sensing for the AFOLU sector, IT tools (Common Reporting Format - CRF reporter) and surveys for the livestock sector;
- In order to ensure consistency of the GHG inventory, recalculation of time series shall be performed, to the extent possible;
- Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories developed, taking into account the findings of the ICA of the BUR3 (once available);
- Methodologies developed to incorporate a gender perspective in GHG Inventory and progress in the disaggregation and analysis of updated data by gender;
- A comprehensive Training Plan developed for the project, ensuring all key national actors improve their specific capacity needs related to BTR development and transparency (such as data quality improvements, data sharing protocols, good practices from other countries etc.)
- Institutional arrangements strengthened to resolve the lack of disaggregated information in various sectors by enhancing inter-sectoral cooperation and contributing to improved horizontal (entities and BD) and vertical (state-entities, BD-cantons) collaboration, thus harmonizing the institutional coherence at all levels, and enable BiH to plan its low carbon development adequately;
- Mechanisms for continued collection of GHG-relevant data strengthened, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, for the continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports and mechanisms with gender considerations in place to produce GHG inventories, by building upon the MRV system for development of GHG inventories established within the BiH CBIT project and by ensuring mentorship, transfer of knowledge and good experience from other countries;
- National Inventory Report (NIR) developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1;

The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

1.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2022 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided

The mitigation assessments and emission projections generated under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, have supported Bosnia and Herzegovina in enhancing its climate ambition by articulating conditional and unconditional GHG reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. Within the CBIT project, a country-specific MRV system has been established to support transparent reporting on NDC implementation.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- MRV system developed but not operationalized;
- NDC contribution to the SDGs implementation not addressed;
- Operationalizing the NDC relevant data collection and sharing procedures stipulated in the MRV platform is needed;

- Supporting the development of an enabling environment for mainstreaming Circular Economy in the new NDC needed, in order to enhance mitigation ambition;
- Enhancing the capacity-building programme introduced within the CBIT project is needed with mentorship support.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements for NDC development and implementation described;
- Rapid assessment of contributions of the private sector initiatives, particularly the one related to renewables (solar and hydro), to the national climate targets and NDC carried out;
- NDC contributions to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in BiH assessed and quantified (using SCAN tool as good practice identified by several non-Annex I countries);
- Implementation of the Circular Economy Roadmap supported;
- Projections of GHG emissions and removals updated for the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste sectors, including without measures, with measures and with additional measures, taking into consideration the energy crises, raising fuel/food prices, circular economy considerations and relevant socio-economic aspects;
- Description of the NDC and information on NDC mitigation/adaptation policies and measures provided, as well as their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1, including co-benefits resulting from mitigation/adaptation actions and economic diversification plans;
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the NDC supported, using the MRV system developed under the CBIT project and indicators adopted to facilitate clarity, transparency and reporting of the NDC;
- Political will and country's ownership and engagement for the NDC built through policy dialogues with the involvement of key national stakeholders (e.g., key ministries, local governments, CSOs, youth constituencies, academia, private sector);
- Training and capacity-building activities carried out (by ensuring mentorship, transfer of knowledge and good experience from other countries;) for the NDC thematic working groups (established under the previous NCs/BURs/CBIT projects) and policymakers of key institutions, to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change;
- A vast pool of non-traditional gender-related data provided, using micronarratives as the most applicable innovation tool to enable the new NDC to become gender responsive.
- Project's Knowledge Management Strategy developed, proposing ways to enhance, capture and share the project results and knowledge products more broadly and effectively, to develop new opportunities and enhance transparency of knowledge products on the national climate change platform www.unfccc.ba, regionally and on UNDP, GEF and UNFCCC platforms.

The common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

1.1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2022 **compiled and Adaptation Communication as a component of the BTR1 prepared**

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Bosnia and Herzegovina has used climate models to predict future changes of the temperature, precipitation and elaborated several climate indices (frost days, icing days, summer days, days with precipitation greater than 20 mm, maximum daily precipitation, consecutive dry days, growing period). Vulnerability and adaptation assessments have been elaborated in the NC4 and the NAP for the sectors of Agriculture, Water Resources, Forestry ecosystems, Biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems, Tourism, Health and Housing.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- The administrative capacity of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of climate change adaptation is limited, with no sustainable approach to capacity building;
- Low capacities on local/cantonal level-related climate resilience;
- Individual sector approach used for the V&A assessments, rather than nexus approach;
- No activity related to the Warsaw mechanism on loss and damage;

- Further enhancing of the inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination is needed;
- Capacity-building in technical and scientific research required to conduct vulnerability assessments is needed;
- Mainstreaming climate change in sector-specific policies and budgets is needed;
- Involvement of civil society as well as the most vulnerable/risk-exposed needed in development, adoption and implementation of climate policies.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks relevant to BiH's adaptation actions described;
- Climate Variability and Climate Change in BiH analyzed by year 2022;
- Current climate change scenarios for BiH (developed in NC4) updated with additional indices (tropical nights, climate extremes etc.) and results used to revisit the impact assessment of climate change in NC4 and NAP in sectors: Agriculture, Water Resources, Forestry ecosystems, Biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems, Tourism, Health and Housing;
- Climate change impact further downscaled for urban centers by supporting mezzo-meteorological measurement in three cities in BiH: Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Trebinje;
- New vulnerability and adaptation assessments conducted for sectors not covered by the BiH NAP, such as water supply, infrastructure, mountains and of potential impacts such as those due to heat waves, water resources scarcity, forest fires, among others;
- **Adaptation Communication, in line with Decision 9/CMA.1, as a component of the BTR1 prepared;**
- Nexus approach introduced for Forest and Biodiversity ecosystems by assessing the potential for building Green corridors and identify their potential locations, that will be further scaled up in NC5/BTR2;
- Forest resources analyzed as sinks, the reasons for sinks declining identified and adaptation measures suggested, taking into consideration the remote sensing data obtained in Activity 1.1.1;
- Assessment of the mortality and morbidity rates in relation to climate change;
- Develop guidelines on "How to mainstream climate change considerations into building codes/standards" in order to increase climate resilience of built-in infrastructure and minimize damages and losses in BiH;
- Governance set-up analyzed in order to identify and propose most suitable UNFCCC loss and damage contact point, with a view to enhancing the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change at the national level in BiH (see decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 4(d));
- Strong institutional, policy and legislative framework supported for risk management and adaptation to climate change, while also addressing capacity building needs identified in BiH NC4 and NAP;
- Strong coordination with other donors/projects/international organizations supported to enhance transparency and complementarity of project results (such as WHO CaRBonH tool for health and climate change)
- Improved information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the adaptation policies and measures provided (M&E schemes and indicators proposed to facilitate clarity, transparency and reporting of the adaptation policies and actions);
- Different views and experiences of men and women (captured within the micronarratives exercise in Activity 1.1.2) analyzed and used to assess gender responsive adaptation measures.

1.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2022 provided

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Bosnia and Herzegovina has prepared Technology Needs Assessment for agriculture & water sectors and identified a large list of capacity-building needs in the latest policy documents (NAP, NC4, BUR3) and the ICA process for the BUR2, that were partially addressed within the CBIT project (data needs and collection, institutional and legislative framework for effective climate data management, development of climate indicators, climate change monitoring and reporting frameworks within the UNFCCC, M&E and MRV systems, identification and assessment of adaptation and mitigation measures).

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Financial support needed and received not reported;
- Mechanisms to assess climate finance non-existent;
- Information on technology support received not reported.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Information on financial support needed and received under Article 9, support needed and received for technology development and transfer under Article 10, capacity-building support needed and received under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, and support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building up to 2022 compiled, assessed and included in the BTR1 by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the decision 5/CMA.3. This particularly focuses on financial support needed and received for development of GHG inventory, climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in the country, including capacity building and awareness raising and incorporating CBIT project results and recommendations;
- Progress on the level of implementation of the TNA (developed within NC4) provided;
- Possibilities to introduce climate finance monitoring in the MRV system (developed by the CBIT project) explored, and specific recommendation for follow-up actions provided.

1.1.5. Areas of improvement and other relevant information including gender described

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Bosnia and Herzegovina has captured several improvements in previous NCs and BURs related to the information on GHG inventories, mitigation/mitigation actions and their effects, and technology needs assessment.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Standardize reporting format for improvements is needed;
- Addressing the incompatibility between the existing statistical data available in the country and the IPCC requirements for reporting is needed.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of subsequent BTRs completed and used to feed development of the NC5/BTR2;
- Areas of improvement identified by BiH itself as well as those identified by the TTE team as part of the BUR2/BUR3 technical review processes, accompanied with clear strategy how BiH is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement, as appropriate;
- Reporting-related capacity-building support needs identified, including those related to flexibility provisions;
- Support provided in strengthening the National Transparency Framework established within the CBIT project and improved coordination on all governance levels;
- Gender Analysis and Action Plan for the project developed.

2.DEVELOPMENT OF THE BIH'S FIFTH NATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND SECOND BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (NC5/BTR2)

2.1. BiH's NC5/BTR2 developed as combined report

2.1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024 for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Under the BTR1, the national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases will be updated to 2022 in line with MPG requirements and an Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories will be developed.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements in relation to the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports described;
- The GHG inventory series from 2022 as latest year in the BTR1 national inventory will be upgraded for the period of 2023-2024, for the following direct: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gasses and indirect GHGs: CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO₂ and NH₃ (to the extent possible), from following IPCC sectors (a) Energy (b) Industrial Production and Other Product Use (c) Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Change (AFOLU), and (d) Waste, and all emission factors (EFs) reviewed/generated as appropriate;
- Emissions of the GHGs specified above shall be estimated according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, its 2013b supplement and 2019 refinements, using the 2006 IPCC software complemented with the EMEP/EEA Guidework and trended for the period of 1990-2024 for the IPCC sectors listed above and steps of the compilations including AD and EFs documented and archived;
- Implementation of the Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan supported;
- Higher Tier introduced to the extent possible depending of the available data (for transport subsector, among others);
- Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories (developed within BTR1) implemented, addressing the areas of improvement identified by BiH itself as well as those identified by the TER team as part of the BTR1 technical review process, as appropriate;
- Methodologies to incorporate the gender perspective in GHG Inventory (developed within BTR1) implemented and capacities of key institutions enhanced (such as training workshop for statistical employees to enhance statistical capacities in data collection, processing and disaggregation with gender considerations);
- National Inventory Report (NIR) developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1;
- Mechanisms for continued collection of GHG relevant data strengthened, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, for the continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports and mechanisms with gender considerations in place to produce GHG inventories.

2.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided

Under the BTR1, information on the progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 will be provided and the mitigation scenarios will be revised taking into consideration the energy crises, raising fuel/food prices, circular economy considerations and relevant socio-economic aspects.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements for NDC development and implementation described;
- Description of the NDC and information on NDC mitigation policies and measures provided, as well as their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1, including co-benefits resulting from mitigation/adaptation actions and economic diversification plans;
- Meaningful youth participation at all levels in policy discussions for NDC revision supported to inform the NDC and secure buy-in;
- The development of a Roadmap for enhanced NDC implementation supported, as well as Strategy for financing the NDC, that will stipulate most applicable financial mechanisms to ensure NDC implementation;
- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC provided (M&E schemes and indicators operationalized and enhanced to facilitate clarity, transparency and reporting of the NDC) and used to upscale the national MRV platform with new NDC MRV module;
- Training and capacity-building activities carried out (by ensuring mentorship, transfer of knowledge and good experience from other countries;) for the thematic working groups (established under the previous NCs/BURs/CBIT) to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change;
- Operationalization of the MRV system for tracking NDCs and mainstreaming gender in the NDC supported;
- Implementation of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy supported, proposing ways to enhance, capture and share the project results and knowledge products more broadly and effectively, to develop

new opportunities and enhance transparency of knowledge products on the national climate change platform www.unfccc.ba, regionally and on UNDP, GEF and UNFCCC platforms;

- UNFCCC Gender Focal Point, gender centers in both entities (RS and FBiH), and Agency for gender equality of BiH engaged to promote leadership roles for women in climate action.

2.1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 **compiled and Adaptation Communication as a component of the NC5/BTR2 prepared**

Under the BTR1, Climate Variability and Climate Change in BiH will be analyzed by year 2022 and the climate change scenarios for BiH will be updated with additional indices. The results will be used to revisit the impact assessment of climate change in NC4 and NAP, to conduct new vulnerability and adaptation assessments, (such as water supply, infrastructure, mountains) and to introduce for first time nexus approach (Forest and Biodiversity ecosystems). Forest resources will be analyzed as sinks and creating enabling environment for addressing loss and damage will be supported (identify most suitable institution to become focal point). Different views and experiences of men and women will be analyzed and used to assess gender responsive adaptation measures.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks on adaptation described;
- Climate Variability and Climate Change in BiH analyzed by year 2024;
- Data from the micronarratives (from BTR1) used to address gender considerations within sectors covered in NC5/BTR2, to the extent possible (agriculture, water, housing, health, tourism etc.);
- Information on mainstreaming and progress on implementation of adaptation updated, with emphasis on the vulnerable groups;
- Support provided to mainstream adaptation relevant findings and recommendation in relevant sectoral policies on various governance levels, accompanied by adequate capacity building activities;
- The national MRV platform upgraded with adaptation module, thus operationalizing the M&E framework suggested in the NAP, and information collected to report on the NAP implementation progress, while addressing adaptation relevant capacity building needs identified in NC4;
- **Adaptation Communication, in line with Decision 9/CMA.1, as a component of the NC5/BTR2 prepared;**
- Climate change impacts on socio-economic development assessed (livelihood vulnerability);
- Climate Change and Health Action Plan developed;
- Vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change for Disaster Risk Reduction assessed, including assessment of losses and damages (economic and non-economic) to the extent possible;
- Overlapping/complementarity between SENDAI, SDGs and UNFCCC/Paris Agreement requirements on DRR reporting identified, especially on loss and damage, as well as entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the country, particularly at the municipal level.

2.1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided

Under the BTR1, information on financial support needed and received under Articles 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement up to 2022 will be provided, along with information on the progress on the level of implementation of the TNA. Recommendations for introducing climate finance monitoring in the MRV system shall be also provided.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Information on financial support needed under Article 9, support needed for technology development and transfer under Article 10, capacity-building support needed under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building up to 2024 compiled, assessed and included in the NC5/BTR2 by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the decision 5/CMA.3;
- Support provided in strengthening the National Transparency Framework established within the CBIT project and improved coordination on all governance levels;
- Most suitable data collection/compiling structure relevant for this chapter proposed, in order to ensure sustainable process of compilation in future BTRs/NCs;
- Progress on the level of implementation of the TNA (developed within NC4) provided;
- Support provided for implementation of the recommendations related to climate finance monitoring in the MRV system (stipulated in Component 1 of this project proposal).

2.1.5 Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Bosnia and Herzegovina has described progress on research and systematic observations in the country. Activities conducted so far in the field of education and awareness-raising of climate change have been quite modest. A course subject “My Environment” was introduced in primary schools, and it integrates aspects of studying nature and society. Various climate change public awareness activities have been implemented, such as round tables, conferences, expert panels and climate action week activities, with great focus on transparency and exchange of information. Gender Analysis and Action Plan will be developed under Component 1.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- In the education system of Bosnia and Herzegovina, sufficient attention is not paid to climate change issues, even though the Constitution clearly emphasizes it;
- Environmental education strategies, which will integrate environmental elements, including climate change, into the curricula of primary, secondary and vocational schools, as well as universities, especially technical, biotechnical, economic, legal and natural sciences faculties, have not been enacted yet;
- Lack of a systematized approach for enhancing public awareness (no climate change communication strategy/plan);
- Lack of methodology/tool to capture progress of public awareness/communication activities;
- Generally, there is a limited awareness towards climate change issues and the need for adaptive measures among the public and interested parties;
- There is also a need for greater involvement of civil society and enhanced advocacy.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Information on climate systematic observations in the country prepared;
- Action plan prepared to address Research and Systematic observation needs for future BTRs/NCs;
- Capacity-building trainings to be implemented, based on TTE recommendations for BUR3 and TER recommendation for BTR1, using training of trainer’s mode to the extent possible (in partnership with local universities or research institutes), including activities addressing gender aspects of climate change in BiH;
- Develop study on how to introduce climate change in the curricula of all levels of formal education (with best practices from the neighboring countries), and recommend the best model for Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Conduct training(s) for civil servants, including representatives of ministries of education, on the causes and effects of climate change and their integration into education curricula and standards;
- Organize expert meetings on linking non-formal education and private and public enterprises with the aim of adapting to climate change and mitigating its consequences;

- Climate Change Communication Plan developed for the project, to enhance public awareness and equip BiH citizens with knowledge (as greatest resource) to increase their resilience to climate change;
- One inclusive source point for information and communication assigned for the project (such as the website unfccc.ba or the EIS -Environmental Information System developed for adaptation and mitigation data exchange and transparency <https://www.s.eis-cc.ba/>), and disseminated widely and make sure it is accessible for everyone (men and women, including those from vulnerable groups (e.g. ethnic minorities, people with disabilities etc.);
- Climate Change Public Awareness Survey designed and conducted ensuring that perceptions of both men and women are captured and analyzed. Results analyzed and transparently published on the selected online platform;
- Educational and promotional materials produced and distributed, intended for vulnerable population groups and the general population during extremely high or low temperatures, episodes of air pollution, floods etc. that contain guidelines for the protection of public health.
- Awareness and knowledge of the general population and vulnerable population groups raised about the impact of climate change on health. This includes additional education of the population on how to live and behave in extreme weather/climate situations (extremely high or low temperatures, air pollution episodes, contamination of drinking water and food, mosquito and tick bites, floods, droughts, etc.), suggesting measures and recommendations on how to behave in these situations;
- Project Knowledge Management Strategy implemented, capturing among other, lessons learned and recommendations for next BTRs;
- Implementation of the Gender Analysis and Action Plan supported;
- Design and implement gender responsive public awareness campaign(s) to promote BTR1-NC5/BTR2 results.

3. COMPILATION AND SUBMISSION OF THE REPORTS

3.1 BiH's BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC

3.1.1 BTR1 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024

3.1.2 NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026

Following the completion of the above outputs and outcomes the First Biennial Transparency and Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication Report will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. In this respect, the final format will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8. The compilation and approval process of the BTR1 and BTR2/NC5 will be conducted in close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the documents will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The BTR1 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and the BTR2/NC5 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be executed in line with the M&E plan described under section E.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, 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, if applicable; 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 (where relevant) 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. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-Nature, Climate, Energy (NCE) Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs. Within the third year of implementation, the mid-term workshop shall be held in order to assess the project implementation effectiveness with key stakeholders, in order to enable real co-management of project implementation.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation:

The project will put specific focus on improving Climate Change Knowledge Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A Climate Change Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy shall be developed, proposing ways to enhance, capture and share the project results and knowledge products more broadly and effectively, to develop new opportunities and enhance transparency of knowledge products on the national climate change platform www.unfccc.ba, regionally and on UNDP, GEF and UNFCCC platforms. The KM Strategy shall be implemented within the project duration, in order to put in place sustainable practices for capturing and sharing knowledge products, as well as to make them easily accessible and consumable by policy makers, practitioners, academia, private sector and other key organizations. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project:

Six months before the project ends, the project team will organize the end of project workshop to present the final results and the way forward (to agree on priorities, follow up projects and their implementation modality). During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability

and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	5,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
Inception Report	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework, including workshop with key stakeholders.	None 5,000	Annually Third Year of implementation
Supervision missions^[5]	None	Annually
End of project workshop	5,000	6 months before operational closure
End of project report	None	3 months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST	15,000	

^[1] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
Total GEF Resources					1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
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Total GEF Resources	0.00
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G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Dr. Senad Oprašić	GEF Operational Focal Point for Bosnia and Herzegovina Head of Environmental Protection Department	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS	10/19/2022

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

During the preparatory phase of this Enabling Activity, consultative meetings were organized with representatives of all key institutions including Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations BiH, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Federation of BiH, and Ministry for Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Republika Srpska, representatives of Brčko District as well as representatives of entity hydro meteorological institutes and academia.

The overall Enabling Activity implementation plan was presented, and all beneficiaries agreed with the planned activities with a clear understanding of their roles in the entire process. They also expressed their willingness to actively participate in all project stages including GHG data provision, elaboration of inventories, prioritization of mitigation and adaptation measures, participating in bilateral and consultative meetings and capacity-building activities and workshops, improvement of data base and further development of MRV platform. Additionally, since the BTR will be prepared for the first time in this reporting cycle, the representatives of institutions asked about differences comparing to BURs, and it was explained through the concept of ETF and BTR development Methodology. The representatives of academia stressed the importance of capacity building of local experts and institutions on creating a detailed study on GHG sinks as well as for development of climate models and scenarios, introduction of a more systematic approach to collecting input data for the development of a GHG inventory (especially improvement in the field of transport and agriculture), capacity building of domestic experts and institutions in regards to climate change reporting and transparency, and the introduction of the circular economy as an important element for reduction of GHG emissions. The wider consultations were held during the period of 28-30 Nov 2022 with the representatives of the institutions which will be part of the PSC (Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations BiH, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Federation of BiH, and Ministry for Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Republika Srpska and Department of Spatial Planning and Property Affairs of Brčko District), hydrometeorological institutes, environmental funds, other relevant ministries such as ministries for agriculture, water management and forestry, academia and NGO's. Special focus was put on differences between BUR's and BTR's. All attendees welcomed the project and expressed an expectation that project will be successfully implemented.

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 3.1					
Equipment	Communications related expenses: acquisition of audio-visual equipment, telephone charges, e-mail subscription, postage etc. (Total: 5,000 USD)	5,000			5,000			5,000	UNDP
Equipment	Hardware to support monitoring, reporting and verification software (Total 25,000 USD)	25,000			25,000			25,000	UNDP
Equipment	Communications related expenses: acquisition of audio-visual equipment, e-mail subscription, postage etc.(Total 5,000 USD)		5,000		5,000			5,000	UNDP
Equipment	Hardware to support monitoring, reporting and verification software (Total 25,000 USD)		25,000		25,000			25,000	UNDP
Equipment/ Vehicles	Office equipment and maintenance (not rent) (Total: 9,580 USD)				0		9,580	9,580	UNDP
Contractual Services – Individual	(1) Project Manager-Principal Technical Coordinator NPSA 9 35% of the cost of 48 months * 2,700 USD (45,360 USD); (2) Lead technical advisors for development of BTR (GHG inventory, CC mitigation and CC adaptation), taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation related to the preparation of BTR1 (app. 186 days*250 USD=46,500 USD)	91,860			91,860			91,860	UNDP
Contractual Services – Individual	(1) Project Manager-Principal Technical Coordinator NPSA 9 45% of the cost of 48 months * 2,700 USD (58,320 USD); (2) Lead technical advisors for the development of NC5/BTR2 (GHG inventory, CC mitigation and CC adaptation), taking a lead and monitor data collection, compilation of information and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation related to the preparation of NC5/BTR2 (190 days*250 USD=47,500 USD)		105,820		105,820			105,820	UNDP
Contractual Services – Individual	Local companies will be engaged to work on the development of the GHG inventory, the assessment of the progress of NDC implementation as well as on various studies (socio-economic impacts of the new NDC, contributions of the private sector initiatives to the national climate targets, climate change and health action plan), MRV system upgrade and training programmes/mentorship (total 205,000 USD)		205,000		205,000			205,000	UNDP
Contractual Services – Individual	Project Assistant Admin/Finance/M&E NPSA 6 35% of the cost of 48 months* 1,875 USD (31,500 USD)			31,500	31,500			31,500	UNDP
Contractual Services – Individual	Project Assistant Admin/Finance/M&E NPSA 6 10% of the cost of 48 months* 1,875 USD (9,000 USD)				0	9,000		9,000	UNDP

Contractual Services – Individual	Project management costs (Project Manager-Principal Technical Coordinator NPSA 9 20% of the cost of 48 months * 2,700 USD (25,920 USD); Project Assistant Admin/Finance/M&E NPSA 6 55% of the cost of 48 months * 1,875 USD (49,500 USD)						75,420	75,420	UNDP
Contractual Services – Company	Local companies will be engaged to work on the development of the GHG inventory, various studies (GHG sinks, nexus analyses, micronarratives, climate change impact on urban centers, climate finance, self-assessment), MRV system update and training programmes/mentorship (total 169,000 USD)	169,000			169,000			169,000	UNDP
Contractual Services – Company					0			0	UNDP
Contractual Services – Company					0			0	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultants (Total 73,500 USD) to: a. develop climate finance monitoring framework to be introduced in the MRV system, including traceable indicators and propose the most applicable financial mechanisms to ensure NDC implementation (30 days*700 USD=21,000 USD); b. assess and quantify the NDC contributions to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in BiH (30 days*650 USD = 19,500 USD). c. update the current climate change scenarios for BiH (developed in NC4) with additional indices (tropical nights, climate extremes etc.) and provide capacity building for climate modelling for national experts (30 days*600 USD=18,000 USD); d. innovation consultant to support the micronarratives exercise (25 days*600 USD=15,000 USD).	73,500			73,500			73,500	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultants (Total 42,000 USD) to: a. analyse Climate change impacts on socio-economic development (livelihood vulnerability) in BiH (30 days *600 USD = 18,000 USD); b. analyse Vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change for Disaster Risk Reduction, including assessment of losses and damages (economic and non-economic) to the extent possible; identify overlapping/complementarity between SENDAI, SDGs and UNFCCC/Paris Agreement requirements on DRR reporting, especially on loss and damage, as well as entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the country, particularly at the municipal level (40 days * 600 USD=24,000 USD);		42,000		42,000			42,000	UNDP
International Consultants					0			0	UNDP
International Consultants					0			0	UNDP
Local Consultants	Short term local consultants will be engaged for the development of the BTRI Chapters, including gender expert, institutional expert, knowledge management expert, innovation expert and sectoral consultants for the mitigation and adaptation sections, NDC and TNA progress, policy briefs etc. (app. 500 days*200 USD=100,000 USD).	100,000			100,000			100,000	UNDP

Local Consultants	Short term local consultants will be engaged for development of the NC5/BTR2 Chapters, including gender expert, institutional expert, knowledge management expert, and sectoral consultants for the mitigation sections, TNA progress, climate finance, education, as well as assessment of Climate Variability and Climate Change up to year 2024 (535 days*200 USD=107,000 USD).		107,000		107,000			107,000	UNDP
Sub-contract to executing partner	Costs of financial and operational services and transactions provided by the Country Office's Operations Team to support project management, including vendor profile creation and update, procurement of goods and services, contracting and contract management, processing payments to consultants and companies. (Total 11,000 USD)				0		11,000	11,000	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Coordination workshops; technical workshop on BTR1 inputs (8 workshops*3,000 USD=24,000 USD)	24,000			24,000			24,000	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Coordination workshops; technical workshop on NC5/BTR2 inputs (6 workshops 3,000 USD =18,000 USD)		18,000		18,000			18,000	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for adoption promotion of the BTR1 and the NC5/BTR2 (2 workshops * 3,000 USD=6,000 USD)			6,000	6,000			6,000	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	M&E relevant workshops: Inception, mid-term and end of project with key stakeholders (3 workshops*5,000= 15,000 USD)				0	15,000		15,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel expenses for project staff and long term consultants for related trainings, workshops, presentations and exchange of knowledge and experiences (Total 7,500 USD)	7,500			7,500			7,500	UNDP
Travel	Travel expenses for related trainings, workshops, presentations and exchange of knowledge and experiences (Total 6,000 USD)		6,000		6,000			6,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Supply costs related to organizing workshops and trainings and supporting technical activities including data collection (e.g. flipcharts, pencils, pads, etc.) (Total 3,990 USD)	3,990			3,990			3,990	UNDP
Office Supplies	Supply costs related to organizing workshops and trainings and supporting technical activities including data collection (e.g. flipcharts, pencils, pads, etc.) (Total 2,830 USD)		2,830		2,830			2,830	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Design /usage of various communication materials and tools (videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data or promote specific BTR1 results and recommendations, translation. (Total 13,000 USD)	13,000			13,000			13,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Design /usage of various educational and communication materials, campaigns and tools (videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data or promote specific NC5/BTR2 results and recommendations, translation. (Total 11,000 USD)		11,000		11,000			11,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Public awareness activities for promotion of the BTR1 and the NC5/BTR2 (Total 19,000 USD)			19,000	19,000			19,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Project Audit (Total 16,000 USD)				0		16,000	16,000	UNDP
Grand Total		512,850	527,650	56,500	1,097,000	24,000	112,000	1,233,000	



ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations