



Improved Financial Sustainability and Strengthened Resilience of Protected Areas Through Development of Sustainable Recreation and Partnership With Private Sector

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10344

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Improved Financial Sustainability and Strengthened Resilience of Protected Areas Through Development of Sustainable Recreation and Partnership With Private Sector

Countries

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

UNDP

Executing Partner Type

GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments,

Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Private Sector, SMEs, Communications, Awareness Raising, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Generation, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

11/12/2021

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2027

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

250,800.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-2-7	Outcome 8: The area of protected areas under effective and equitable management is significantly increased, including development of sustainable financing	GET	2,640,000.00	18,513,825.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			2,640,000.00	18,513,825.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To achieve practical PA management improvement and better biodiversity status through strengthened resilience of key biodiversity values to climate change impact and increased revenues from sustainable recreation

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Strengthening resilience of targeted PAs to climate change impacts	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1: Managerial and technical capacities of targeted PAs in place helping ensure resilience of key biodiversity values to climate change impacts measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 15% increase in METT score for the targeted PAs - At least 5 PA management planning instruments with due account of climate threats developed and set under implementation - Non-deterioration (as compared to 2022) of populations of key species, such as Serbian spruce (<i>Picea omorika</i>) population within Drina NP, Alpine newt (<i>Triturus alpestris</i>) population in 	<p><u>Output 1.1:</u> Comprehensive climate threat assessment conducted for pilot PAs</p> <p><u>Output 1.2:</u> PA management framework developed/updated and under implementation with account of climate threats</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u> A portfolio of adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems developed and set under implementation</p> <p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Demonstration of innovative restoration approaches</p> <p><u>Output 1.5:</u> Replication triggered through incorporation of project solutions into forestry, land-use and disaster risk management programmes at other sites</p>	GET	1,134,000.00	6,200,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2. Improving financial sustainability of targeted PAs through sustainable tourism development	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2. Financial sustainability of targeted PAs improves, measured through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 20% reduction of the funding gap for targeted PAs; - at least 1 mutually beneficial public-private agreement (including concessions, leases, rentals) formalised and operational; - at least 4 PAs participate in governmental tourism grant programmes; - at least 20% increase in the annual number of visitors and service users in targeted PAs (data disaggregated by gender). 	<p><u>Output 2.1:</u> Sustainable tourism products developed for pilot PAs</p> <p><u>Output 2.2:</u> Cooperation with the private sector in place to provide increased income streams from legal nature resource use activities (incl. recreation) occurring in the targeted PAs</p> <p><u>Output 2.3:</u> Eco-tourism concession model developed and piloted in Sutjeska National Park</p> <p><u>Output 2.4:</u> PA participation in the governmental grant programmes is ensured in a sustainable manner</p> <p><u>Output 2.5:</u> Promotion of natural values, products and services in the targeted PAs is improved</p>	GET	1,042,000.00	9,500,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3. Knowledge Management	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3. Knowledge management and M&E</p> <p>- at least 3 knowledge products related to PA climate threats assessment and climate impact monitoring, PA integration into sustainable tourism, and tourism concessioning developed and disseminated</p> <p>- Number of women and men getting access to innovations, best available knowledge and practice, through project-supported capacity building, training, and knowledge building</p>	<p><u>Output 3.1:</u> Knowledge products and lessons learned documented and disseminated</p>	GET	217,000.00	1,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4. Project results properly monitored and evaluated	Output 4.1: Set of monitoring and evaluation activities implemented	GET	122,000.00	800,000.00

Sub Total (\$) **2,515,000.00** **17,500,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	125,000.00	1,013,825.00
Sub Total(\$)	125,000.00	1,013,825.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	2,640,000.00	18,513,825.00

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	FBiH Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,946,600.00
Recipient Country Government	FBiH Ministry of Environment and Tourism	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	232,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	6,408,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	152,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Trade and Tourism of Republika Srpska	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	93,750.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Trade and Tourism of Republika Srpska	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Environmental Protection Fund FBiH	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	116,600.00
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of ?amac	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	24,375.00
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Ramo	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Sarajevo Canton PE for PAs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Donor Agency	International Committee for the Development of Peoples (Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli) , Rome, Italy (CISP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,365,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP TRAC	Grant	Investment mobilized	150,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,100,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				18,513,825.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Clarification: ?Investment Mobilized? was identified as streams of public and donor co-financing, where budget lines and activities connected to the expenditure would be directly coordinated with the project team and adjusted accordingly to reflect the biodiversity goals as promoted by the GEF funding in this project. Annex 23 of the Project Document provides detailed information about the nature of such co-financing and the detailed breakdown of the co-financing commitments of the partners above. The co-financing commitments have been confirmed in writing as evidenced in Annex 14 to the Project Document.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,640,000	250,800	2,890,800.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					2,640,000.00	250,800.00	2,890,800.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

99,726

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9,474

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	99,726	9,474	109,200.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					99,726.00	9,474.00	109,200.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
55,981.62	113,451.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
55,981.62	113,451.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Bentba?a	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/S eascape		161.00					

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Bijam bare	125689 179411	SelectProtected Landscape/S eascape	497.00	497.00					
Akula National Park Blidinje Park of Nature	125689 555698343	SelectNatural Monument or Feature		35,800.00					
Akula National Park Djatlo cave	125689 555593979	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	43.42	43.00					
Akula National Park Drina	125689 555698327	SelectNational Park	6,315.32	6,315.00					
Akula National Park Girska cave	125689 555593984	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	25.37	25.00					

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Gromi ?elj Protected Landscape	125689	SelectHabitat/Species Management Area		831.00					
Akula National Park Kozar a	125689 55559 3969	SelectNational Park	3,907.54	3,908.00					
Akula National Park Ledana Jama	125689 55559 3977	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	28.26	28.00					
Akula National Park Leden ja?a cave	125689 55559 3986	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	7.40	7.00					
Akula National Park Ljuba ?evo cave	125689 55559 3976	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	45.45						

Name of the Protected Area	WPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Orjen Park of Nature	125689 555692093	SelectProtected Landscape/S eascape		16,716.00					
Akula National Park Orlova?a cave	125689 555593980	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	27.01	27.00					
Akula National Park Pavlova cave	125689 555593978	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	13.40	13.00					
Akula National Park Pod Lipom cave	125689 555593985	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	6.10	6.00					
Akula National Park Proko?ko Lake	125689 179488	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	2,225.00	2,225.00					

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Rastu?a cave	125689 555593981	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	11.39						
Akula National Park Skaka vac Water fall	125689 179494	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	1,430.70	1,431.00					
Akula National Park Sutjeska	125689 555593970	SelectNational Park	16,052.34	16,052.00					
Akula National Park Ti?ina Protected Landscape	125689	SelectHabitat/Species Management Area		196.00					
Akula National Park Trebevi?	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		402.00					

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Una National Park	12568 9 55569 8328	Select National Park	19,800.00	19,800.00					
Akula National Park Una Park of Nature	12568 9 55569 8345	Select Protected Landscape/S eascape		2,773.00					
Akula National Park Vagan ska pe?in a (cave)	12568 9 55559 3982	Select Natural Monument or Feature	12.00	12.00					
Akula National Park Velika pe?in a (cave)	12568 9	Select Natural Monument or Feature	820.92	821.00					

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Vjetrenica Cave	125689	SelectNatural Monument or Feature	4,713.00						
Akula National Park Vjetrenica-Popovo Polje	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		4,759.00					
Akula National Park Vrelo Bosne	125689	SelectNatural Monument or Feature		603.00					

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
500.00	120.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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500.00	120.00		
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	157,200	157,300		
Male	157,700	157,900		
Total	314900	315200	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

There have been no substantial changes in terms of the global environmental problems identified since the PIF was designed and approved, although these have been provided for in more detail on the Prodoc. The detailed analysis of major threats to biodiversity in BiH including conversion of habitats, overexploitation of valuable biological resources, degradation of forests and loss of valuable forest resources, and climate change-induced effects and threats for valuable and/or vulnerable forests, freshwater ecosystems, wetlands, karst fields and natural caves, is presented in subsection 1.2 of the Project Document.

A desk climate threat analysis for the pilot PAs was performed during the project preparatory phase (PPG) and is presented in Annex 20 to the Project Document. The PPG desk analysis was focused on four National Parks in BiH – Drina, Sutjeska, Una, and Kozara – and several PAs of lower category where the climate change effects were either documented or possible to qualify based on the data available for targeted landscapes, ecosystems, and species. The desk analysis was more detailed for the national parks that have a longer observation record supported by targeted research. The climate change effects on mountainous forest ecosystems are best documented, with the rising temperatures and changes in precipitation causing the drastic change in the plant species composition, migration of vulnerable species along the Dinarides, and a local reduction in the number of species, and increased vulnerability of small and fragmented populations of keystone coniferous species. Based on the data available and the expert assessment of the key climate impacts and pressures on the key biodiversity values within the targeted PAs, possible response scenarios and adaptation measures were proposed by the PPG expert as presented in the project strategy for Outcome 1.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects,

There have been no strategic changes since the PIF was designed and approved. The baseline analysis was detailed during the PPG stage as presented in Paras 22-31 of the Project Document. Annex 16 to the project document presents an overview of the BD conservation and PA management framework in the country, and Annex 18 analyses the PA finance pattern and provides data on PA baseline finance in detail. The information about the past and ongoing interventions in the field of relevance was updated as presented in Para 21 of the Project Document. Annex 17 summarizes key past and ongoing interventions in the field of relevance.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project;

The project design is closely aligned to the original PIF, and the structure of the project components closely follows the PIF approved by the GEF. The statement of the Project Objective was not changed. Two 'technical' Project Components, and five Outcomes remain identical to the PIF; the project structure was reorganised into two technical Components 1 (Outcome 1) and 2 (Outcome 2), Component 3 for KM, and Component 4 for M&E (Outcome 4). Monitoring and evaluation was organized into a new/separate component to ensure linkage with the GEF Budget template. The overall content of the project components closely follows the original project structure presented in the PIF. A description of the project components is provided in Section 3.1: 'Project description and expected results' of the GEF-UNDP Prodoc. The project outputs presented in the PIF have been re-arranged following the elaboration of the Project Results Framework. Some changes and clarifications were made to the project's outputs that do not signify any notable deviation from the project's strategy, the declared impact, and the scope of the project as defined originally in the PIF. These changes are described as follows:

PIF Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
1.1. PA network climate threat assessment conducted for Protected Landscape Bijambare and National Park Sutjeska	Comprehensive climate threat assessment conducted for pilot PAs	A desk climate threat analysis was performed during the project preparatory phase (PPG) for four National Parks in BiH – Drina, Sutjeska, Una, and Kozara, and several PAs of lower category: Skakavac Nature Monument, Prokosko Lake Nature Monument, Bijambare Protected Landscape, Vjetrenica-Popovo Polje Protected Landscape, Blidinje Park of Nature, and Orjen Park of Nature. Building on the key results of the PPG desk analysis, and further focusing on the PAs with the management capacities and resources available for more focus on the climate change response and adaptation, in the first year of implementation the Project will commission a comprehensive climate threat assessment for the National Parks Sutjeska, Kozara, Drina, and Una, Prokosko Lake Nature Monument, Blidinje Park of Nature, Vjetrenica Protected Landscape and Orjen Park of Nature. The proposed change of scope for the climate threat assessment was made in consultation with the pilot PAs and their management authorities (including to relevant line ministries of two entities).
1.2. Management plans for cat.II PAs (national parks Drina, Sutjeska, Kozara, Una) developed/updated and under implementation	PA management framework developed/updated and under implementation with account of climate threats	Minor revision of syntax for clarity, at the request of the Government. The new wording means the project will assist the pilot PAs with the preparation of management plans, as well as management guidelines and tools for taking into account the CC threats, threat response scenarios, ecosystem resilience, and adaptation measures. The list of pilot PAs for this output was expanded to several lower category PAs, not just the National Parks, as requested by the stakeholders.

PIF Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
1.3. A portfolio of adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems set under implementation (solutions described further in the text, pending feasibility studies at PPG)	A portfolio of adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems developed and set under implementation	No change; a detailed activity plan was developed based on extensive PPG consultations.
1.4. At least 500 ha of ecosystems restored through innovative approaches at the Protected Landscape Proko?ko Lake	Demonstration of innovative restoration approaches	Minor wording change and a change in the proposed pilot. The reasoning for reconsideration of the original pilot (Prokosko Lake) is presented in para 63 of the Project Document. Instead of Prokosko lake, two alternative pilots were considered and agreed, as presented in para 64 and further detailed in Annex 21 (pre-feasibility analysis for the restoration pilots).
1.5: Replication triggered through incorporation of project solutions into local programmes at other sites	Replication triggered through incorporation of project solutions into forestry, land-use and disaster risk management programmes at other sites	Minor revision of syntax for clarity
2.1: Sustainable tourism products developed with community support for selected national IBA sites, protected caves and one transboundary PA (NP Orjen)	Sustainable tourism products developed for pilot PAs	The content and activity plan detailed based on the detailed stakeholder consultations at the PPG phase. The list of pilot PAs confirmed
2.2. Public-private partnerships are in place to provide increased income streams from legal nature resource use activities (incl. recreation) occurring in the targeted PAs	Cooperation with the private sector in place to provide increased income streams from legal nature resource use activities (incl. recreation) occurring in the targeted PAs	Minor revision of syntax for clarity. The project strategy is detailed as presented in the Project Document. The stakeholder consultations and feasibility analyses during the PPG phase were focused on the identification of possible pilot(s) that would demonstrate enhanced finance opportunities for the PAs associated with a unique tourist offer that could be developed in cooperation with the municipal governments, local community organizations and private sector partners, will expand the ?baseline? PA tourism offer with no harmful effects on the BD values of the PA and the adjacent landscape, and produce community benefits. The demo partnership project identified for the GEF funding under Output 2.2 is described in para 76 of the Project Document.

PIF Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
2.3. Tourism and recreational concessioning (and/or leasing) piloted in Sutjeska National Park	Eco-tourism concession model developed and piloted in Sutjeska National Park	Minor revision of syntax for clarity.
2.4: PA participation in the governmental grant programmes is ensured in a sustainable manner	PA participation in the governmental grant programmes is ensured in a sustainable manner	No change
2.5: Branding and marketing of products and services in the targeted PAs is improved	Promotion of natural values, products and services in the targeted PAs is improved	Minor revision of syntax for clarity.
3.1: Knowledge products and lessons learned documented and disseminated	Knowledge products and lessons learned documented and disseminated	No change
3.2: Project monitoring and evaluation	4.1 Project results properly monitored and evaluated	Structural change made reflective of the GEF Cycle Policy Guidelines

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies;

There have been no changes since the PIF was designed and approved in terms of strategic alignment with the GEF Focal area.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

There have been no changes since the PIF was designed and approved in terms of overall planned financial input. The distribution of the GEF increment across the project components has been slightly altered: Outcome 1 was approved with the proposed budget of US\$ 855,000 and now is budgeted at US\$ 1,134,000, reflective of the change in the ratio of pledged co-financing between Outcomes 1 and 2 a new budget structure which presents Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation budgets separately.

Planned overall co-financing has slightly decreased, and some of the organizations have changed and the amounts in cash parallel and in-kind have changed. Please refer to the cofinancing tables on the Prodoc front page and please also see the previous Table C in this CEO Endorsement Request.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);

There have been no substantive changes in the expected global environmental benefits since the PIF was designed and approved. The project's quantitative contributions to the GEF's Core Indicators are summarized in Section I.F. above, and further detailed in the Core Indicators Worksheet in Annex 7 of this CEO Endorsement request.

The spatial coverage for the Core Indicator 1.2 "Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness" has increased from 54,941 ha pledged in PIF to 113,451 ha confirmed at the PPG following the final selection of the pilot project PAs based on the extensive stakeholder consultations (please see details in Annex 1 to the project Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan); the change is mostly associated with the inclusion of Blidinje Park of Nature (35,800 ha) and the newly established Orjen Park of Nature (16,716 ha) as pilot PAs for the project. The spatial coverage for wetland restoration (Indicator 3.4) was confirmed at 120 ha based on the final selection of the restoration pilot (please see the explanation for change under Output 1.4 in the section above). The target indicator value was determined conservatively, taking into account the risks with the stakeholder agreements and permissions for the restoration activities on privately owned lands. For one of two pilots, Gromi?elj and 62.6 ha are state-owned, and for the other one, Ti?ina, 64.56 ha are in state ownership. The total of 120 ha is lower than the originally planned wetland restoration area (500 ha), however, it represents the true estimate of costs (GEF + cofinancing) available and the assessment of technological and engineering work for restoration based on the results of the PPG feasibility studies, given that the restoration of freshwater ecosystems and rehabilitation of wetland habitats will be implemented at full scale for the first time in the country. The stakeholder consultations at the PPG stage confirmed a unique innovation value of and considerable interest in the suggested restoration of the wetland habitats including aquatic communities (Ti?ina pond) and surrounding forests (Ti?ina and Gromi?elj).

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

There have been no changes to these aspects of the project since the PIF was designed and approved, though each of these aspects has been given further consideration, and more comprehensive detail and analysis has been provided. An updated description of the project's innovativeness, sustainability, and

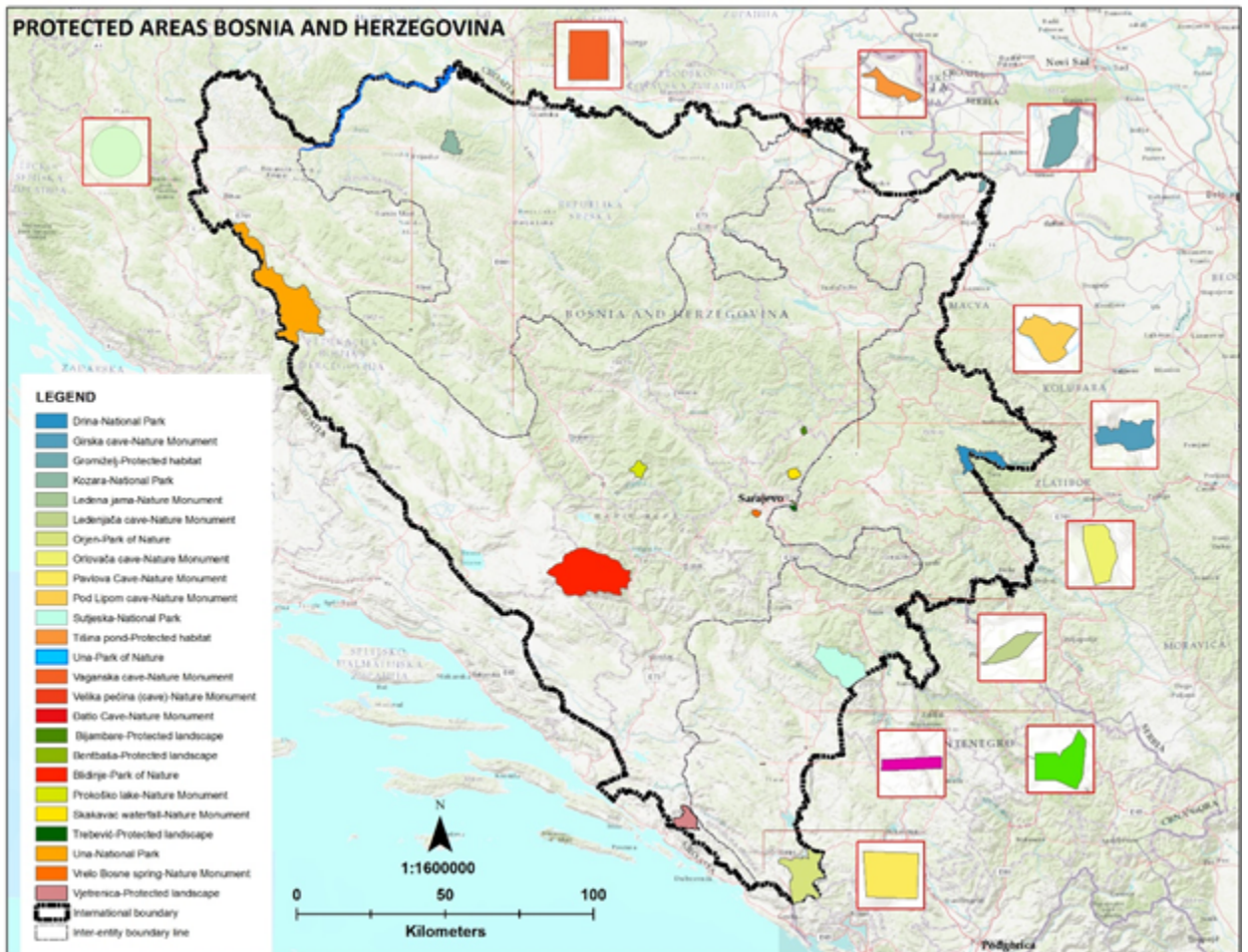
potential for scaling-up is included in Section 3.5. of the Prodoc on 'Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up?.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Please refer to Annex 2 to the Project Document. The geo-location of the protected areas can be seen from the two excel files with maps submitted separately.

Annex 2: Project map



1c. Child Project?

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

n/a

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder/ stakeholder group	Stakeholder interests and role for the project	Concrete areas for cooperation and synergy defined through PPG consultations	Methods to ensure continuous communication, informed participation, consultation and meaningful engagement	Responsibility and timeline
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<p>Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER) of Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>The Ministry defines policies, basic principles, coordinating activities and harmonizing plans of the Entity authorities and institutions at the international level. The Ministry will have the coordination role for the project at the level of the state</p>	<p>MoFTER will play a coordination role in the project as a liaison between different governmental levels in BiH, and will dedicate staff time and expertise to the project. The Ministry shall assist the project execution by harmonizing plans of the Entity environmental authorities and manage/provide fulfillment of the international level obligations and collaborations since it has the competence for the implementation of multilateral and bilateral international treaties and conventions on environmental protection on the level of BiH. The Ministry will be invited to chair the Project Steering Committee.</p>	<p>The Ministry will be invited to participate in joint decision-making for the project and nominate their representative for the Project Steering Committee. The Ministry will be regularly provided with non-technical summary documents and reports. The project will engage an extra effort to ensure full appraisal of and meaningful engagement of the Ministry in the project decision-making.</p>	<p>The Ministry, the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>The Ministry covers recurrent operating expenditures for the existing national parks in FBiH and allocates grants for sustainable tourism development. The Ministry will provide strategic guidance, validate project results and reports, coordinate project activities within its mandate, ensure liaison to federal level project partners. The Ministry will provide technical expertise through its personnel and networks, facilitate access to sites and locations, address logistical issues, e.g. through organization of meetings and provision of relevant facilities, support project management and regular project reporting. The Ministry will provide co-financing for the project and will ensure complementarity between its baseline and parallel activities with the project plans, and cooperate with the project to ensure sustainability, replicability and</p>	<p>The Ministry will cooperate with project plans that have Una National Park as a pilot. The Ministry will ensure access to historical data and analysis of the existing information to support a comprehensive climate threat assessment for National Park Una, and elaboration of the targeted management measures for affected/vulnerable ecosystems and species, including enhanced monitoring of aquatic habitats and ichthyofauna. The Ministry will make sure that the threat response scenarios and ecosystem resilience and adaptation measures are prioritized in the management framework that will be developed/updated as planned by the project. The Ministry requested the project to support the GIS management model introduction for Una NP. The Ministry requested that the project supports the development of visitor zones in the area of Una National Park. The Ministry also gives opinions on the spatial planning and PA management plans at a lower (cantonal) level. The Ministry will ensure coordination and synergy with USAID ?Tourizam? project plans to develop a sustainable visitor management plan and community engagement plan for</p>	<p>The Ministry will be directly involved in project strategic oversight and decision-making as the key development partner, through participation in the work of the Project Steering Committee. The technical engagement of the Ministry will be ensured through work in the Steering Committee, review and appraisal of project plans and results, technical expertise of individual project outputs by the ministerial staff and networks. The Ministry will support the project with inter-ministerial communication and coordination.</p>	<p>The Ministry, the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Public Enterprise ?National Park Una?</p>	<p>The Public Enterprise (PE) is in charge of the management of Una National Park and reports to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The National Park is one of the project pilot protected areas and the PE is therefore project beneficiary</p>	<p>As the management authority for Una National Park, the PE will cooperate with the project in the development of the new Management Plan for the Park, which will include innovative response to the newly emerging threats, including those associated with climate change effects, strengthened cooperation with the local tour operators, and increased visitation as the key priorities for the area. The PE will ensure necessary capacity building, maintenance, and utilization of the GIS instrument in management planning for the national park. The PE will work directly with the project implementation team and cooperate with project development partners to ensure cooperation and synergies between various inputs aimed at sustainable tourism development in and around Una National Park, business planning, marketing and promotion of the tourism product of the park. Together with the project implementation team, the PE will collect knowledge and experience in sustainable tourism development, PA income generation, and green business development, for possible application for other PAs in and outside the country.</p>	<p>The PE will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of PA management and planning instruments developed within the project. The PE being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>Public Enterprise ?National Park Una?, FBiH of Environment and Tourism, and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska</p>	<p>The Ministry covers recurrent operating expenditures for the existing national parks in Republika Srpska. The Ministry will provide strategic guidance, validate project results and reports, coordinate project activities within its mandate, ensure liaison to federal level project partners. The Ministry will provide technical expertise through its personnel and networks, facilitate access to sites and locations, address logistical issues, e.g. through organization of meetings and provision of relevant facilities, support project management and regular project reporting. The Ministry will provide co-financing for the project and will ensure complementarity between its baseline and parallel activities with the project plans, and cooperate with the project to ensure sustainability, replicability and scale-up of project results.</p>	<p>The Ministry will cooperate with project plans that have three national parks in RS, namely Sutjeska, Kozara, and Drina as project pilot PAs. The Ministry will ensure access to historical data and analysis of the existing information to support a comprehensive climate threat assessment for the three national parks, and elaboration of the targeted management measures for affected/vulnerable ecosystems and species. The Ministry will make sure that the threat response scenarios and ecosystem resilience and adaptation measures are prioritized in the management framework that will be developed/updated as planned by the project. The annual budgetary funds channeled through the Ministry will be allocated to co-finance project efforts at forest fire management capacity building, including the development and operationalization of an early warning system and development of Fire Protection Action Plans with priority prevention measures. The Ministry will cooperate with the project on forest pests? outbursts control and the early response measures compatible with the PA regime, for the three national parks in RS. The Ministry will coordinate the</p>	<p>The Ministry will be directly involved in project strategic oversight and decision-making as the key development partner, through participation in the work of the Project Steering Committee. The technical engagement of the Ministry will be ensured through work in the Steering Committee, review and appraisal of project plans and results, technical expertise of individual project outputs by the ministerial staff and networks. The Ministry will support the project with inter-ministerial communication and coordination.</p>	<p>The Ministry, the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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Public enterprise ?National Park Sutjeska?	The Public Enterprise (PE) is in charge of the management of Sutjeska National Park and reports to the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska. The National Park is one of the project pilot protected areas and the PE is therefore project beneficiary	As the management authority for Sutjeska National Park, the PE will cooperate with the project in the preparation of a comprehensive climate threat assessment (Output 1.1.) and a climate threat management module development for the new Management Plan for the Park. The latter will be supported by the project after its mid-term and will include innovative response to the newly emerging threats, climate change adaptation measures for vulnerable species and ecosystems, strengthened financial sustainability and diversified financial flows, and enhanced tourism offer as key priorities for the area. The PE will make sure that the human capacities are in place to utilise new management planning instruments. The PE will participate in the development of Fire Protection Action plan and forest fire management capacity building. The PE will make sure that the in-house expertise and experience in pest control is available to contribute to the development of the management guidelines for bark beetle outbursts control and early response measure compatible with the PA regime. Together with the project implementation team, the PE will collect knowledge and experience in	The PE will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of PA management and planning instruments developed within the project. The PE being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.	Public Enterprise ?National Park Sutjeska?, The Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the RS, and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime
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<p>Public enterprise ?National Park Kozara?</p>	<p>The Public Enterprise (PE) is in charge of the management of Kozara National Park and reports to the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska. The National Park is one of the project pilot protected areas and the PE is therefore project beneficiary</p>	<p>The PE will cooperate with the project in the preparation of a comprehensive climate threat assessment (Output 1.1.) and a climate threat management module development for the new Management Plan for the Park. The latter will be supported by the project after its mid-term and will include innovative response to the newly emerging threats, climate change adaptation measures for vulnerable species and ecosystems, strengthened financial sustainability and diversified financial flows, and enhanced tourism offer as key priorities for the area. The PE will make sure that the human capacities are in place to utilise new management planning instruments. The PE will participate in the development of Fire Protection Action plan and forest fire management capacity building. The PE will make sure that the in-house expertise and experience in pest control is available to contribute to the development of the management guidelines for bark beetle outbursts control and early response measure compatible with the PA regime.</p>	<p>The PE will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of PA management and planning instruments developed within the project. The PE being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>Public Enterprise ?National Park Kozara?, The Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the RS, and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Public enterprise ?National Park Drina?</p>	<p>The Public Enterprise (PE) is in charge of the management of Drina National Park and reports to the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska. The National Park is one of the project pilot protected areas and the PE is therefore project beneficiary</p>	<p>the PE will cooperate with the project in the preparation of a comprehensive climate threat assessment (Output 1.1.) and the development of a new management plan with due account of climate threats and climate neutrality objectives/indicators (Output 1.2). The PE will provide technical expertise and knowledge in the preparation of an adaptation plan for Serbian spruce (<i>Picea omorica</i>) with measures to improve status in natural populations, support to regeneration, monitoring of tree health, and pest control. The PE will make sure that the human capacities are in place to utilise new management planning instruments. The PE will participate in the development of Fire Protection Action plan and forest fire management capacity building. The PE will make sure that the in-house expertise and experience in pest control is available to contribute to the development of the management guidelines for bark beetle outbursts control and early response measure compatible with the PA regime. The PE will work together with the project on the sustainable tourism offer packaging (Output 2.1) and oversee the establishment and equipment of visitor facilities.</p>	<p>The PE will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of PA management and planning instruments developed within the project. The PE being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>Public Enterprise ?National Park Drina?, Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska, and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Ministry of Trade and Tourism of Republika Srpska</p>	<p>The Ministry allocates grants for sustainable tourism development.</p>	<p>The Ministry will cooperate with the project under its Outcome 2 and our parallel co-financing for the project through annual grants in support of local tourism development, including infrastructure and tourism products and services. The Ministry has agreed to redesign the criteria with the project support in order to enhance PA participation in the grant scheme. As the project will have its concession model tested first at the national park Sutjeska in Republika Srpska, the Ministry will also support this endeavour with necessary policy and regulatory developments.</p>	<p>The Ministry will be a member of the Project Steering Committee, will ensure coordination of project activities within Outcome 2 dedicated to sustainable tourism development for the PAs, and the policy and regulatory support for the protected area concession model in Republika Srpska.</p>	
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<p>Environmental Protection Fund of FBiH</p>	<p>The Fund takes care of conservation fundraising, as well as preparation, implementation and development of programs, projects and on-the-ground activities supporting the sustainable use of nature resources and environment protection. The Fund provides PA finance opportunities in the form of annual calls for grants on tourism devt, biodiversity conservation, research, promotion, etc. The PAs have no special window or preference criteria for such granting schemes.</p>	<p>Output 2.4</p>	<p>TBC after consultations with the Fund Management</p>	
<p>Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Republika Srpska</p>	<p>The Fund takes care of conservation fundraising, as well as preparation, implementation and development of programs, projects and on-the-ground activities supporting the sustainable use of nature resources and environment protection</p>	<p>Output 2.4</p>	<p>TBC after consultations with the Fund Management</p>	

<p>Concession Commission for Republika Srpska</p>	<p>An independent regulatory body established for concession management in Republika Srpska</p>	<p>The Commission will ensure the concession award for the Sutjeska NP tourism assets and services, in accordance with the Concession Law of the Republika Srpska (Output 2.3). The project will cooperate with the Commission for the development of the concession criteria and guidelines. It is expected that the Concession Commission will provide their technical expertise for the development of the legal and regulatory framework of BiH a the reinvestment of the financial return to the Government from the revenues generated through a specific concession, back to the protected area.</p>	<p>The project team will share the results of the comprehensive feasibility assessment and the tourism concession business case with the Concession Commission for their review and opinion. The Concession Commission will be duly apprised of the development related to asset management subject to the future concession. The Commission will be invited to participate in the optimal concession management options and risk management scenarios. The Commission will be expected to review the final concession package before the official concession call, and ensure quality assurance and adherence to the relevant rules and regulations at the level of RS.</p>
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<p>Other governmental authorities: ? Cantonal ministries and other institutions competent for environmental protection and tourism ? Inter-Entity Steering Committee for the Environment</p>		<p>The Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Environment of Herzegovina-Neretva Canton supports local tourism development through annual calls for projects, making funds available for tourism infrastructure development and packaging of tourism products and services.</p>	<p>The governmental authorities will be invited to participate in joint decision-making for the project and nominate their representatives for the Project Steering Committee. They will be regularly provided with non-technical summary documents and reports. Their representatives will be invited to public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups</p>	
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<p>Canton Sarajevo Public Enterprise (PE) for protected areas</p>	<p>The Public Enterprise (PE) is in charge of the management of protected areas of the Canton of Sarajevo. Bijambare Protected Landscape, Skakavac waterfall Nature Monument, Trebevi? Protected Landscape are project pilot protected areas and the PE is therefore project beneficiary.</p>	<p>The Canton Sarajevo Public Enterprise for protected areas (PE) is interested in the inclusion of all cantonal PAs in the comprehensive climate threat assessment and threat response planning under project Output 1.1. The PE will ensure the baseline data and research results available for a status assessment and an action plan for the endangered spruce forest and vulnerable peatland communities within Bijambare Protected Landscape (Output 1.2). Skakavac Protected Landscape was confirmed as the pilot for forest fire management capacity building, including development and operationalisation of an early warning system and development of Fire Protection Action Plans with priority prevention measures. The PE will co-finance targeted investment in fire-fighting equipment and tools for suppression of initial fires. The PE is interested in the methodology and management guidelines with mechanisms of bark beetle outbursts control and the early response measures compatible with the PA regime (Output 1.3). For Bijambare PL, the project will cooperate with the PE on the development of programmes for eco-tourism, eco-agriculture, environmental awareness and</p>	<p>The PE will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of PA management and planning instruments developed within the project. The PE being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>Public Enterprise and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Public Enterprise (PE) "Nature Park Blidinje"</p>	<p>The Public Enterprise (PE) is in charge of the management of Blidinje Nature Park which is the project pilot protected area and the PE is, therefore, project beneficiary</p>	<p>The PE will cooperate with the project in the preparation of a comprehensive climate threat assessment (Output 1.1.) The PE will make sure that the human capacities are in place to utilise the results of the threat assessment in management planning for the area. The PE will participate in the development of Fire Protection Action plan and forest fire management capacity building. The project will work together with the Public enterprise "Nature Park Blidinje" and attract expertise and resources to support the tourist platform development and "Visit Blidinje" brand.</p>	<p>The PE will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of tourism development and increased visitation techniques and instruments developed within the project. The PE being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>Public Enterprise and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Municipality of Novy Grad</p>	<p>The Municipality is in charge of the management of Una Park of Nature in Republika Srpska, which is the project pilot protected area and the Municipality is, therefore, project beneficiary</p>	<p>The Municipality will cooperate with the Project in the development of the PA management plan with due account of climate threats and climate neutrality objectives/indicators</p>	<p>The Municipality will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of PA management and planning instruments developed within the project. The Municipality being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>The Municipality and the Project Team During the implementation of Output 1.2</p>
<p>Public Utility Company 'Gorana', Municipality of Fojnica</p>	<p>The Municipality, through the Public Utility Company 'Gorana' is in charge of the management of Prokosko Lake Nature Monument which is the project pilot protected area and the Municipality is, therefore, project beneficiary</p>	<p>The Municipality will cooperate with the Project in the development of the PA management plan with due account of climate threats and climate neutrality objectives/indicators</p>	<p>The Municipality will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of PA management and planning instruments developed within the project. The Municipality being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>The Municipality and the Project Team During the implementation of Output 1.2</p>

<p>Municipality of ?amac</p>	<p>The Municipality is in charge of the management of Ti?ina Protected Habitat which is the project pilot protected area and the Municipality is, therefore, project beneficiary</p>	<p>The Municipality will cooperate with the project on the implementation of the wetland restoration pilot activity. The Municipality will support the wetland restoration project with the data and expertise available locally, and ensure expert assessment and discussion of the proposed activities with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural and Historical Monuments and Natural Heritage of the Republika Srpska, and obtaining of necessary permits. The Municipality will coordinate the UNDP-GEF wetland restoration activities with the work of the grassland habitat restoration financed by Euronatur, in order to utilise experience of wetland pasture restoration and extend the restoration effort to aquatic habitat restoration within the protected habitat under their management.</p>	<p>The Municipality will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the implementation of wetland restoration techniques. The Municipality will provide technical expertise for knowledge management related to the restoration pilot, for its replication to other locations within Ti?ina Protected Habitat. The Municipality being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>Representatives of the Municipality nominated for coordination and oversight of the restoration pilot (Output 1.4), project team and technical experts for Output 1.4. During the implementation of outputs 1.3 and 1.4</p>
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<p>Public Enterprise "Vjetrenica"</p>	<p>The Public Enterprise (PE) is in charge of the management of Vjeternica PL which is the project pilot protected area and the PE is, therefore, project beneficiary</p>	<p>Together with the project, the PE will develop a management plan for the recently expanded protected area. Together with the GEF 7 project, wThe PE will will make sure that the new management plan is based on the recent valorization study (commissioned within the UNEP MSP Project in 2020) and will prioritize specific monitoring, assessment and management measures for rare/endangered habitat types (karst caves, basins and abyss ecosystems) and species sensitive to climate change. The PE will contribute their technical and administrative capacities to the Comprehensive Climate Threat Assessment and the development of a climate threat management module to complement the management plan for the protected area, and ensure the institutional ownership and local capacities in place to implement the new management planning instruments. The PE will co-finance tourism infrastructure development for the protected area (viewpoint and an educational trail. The PE will cooperate with the project under Output 2.2. aimed at piloting wider community engagement and diversification of the tourist offer for</p>	<p>The Municipality will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the utilization of PA management and planning instruments developed within the project. The PE being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>Public Enterprise and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Association for the Protection of Flora and Fauna Gromi?elj</p>	<p>The Association is in charge of the management of Gromi?elj Protected Habitat which is the project pilot protected area and the Association is, therefore, project beneficiary</p>	<p>The Association will cooperate with the project on the implementation of the wetland restoration pilot activity. The Association will support the wetland restoration project with the data and expertise available locally, and ensure expert assessment and discussion of the proposed activities with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural and Historical Monuments and Natural Heritage of the Republika Srpska, and obtaining of necessary permits.</p>	<p>The Association will work directly with the project implementation team to ensure ownership of relevant project results and capacity building for the implementation of wetland restoration techniques. The Association will provide technical expertise for knowledge management related to the restoration pilot, for its replication to other locations within Gromi?elj Protected Habitat. The Association being the project beneficiary will participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>Representatives of the Association nominated for coordination and oversight of the restoration pilot (Output 1.4), project team and technical experts for Output 1.4 During the implementation of outputs 1.3 and 1.4</p>
<p>Municipality of Ribnik Municipality of ?ipovo Municipality of Gacko Municipality of Trebinje Municipality of Fo?a Municipality of Bile?a Municipality of Sokolac Minucipality of Trebinje Cultural and Sports Center Pale</p>	<p>These municipalities, City of Trebinje and the Cultural and Sports Center Pale are in charge of the management of nature monuments ? caves in RS. Tourist organisations of the Municipalicites organize and promote tours to the cave nature monuments</p>	<p>Output 2.5</p>	<p>The project implementation team will work with the tourist organisations to promote cave nature monuments as unique tourist destinations in BiH.</p>	<p>The Municipalities and the Project Team During implementation of Output 2.5</p>

<p>Institute for the Protection of the Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska</p>	<p>The Institute is an administrative organization within the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska. The Institute participated in many projects related to environmental conservation and restoration, analyses and studies for the proclamation of protected areas of natural and cultural heritage. The Institute is responsible for nature monitoring, collection and processing of data on the state of nature, preparation of reports and updates for the RS Information Systems for Nature Conservation.</p>	<p>The institute will partner with the project and co-finance the activities related to climate change issues, research, monitoring and restoration. The Institute will be requested by the Government to ensure technical quality assurance for project plans (relevance) and results (technical components and outputs, mostly within Outcome 1). The Institute has a continuous cooperation with relevant academic institutions and international organisations, such as the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Republic of Serbia, Institute for Nature Protection of the Republic of Serbia, University of Banja Luka, UNESCO, IUCN. These connections will be used to attract best available knowledge and expertise to project innovative developments, such as climate-smart PA management planning and GIS-based climate threat/effect modeling, climate adaptation for vulnerable species and ecosystems, and wetland restoration.</p>	<p>The Institute will be officially engaged by the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska for technical quality assurance for project outputs and results related to project pilot PAs in Republika Srpska. The Institute might participate in project tenders for particular activities within Outcome 1. Therefore, to avoid possible conflict of interest, the Institute will be invited to participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as an observer.</p>	<p>The Institute and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Cantonal institutes (Institute for Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Canton Sarajevo, Institute for Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Tuzla Canton, City institute for protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage, Mostar)</p>	<p>These public institutions operate in the area of protection, conservation, rehabilitation and presentation of cultural-historical and natural heritage. They perform wide range of activities that include research, inventories, different kinds of projects (preservation, restoration, conservation, reconstruction, revitalization etc.), legal protection proposals, spacial planning and promotional activities.</p>	<p>TBD in the project implementation phase.</p>	<p>TBD in the project implementation phase.</p>	
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<p>National and local environmental CSOs and NGOs: Center for Environment, Banjaluka Ornithological Society "Na?ePtice?", Sarajevo Society for Biological Research and Protection of Nature "Bio.Log?", Sarajevo Society for Research and Protection of Biodiversity Banjaluka</p>	<p>The Center for the Environment is a non-profit association established to advocate changes in society by influencing relevant policies and public awareness of the environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina and internationally. The Ornithological Society "Na?ePtice?" is involved in protection and monitoring of birds and birds? habitats, relevant awareness-raising, conservation programs, research and educational programs. The Ornithological Society "Na?ePtice?" has experience in productive restoration of pastures and meadows, and promotion of bird watching in BiH. Bio.Log is a non-governmental, non-profit, organisation of young experts in the field and volunteers with aims to environmental protection, habitats conservation, research in the field, education and raising public awareness on biodiversity values and protection</p>	<p>The NGOs have relevant competencies and experience related to scientific research, species assessments and conservation, capacity building, awareness-raising and environmental education. They also have network of partners in local communities connected to PAs.</p>	<p>CSOs and NGOs will be encouraged to take an active role in implementing project activities, notably in the involvement of the local communities to ensure enhanced collaboration for the long-term economic sustainability of the targeted PAs. National and local CSOs will actively participate in the stakeholder engagement processes for project activities. NGOs might be willing to participate in implementation of project activities as contractors or sub-contractors. To avoid possible conflict of interest, they will be invited to participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee as observers. Through regular communication, the NGOs will be shared the non-technical summary documents and reports of project activities. It is expected that the NGO representatives will participate in stakeholder interviews, surveys, questionnaires, polls, and assessments as key informants. The project team</p>	<p>NGOs and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Community based organisations (CBOs): Culture Center of Pale Municipality Tourist organisation of Fo?a Municipality</p>	<p>Culture Center of Pale Municipality manages Orlova?a cave as an administrative unit of the Municipality. The cave is located on land in private ownership, so the Center will help the project team outreach the land managers. Tourist organisation of Fo?a municipality cooperates with National Park Sutjeska offering tours in rafting, mountain climbing, hiking, cycling, canoeing etc.</p>	<p>Output 2.5</p>	<p>Through regular communication, the CBOs will be shared the non-technical summary documents and reports of project activities. It is expected that the NGO representatives will participate in stakeholder interviews, surveys, questionnaires, polls, and assessments as key informants. The project team will include CBOs in the distribution list for all information-sharing events, including tender announcements. The project team will ensure regular sharing of project on-line publications and web-based updates of project progress, brochures and leaflets on project results.</p>	<p>CBOs and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Private sector stakeholders: Tourism Cluster Una-Sana Tourism Cluster Herzegovina VisitSarajevo ? Tourism Association of Canton Sarajevo Local Private sector representatives (TBD in project implementation phase)</p>	<p>The Tourism Cluster Una-Sana undertakes activities aimed to advocate for better business conditions for the development of sustainable tourism sector. The Tourism Cluster Herzegovina plays an important role in incorporating protected areas of Herzegovina region in the tourism offer. Visit Sarajevo ? Tourism Association of Canton Sarajevo works to respond to the needs of development, preservation and protection of tourist and cultural values in the Sarajevo Canton</p>	<p>The project will cooperate with the Tourism Cluster Una-Sana within Output 2.1 where it concerns the promotion of the BD values of the National Park ?Una? as a principal tourist destination. The Tourism Cluster Herzegovina can be a key partner for capacity building of PA management authorities on destination management. VisitSarajevo ? Tourism Association can be a partner for promotion of the natural values of six protected areas within Sarajevo Canton (Output 2.5)</p>	<p>The project will partner with the private sector companies and associations to attract co-financing and ensure synergetic effects of sustainable tourism development effort. Through regular communication, the private sector actors will be shared the non-technical summary documents and reports of project activities. It is expected that the NGO representatives will participate in stakeholder interviews, surveys, questionnaires, polls, and assessments as informants. The project team will ensure regular sharing of project on-line publications and web-based updates of project progress, brochures and leaflets on project results.</p>	<p>Private sector partners and the Project Team Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>Communities/people who may be directly affected by the project</p>	<p>Outcome 2</p>	<p>Local communities will be informed of the project's plans and results through official communication handled by the project team and channeled through municipal resources as well as project-based communication means such as regular project newsletters, and coverage in social media, website, national, municipal press and TV. As part of SES risk mitigation, the project will ensure early disclosure of information and engagement on all activities that may affect local communities. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (see below) will be developed as a mechanisms for addressing possible grievances and complaints associated with the direct project impact or co-financing activities. Local community representatives and institutions will be informed and asked for inputs where their livelihoods are concerned, such as enhanced compliance with the PA regime, local nature-based tourism</p>	<p>Project Team and key project development partners Throughout project lifetime</p>
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<p>International donors and institutions</p> <p>Local opinion leaders (religious leaders, business or trade union leaders, teachers, local celebrities)</p> <p>Media</p>		<p>Outcome 1 Outcome 2 Outcome 3</p>	<p>This group will be informed of the project's plans and results through official communication handled by the project team and channeled through municipal resources as well as project-based communication means such as regular project newsletters, and coverage in social media, website, national, municipal press and TV. The media will serve as a channel of communication to other stakeholders at all levels. The project team will use media and public communications such as social media, television programs, newspaper, radio, project specific online space such as a website, to reach a broad-based audience.</p>	<p>Project Team and key project development partners Throughout project lifetime</p>
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In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

The **initial** project stakeholder analysis and engagement strategy have been updated and more fully elaborated during the PPG phase. The project stakeholder analysis is summarized in Section 3.2 of the Prodoc, on "Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination", Table 1 that provides a summary of the project's stakeholder partnerships, current and expected roles of identified stakeholders as well as relevant engagement mechanisms. A more detailed "Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan" is included as Annex 12 of the Prodoc; this includes information on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how the information will be disseminated, resource requirements throughout the project cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement, and coordination with other relevant initiatives including GEF projects. Annex 12 of the Prodoc also includes the summary of stakeholders consulted during project development. Section VI of the Prodoc on "Governance and Management Arrangements" also provides detailed information on how stakeholders will be involved and consulted in project execution.

The PPG phase commenced with a mapping of stakeholders resulted in the Stakeholder Analysis presented in Annex 12 to the Project Document. The stakeholder analysis provides the foundation for engagement with duty-bearers, project development partners and other governmental authorities in charge of nature protection, protected area management, conservation finance, tourism etc.; project beneficiaries, including pilot protected areas and their Management; local communities, NGOs, private sector actors within and in the vicinity of the project impact area, academia. The stakeholder mapping includes all important stakeholders at various levels: regional, national, entities and local level.

The comprehensive stakeholder consultation process started during project scoping prior to the project concept approval and continued through the PPG phase until the finalisation of the Project document. The PPG phase included a number of consultation activities, information sharing and communication events, with efforts made to appraise the proposed project strategy with the project development partners and other governmental stakeholders and ensure project co-financing, identify/re-confirm main beneficiaries and various non-governmental stakeholders at the project pilot sites.

The stakeholder consultations on the proposed project strategy started in early November 2020 with zoom and face-to-face meetings with the principal governmental, NGO and academia stakeholders in the two entities of BiH, Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska. The stakeholders re-confirmed the overall relevance of the project and the management capacity strengthening needs for the PAs in the country. During the following five months, the UNDP CO and the PPG team collected, analysed, processed and responded to the individual stakeholder proposals on project content and individual activities (detailed in Appendix A to Prodoc Annex 12 "Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan). The pilot PA managers were contacted for the specific baseline data and information, e.g. CC impact on the BD values and PA finance data, and consulted for the specific activities and capacity needs to be addressed through the proposed project strategy. A series of meetings and consultations were dedicated to the specific elements in the proposed project strategy where a comprehensive feasibility analysis was required, such as ecosystem restoration activities; climate threat response integration into pilot PA management planning; the PA baseline and needs for valorization and increased visibility; PA access (and related capacity constraints) to governmental funding; the PA concession pilot. As a result of these consultations, a comprehensive draft of the project strategy together with other key elements of the project, such as implementation arrangements, stakeholder engagement, risk assessment, financing plan was presented at the Validation Workshop (zoom) on

April 24, 2021. The stakeholders' comments and suggestions from the validation workshop were publically discussed and addressed through the semi-final version of the Project strategy and Project Document further subject to UNDP and GEF review and appraisal (please refer to Appendix A to Prodoc Annex 12 - Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan for details). As a follow-up to the validation workshop and in conclusion to the PPG phase, the UNDP CO led on the final consultation round with a specific focus on the issues of stakeholder engagement, SES safeguards, risks, finance and management arrangement, co-financing commitments, and confirmation of project additionality and incremental value in the national context.

Annex 12 of the Prodoc includes the summary of stakeholders consulted during project development.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Engagement of civil society: Relevant national and local CSOs such as the Centre for Environment from Banja Luka, Na?ePtice (Our birds), Centre for Environmentally Sustainable Development (CESD), BIO.LOG will be encouraged to take an active role in implementing project activities, notably in the involvement of the local communities to ensure enhanced collaboration for the long-term economic sustainability of the targeted PAs. National and local CSOs will actively participate in the stakeholder engagement processes for project activities.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The gender issues which are of the importance of the project implementation can be summarized as follows:

- Women are underrepresented among high-level decision-makers in national and local institutions in charge of PA management and BD conservation in general. It compromises the

possibility to take into account the diversity of opinions, ideas and experiences in the decision-making process.

- Women are underrepresented as beneficiaries when it comes to access to innovations, best available knowledge and practice, capacity building and training.

- Women remain substantially underrepresented as leaders in tourism sector development; the private businesses run by women are rare and lack access to best business development practice and opportunities to enhance skills and promote businesses.

Through implementation, the project will focus on the following gender aspects:

- Balanced representation and meaningful participation of women and men in key project activities, including those related to capacity building and management planning for protected areas, BD threat and risk assessments, PA management and business planning, introduction of climate-smart PA management solutions and responses to CC threats and effects, sustainable tourism development with PA engagement, PA promotion and marketing;

- Engagement and mobilization of individuals, local women groups, women NGOs, etc. to participate in its implementation of the Project and to benefit from business opportunities that are created under the particular Project components;

- Encouragement of and better access for women entrepreneurs and women's businesses.

The project will ensure that the decision-making, local capacity development and economic incentives are sensitive to these gender issues and will actively promote women and girls participation in relevant project activities in the field, especially in the remote rural communities where women are traditionally underrepresented where it comes to the economic and empowerment opportunities. The project will seek to enhance social inclusion in all stages of the implementation, thus contributing to the creation of equal opportunities when it comes to access and use to natural values, public infrastructure and services in protected areas, employability and access to knowledge.

During the PPG analysis of the gender aspects of the project were detailed to support the implementation of both the GEF and UNDP gender mainstreaming policies and strategies. Gender aspects of the project are summarized in Section 3.3 of the Prodoc, on "Gender equality and women's empowerment". In addition, gender is addressed in the project's Social and Environmental Screening Protocol (Annex 5 of the Prodoc), with gender-related risks assessed. The Gender Action plan for the project is presented as Annex 13 to the Project Document. The project Strategic Results Framework includes gender-disaggregated indicators.

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The project is expected to foster activities aimed at developing tourism offerings and increasing the self-sustainability of PAs through cooperation with regional tourism clusters (Herzegovina and Krajina regions), mountain ski tourism operators, whitewater rafting operators and small businesses along the Via Dinarica that operate in or near pilot protected areas. Specifically, project Output 2.3 offers a unique opportunity to test a first ever concession model for the eco-tourism development within a protected area (Sutjeska National Park) in the country. In 2020 during the project PPG phase, an initial mapping of the potential private sector companies potentially interested in and eligible for partnering in the NP Sutjeska tourism concession model showed a somewhat discouraging result, as no partner was fully ready to express firm interest as the potential concession bidder. Hesitation from the private sector was connected to uncertainty in the tourism market caused by the new COVID-19. However, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Republika Srpska, being the pertinent institution for implementation of the model, as well as Sutjeska National Park, expressed strong interest to retain the private PA concession model under the GEF project and declared firm support to conclude the search for a private operator during the inception phase of the GEF project. Through the initial screening, it became clear that the potential private sector partners for the concession are counting on the Ministry for Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Republika Srpska to release official government conditions for the future concession pilot with a reasonable level of detail, which was barred by the COVID pandemic. The GEF project in the main phase will aim to help conclude the negotiations process and launch the concession. For this purpose, a comprehensive assessment of the concession benefits prepared as input during the PPG phase will be used. The PPG experts also presented a road-map listing the activities to be implemented to operationalize the concession process during the inception phase of the project.

There are feasibility constraints associated with the concession pilot, and the project strategy, therefore was made responsive to this, suggesting more 'dispersed' approach to working with private sector representatives, i.e. through a diversity of options for private sector engagement in sustainable tourism development for the benefit of the PAs and the local communities. Specifically, the project will work with the private sector stakeholders enhancing the domestic ecotourism capacity sector, ensuring collaboration between private sector tourism operators and protected areas, and facilitating the creation of a network of community-based destinations for sustainable and safe domestic tourism activities with the PAs at its core. This includes development of high quality conservation-focused ecotourism products (Output 2.1), and tourism product management partnerships with the private sector (Outputs 2.2 and 2.3). The PPG demonstrated high willingness and potential for the governmental stakeholders and PA administrations to engage in functional partnerships with the private sector which means that private business goals can be pursued at the same time as deriving local community benefits and social and biodiversity goals. The project is focusing on removing barriers to increased income opportunities

from sustainable tourism development, primarily focusing on the domestic market (partly due to COVID-19 situation) and addressing legal aspects for promotion of nature resource use activities, with focus on targeted PAs. Tourism operators and local businesses are expected to cooperate, with the help of the project, in sustainable economic activities such as collection of NTFPs, and beekeeping. Municipal and cantonal (sub-entity level) governments will play a key role in setting up regulatory incentives for community engagement and collaboration with the private sector to ensure the long-term economic sustainability of demonstrated activities.

The stakeholder consultations and feasibility analyses during the PPG phase were focused on the identification of such offerings that could (1) generate profit while (2) supporting local community organizations and (3) having no harmful effects on the BD values. One such partnership, a model that is new to the country, will be developed between the Vjetrenica-Popovo Polje PA and the adjacent businesses (Output 2.2). Specifically, the project will co-finance a public-private partnership for restoration of an existing mill nearby the Vjetrenica cave, which is owned by the Ravno municipality, to enhance the tourism offerings for the nearby PA and contribute to the preservation of the cultural heritage of the area. GEF funds will be used incrementally for the marketing of the site thus supporting potential revenue streams. GEF funds will be useful for enhanced visitation and quality of the tourist products at Vjetrenica.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

The risks to the project and the risks posed by the project were updated and further elaborated during the PPG, including the update of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Protocol (SESP), included as Annex 5 to the Prodoc. The risks to the project, and associated mitigation measures, are detailed in the table in Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register. Furthermore, general project governance risk management procedures are detailed in Section X. ?Risk Management?. According to Prodoc section 3.4, risks to project success and the mitigation measures could be summarized as follows:

Risk	Rating	Mitigation
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<p>1. One of the most significant institutional risks relates to the complex institutional structure and division of authorities and responsibilities between the state government, the two entities in BiH, the line ministries of both entities, and the municipal authorities. Also, the different management arrangements for PAs according to their category, spatial belonging and mandate might provide complications for the implementation of targeted project activities and cause coordination challenges for the project.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>This risk will be mitigated through close collaboration with relevant stakeholders from the outset and by determining collaborative strategies and focal points in each of the key institutions for the Project Steering Committee. The project implementation team and UNDP will use the relevant experience from the previous projects and will rely on the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan to make sure that the institutional barriers are tackled timely and efficiently.</p>
<p>2. For the project interventions focused on the newly established/expanded protected areas, the future project activities, inputs and effects will be much determined by the management capacities in place. This is particularly relevant for Orjen Park of Nature that, at the time of the project submission, does not yet have a management authority</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The planned project interventions involving the PAs under establishment/re-classification will be subject to adaptive management depending on the development of adequate institutional, financial and capacity building solutions for these PAs.</p>

<p>3. Project impact on the status of biodiversity and ecosystems might be limited by climate change as a direct driver of habitat conversion and biodiversity loss in the country.</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>Climate change adaptation and resilience is a core of the project strategy. Under Component 1, the project will work to reduce the vulnerability of key biodiversity values and strengthen the resilience of target protected areas in BiH to climate change.</p> <p>A desk climate threat analysis for the pilot PAs was performed during the project preparatory phase (PPG). Based on the data available and the expert assessment of the key climate impacts and pressures on the key biodiversity values within the targeted PAs, possible response scenarios and adaptation measures were proposed by the PPG experts. Building on the key results of the PPG desk analysis, and further focusing on the PAs with the management capacities and resource available for more focus on the climate change response and adaptation, in the first year of implementation the Project will commission a comprehensive climate threat assessment of the pilot PAs. The threat assessment will be planned to take into account the project SESP risk related to the susceptibility of project endeavours to climate and the extreme climate conditions and will be responsive to the SES Standard 2.</p> <p>The project will further assist the pilot PAs with the preparation of management plans, as well as management guidelines and tools for taking into account the CC threats, threat response scenarios, ecosystem resilience and adaptation measures. The CC-sensitive management planning will also be responsive to the requirement of the UNDP SES Standard 2.</p> <p>A portfolio of adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems will be developed and set under implementation under project Output 1.3. Pilot restoration options will be offered for ecosystems severely affected by various negative climate factors. Finally, stakeholder consultations with the PA management authorities and municipal governments will catalyse replication of climate threat response action planning, adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems. Thus, a comprehensive response to the CC impact has already been embedded in the project strategy. Although the project will obviously not be able to prevent extreme climate events during climate events, it was designed to provide incremental steps towards building the long-term CC resilience.</p>
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<p>4. There is a risk that the mechanisms and solutions to be offered by the project for the sustainable PA finance will not prove their desired financial effect, and the mobilized additional finance may not be sufficient to supplement the PA government budgetary contributions in the long term.</p> <p>This risk takes into account the effects of the COVID19 to the budgetary allocations of the respective ministries and funds that will be considered in achieving sustainability of the PA finance.</p>	M	<p>In response to this risk, the project will perform a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of the proposed PA finance opportunities, develop the mechanisms to ensure the long-term sustainability of the financial models, and ensure political buy-in.</p>
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<p>5. There is a risk that the planned partnerships with the private sector partners will fail to yield the expected benefits. The private sector stakeholders may be reluctant to take on financial commitments and new partnerships due to negative implications of COVID-19 pandemic and the overall economic recession on their businesses.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The project will do its best to mitigate this risk via the development of a detailed private sector engagement strategy, planning of private sector engagement models with multiple benefits, performing thorough cost-benefit analyses and assessment of financial risks, and implementing early awareness raising among potential private sector partners.</p> <p>This risk particularly applies to Output 2.3 being a concession model for the eco-tourism development within a model protected area (Sutjeska National Park). In 2020 during the project PPG phase, an initial mapping of the potential private sector companies potentially interested in and eligible for partnering in the NP Sutjeska tourism concession model showed a somewhat discouraging result, as no partner was ready to express a firm interest as the potential concession bidder. The feasibility assessments and the preparatory work performed at the project PPG stage do not guarantee that the concession pilot will be implemented for sure; it is possible that the mechanism of concessions will not be confirmed as being realistic within the project timeframe as well as being suited to the local context at the moment (including the private sector affected by the COVID-19 pandemic); it is possible that not only the initial potential partner cannot confirm their interest in the concession, but no other partner is willing to commit to the concession arrangements and/or is able to comply with the concession criteria and requirements. There are feasibility constraints associated with the concession pilot, and if the risk materialises as described above, an adaptive management scenario where the project strategy will focus on other options for private sector engagement in sustainable tourism development for the benefit of the PAs and the local communities (Output 2.2), while still providing for increased capacities to implement a PA tourism concession in the future.</p>
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<p>6. The negative effects of the post-COVID recession may hamper project plans towards increased financial sustainability of the pilot PAs, increased visitation, improved tourism offering, and enhanced management capacities</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The project intervention strategy will be sensitive to the effects of COVID-19 crisis on the overall management of PAs in the country. The target indicator level for increased visitation will be revisited at project MTR following the recovery scenarios available for the PAs. The project will apply an extra capacity building effort to make sure that the PA managers are able to apply for economic recovery funds and develop collaborations and partnerships with the private sector to overcome the financing gaps and access recovery funds. Last but not least, the GEF increment for promotional activities for the pilot PAs will hopefully become one of the principal risk management measures and will help mitigating the obstacles towards self-sustainability and enhanced operational management.</p> <p>The tourism development sector has been severely affected by the COVID-19 crisis. The focus of the recovery strategy for the sector would be on the development of domestic tourism in a sustainable, efficient manner. Thus, the project objective coincides with the tourism recovery priorities. No significant adaptive management and strategic change would be required as the tourism sector and the project with its increment will have to focus on developing and promoting the tourism product that has the PA values at its core and is focused on the domestic market.</p> <p>The adaptive management scenarios for the project strategy under Outputs 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 will depend on the covid lockdown/restriction arrangements set by the Government as a major factor determining the severity and the magnitude of the negative economic impact, as well as the tourism sector response to the crisis. A total lockdown will of course be a reason for major changes in the project strategy. However, given the current trends, it is highly unlikely that the Government should consider lengthy lockdowns as a viable measure; it is a well-known fact that no country in Europe has imposed a lockdown during the second and subsequent pandemic waves (due to improvements with the cases registered, availability of vaccines and economic considerations). The restriction arrangements are likely to impact the international tourism which result in the reduction of visitation rates for the PAs; this will impact one particular indicator of the Project logframe but does not involve any changes to the project strategy. The covid restrictions negatively affect the tourism destinations with a high concentration of visitors; again, the social distancing as a visitation requirement for sustainable tourism within and around the PAs can easily be maintained and the particular safety requirements can be met without a major change in the way the tourist services had been provided before the epidemics. Thus, the covid recovery towards less-impact higher-efficiency domestic tourism development, even hampered by the economic consequences of the covid crisis, seems a very probable scenario.</p>
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On Impact of COVID19 and connection of the project to green recovery:

The pandemic has impacted the private sector engagement, especially since the first two waves involve strict lockdown and a lot of uncertainties in economic development at the macro level. As discussed in the private sector engagement strategy, it affected the project in one of its activities, namely on the PA private concession, which led to the fact that the deal to conclude the PA private concession contract, while not discarded, requires more time to finalize and will be completed during the inception phase of the main project itself. As discussed in the private sector engagement strategy, this further required a certain correction of the approach under Outcome 2, namely to make sure that activities are not focused on big private companies alone, but rather are generally focussing on supporting sustainable local businesses.

As of November 2022, the country is actively developing the paths towards COVID-19 recovery, with specific focus on the tourism sector. Indeed, it is recognized that international tourism is unlikely to reach even pre-COVID19 levels during the life of the project, and both the Government and the project team recognize that 'domestic' tourism should be the key audience, and products should be designed accordingly. The project strategy to focus on the domestic market is fully in line with this philosophy, and can be considered the mitigation strategy for risk of continued effects of COVID-19. BIH, as part of Europe, went through four waves of the pandemic, and the 3 and 4 waves were not involving shutting down the economy. Movement within the country was not heavily restricted, and with rising vaccination percent, it is quite likely to ensure domestic tourism market robustness in the projected continuation of COVID-19 effects. Specifically, nature tourism involves a lot of 'staying outside', and for accommodation 'staying in small, isolated community-held local accommodation places, as opposed to massive congregations at international destinations. Promotion of domestic nature tourism, as envisaged in Outputs 2.1-2.3, therefore, highly correlates with the recovery directions of the Government.

While support to domestic nature tourism is the best response to recovery, it is a complex process that requires a shift in the thinking and behaviour of both providers and consumers of tourism services, and this is where this project comes handy. The rewards of such a shift would be multiple: tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina would develop in a more sustainable and non-intrusive direction by promoting slow tourism characterized by longer stays and shorter distances?, while ensuring minimal contribution to any potential spread of COVID-19. Indeed, as mentioned by the PTA, activities under Output .2.4 (participation in the government grant program) will help PAs and local communities to apply for recovery funding enabled by the Government.

We have clarified in the text on private sector engagement, that promotion of nature-positive local livelihoods such as collection of NTFP and beekeeping is a separate line of operation under the project, while it is an example of concrete mechanism of engagement with the private-sector. Here, we agree with the PTA that similar nature focused activities are positively correlating with COVID-19 recovery, they can and should be promoted regardless of the severity of the pandemic, since they involve single individuals working in the open, and are unlikely to cause spread of virus (provided basis safety regulations are

observed). Support of such activities is envisaged by the Government in the recovery plans and project Output 2.4 will help potential beneficiaries apply and operate such assistance.

With the above approaches, the project will still be able to achieve its objective of increasing profits for communities and local business operators while focussing solely on biodiversity-positive impacts.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

Based on consultations with the Government and Global Environment Facility at the PIF and PPG stages and as discussed with the GEF Secretariat upstream (record of communications with GEF is uploaded in PIMS and available on request), this project will be executed through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The project implementation modality with UNDP as an Implementing Partner was endorsed at the project concept stage. The reasons behind the request for DIM implementation modality are associated with the extremely complex administrative and governance structure of the country, and the absence of a single entity or government partner that can take over the responsibility for the overall implementation of the project. The DIM implementation modality is considered as a risk mitigation measure, considering the complexity and specificity of the country's governance structure. According to the communication from the GEF Operational Focal Point, the PPG consultations with the key governmental partners for the project and UNDP confirmed that DIM remains the most realistic and risk-free modality for the implementation of the above-mentioned project in the country. UNDP was, therefore, requested to carry out the full range of execution services for the project, on an exceptional basis. UNDP Country Office (CO) in Bosnia and Herzegovina has the required capacities to provide implementation / execution support to national project partners in line with DIM rules. The CO is fully equipped to do so in full compliance with UNDP-rules and regulations and GEF policies.

UNDP will therefore be accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation.

The GEF OFP has requested UNDP to provide full range of execution support services in line with DIM modality. This mechanism has been discussed and agreed with the GEF. UNDP, therefore, combines the role of a GEF agency in charge of the project implementation with that of an implementing partner for this project. A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP. Project management will be undertaken by personnel on non-staff contracts (i.e. Service Contract holders) specifically hired for the management of this project, forming the so-called Project Management Unit. In line with standing ICF, their financial and legal accountability will not involve any actions from the category of execution support, or oversight; it will be limited to preparing TORs, specifications, requests, and arranging for a

proper process for all project management activities. Separation of functions and reporting lines between those at UNDP providing oversight with those at UNDP providing execution support has been planned for in line with relevant POPP. UNDP will not charge GEF any cost for execution support. The cost of oversight will be recovered solely from the GEF fee.

The Project Steering Committee is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project. The key development partners for the project, namely the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of the Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Trade and Tourism of Republika Srpska, the Environmental Protection Fund of FBiH, and the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Republika Srpska, will form the Project Steering Committee, together with UNDP as Project Executive and Project Assurance. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER) will be invited to chair the project Steering Committee, and the FBiH Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the RS Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology will be expected to nominate their representatives as co-chairs.

The project daily management will be ensured by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The Project Implementation Unit will be formed of high-qualified national professionals selected and recruited based on an open competitive process. The PIU will consist of the Project Manager / Principal Technical Coordinator (PM), Project Technical Officer, Project Communication and KM consultant, and Project Assistant. The PM is the senior-most representative of the PIU and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The PM presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers. The Project Manager / Principal Technical Coordinator will provide technical leadership and guidance to the Project Implementation Unit and will be technically supervising project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The Project Technical Officer will be providing technical input for the implementation of the project, supporting the Project Manager / Principal Technical Coordinator in the technical supervision over implementation of project technical Outcomes, KM and M&E, as well as with substantive reporting. The Project Assistant will support operational and programmatic management of the project according to the project document, GEF corporate rules and UNDP standards & procedures. The PIU will be further strengthened by a part-time Coordination Officer function outposted from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER), to perform a liaison role with the Government and be responsible 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, PAs and other project stakeholders.

The project's institutional arrangements are described in Prodoc Section VI. "Governance and Management Arrangements". Coordination aspects are also described in this section, and will include representation by other development partners on the Project Steering Committee. Coordination aspects are also described in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement plan, as discussed in Section 2. above.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

The project remains fully consistent with national priorities as originally outlined in the PIF.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project's Knowledge Management approach is summarized in Section 3.6 of the Prodoc, as follows:

The project activities include extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. The PA management practices and tools will be captured, analysed and discussed at experience sharing events, as well as shared and recommended through the existing communication links between the PAs and the governmental authorities in charge of their management in the country. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling the participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries).

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information-sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and

appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Outcome 3 of the project encompasses a variety of activities that support Knowledge Management, as follows:

The project will ensure the documentation of lessons learnt from the implementation of activities aimed at: (i) PA climate threat assessment and climate impact monitoring, (ii) PA management planning including a more effective engagement with local communities in order to raise awareness on the climate-induced threats and devise appropriate adaptation measures that would benefit natural ecosystems and local livelihoods; (iii) participative ecosystem restoration, (iv) tourism concessions, etc., (v) and the collation of the guidelines and tools developed. The knowledge database will be made accessible to different stakeholder groups in order to support better future decision-making processes in protected areas and more consistent adoption of best practice. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing regional information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. The project will also contribute to, and make best use of, the digital transformation of both the tourism and conservation work in BiH and will engage in the digital promotion and dissemination of project's results and lessons learned.

Knowledge products commissioned by the project, such as threat assessments, innovative management tools for protected areas, results of ecosystem restoration demos, etc. will be made available on Information System for Nature Conservation in both entities of BiH, managed by FBiH Environmental Fund and Republic Institute for Protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of RS.

The Outcome 3 budget is assessed at USD 217,000 and includes the cost of Project Communication and KM consultant position, as well as various events and activities related to knowledge management and capacity building. The Outcome 3 budget provides for the KM activities and products mentioned above and includes the actual cost of PA capacity building and KM effort at advanced management planning; promotion of PA values and awareness; fundraising and preparation of proposals for external funding, etc. The Activity Plan includes support to the PA Manager Day as a platform for knowledge management, experience exchange, learning and individual capacity building.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The budgeted M&E plan is included in Prodoc Section V. "Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan", which also refers to the Prodoc Section IV Project Results Framework. The budgeted M&E plan is also consistent with the Total Budget & Work Plan in Prodoc Section VIII.

The Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is copied below.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	2,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework indicators	40,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) and other regular project reporting as required by IP and UNDP	4,000	Annually typically between June-August
Risk monitoring, including SESP risks, SES screening, ESMP development and monitoring	6,000	On-going
Monitoring of Gender Action Plan indicators	10,000	On-going
Mid-term and Terminal GEF Tracking Tool (an independent assessor)	4,000	Prior to MTE PIR and TE PIR
Supervision missions	None	Annually
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)</i>	26,000	31 January 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	26,000	31 March 2027
Translation cost associated with M&E	4,000	MTR and TE
TOTAL indicative COST	122,000	

10. Benefits

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

Project beneficiaries are listed in the Prodoc in Section 3.2 on Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement, and Coordination, and in Annex 12 of the Prodoc, the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan. The project is expected to have a minimum of 314,900 direct beneficiaries (incl. 157,260 women), and provide gender-disaggregated reporting as stated in the Section IV of the Project

Document 'Project Results Framework'. The following groups are expected to directly benefit from the improved PA management capacities and the implementation of PA sustainable finance solutions have been identified in the course of project development:

- PA staff
- PA Management (at the level of ministries/municipalities)
- Ecosystem service users (nearby community reps)
- PA visitors
- Tourism and related service providers ? private operators
- Tourism and related service providers (lodgings, traditional food, transportation, etc.) - nearby community reps

The economic benefits will be delivered mainly through the development of enhanced and diversified nature-based tourism within and around PAs, where the project expects to:

- Provide new options for local business development associated with the PA values (tourism, NTFP, etc.) and diversify the local economy;
- Stimulate new businesses and provide for sustainable livelihoods;
- Create green jobs and income for local residents;
- Provide for more sustainable PA finance through tourism development (fees and charges);
- Enable learning of new skills and enhance opportunities for better, more sustainable jobs;

The project will directly and indirectly provide for the following social benefits:

- Improve living standards for the PA staff and local people;
- Encourage people to value their PAs and local cultural values;
- Support environmental awareness for visitors and locals;
- Enhance professional skills for PA staff and Management;
- Support ecotourism infrastructure, establishment of attractive and reliable environments for destinations, visitors and PA staff;
- Promote natural, aesthetic, cultural, health and other values related to well-being;
- Raise the profile of conservation values and benefits.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Draft Social and Environmental Screening Report

The draft Social and Environmental Screening Report presented below was generated as a result of the pre- Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) procedure and was finalized during the PPG process with a due reference to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit](#).

Project information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Improved Financial Sustainability and Strengthened Resilience of Protected Areas Through Development of Sustainable Recreation and Partnership With Private Sector
2. Project Number	PIMS 6439
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bosnia and Herzegovina
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design

5. Date

September 2021

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

In line with UNDP's human-rights based approach, the project directly empowers right holders in the persons of public authorities/ duty bearers, SMEs, smallholders, owners of production lands, and communities so that they are the principal facilitators and decision makers for restoration and sustainable use of PAs biodiversity resources on which local livelihood resilience depend.

The project fully support's UNDP's commitment to human-rights based approach, and supports the universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, but particularly in the case of this project, for the people living in/around the targeted protected areas landscape. The project does this broadly by supporting the sustainable use of natural resources, including innovative wetland restoration techniques to secure the ecological integrity of critical habitats, access to and sustainable use of wetlands, reforestation around agricultural land- with environmental and socio-economic benefits for the rural communities, including the rural poor, in the project's targeted landscape. In addition, the project will ensure and support the human rights principles of participation, inclusion and non-discrimination. The project is aligned with the new UNDP CPD 2021-2025, which is supporting sustainable and inclusive growth, with benefits that are more widely and fairly shared, leveraging and integrating the environment and economic development sectors towards a low carbon economy, environment protection and resilience. The project's components are linked and will facilitate targeted measures for ecosystems and livelihoods resilience in the targeted PAs and surrounding geographies:

Component 1: Contributes to strengthening PAs resilience to climate change induced threats, through a targeted Climate threat assessment for pilot PAs that will include information on climate vulnerabilities and exposure of local communities including the most vulnerable groups (Output 1.1.) based on which adequate adaptation measures will be devised and introduced in the PAs management plans (Output 1.2.) and a portfolio of adaptation and resilience solutions will be developed and supported in several pilot PAs (Output 1.3). Innovative restoration of critical habitats will include meaningful and inclusive methods for community engagement (Output 1.4). This component will generate lessons learned and adaptation measures that could be replicated to other PAs whereas the generated knowledge and guidelines will be scaled up to also support biodiversity mainstreaming in production landscapes outside PAs (Output 1.5) .

Component 2: contributes to improved financial sustainability of targeted PAs through sustainable tourism development, it will support measures for the creation of community-based destinations for sustainable and safe tourism within the targeted PAs. The project will use GEF resources to support assessments of suitable sustainable tourism products (Output 2.1) including socio-economic/livelihoods assessments and COVID-19 risk assessments, in order to identify equal opportunities for local communities to participate in the project activities and benefit from the promotion of a network of safe and sustainable tourism destination in the pilot PAs. Facilitation of partnerships with the private sector and local community based organizations will promote local tourism products based on valorization of unique PAs features including valuable natural habitats, historic or culturally rich areas offering unique tourist experiences, increasing their awareness and appreciation of the targeted PAs and supporting local development (Output 2.2.). The demonstration of the benefits of sustainable concessions in Sutjeska National Park (Output 2.3) will bring together decision makers, legal experts, local authorities, PAs managers, local communities and private investors to actively engage in enriching the attractiveness and diversity of the local tourism potential. The project will ensure that local communities have equal opportunities to benefit from these activities and PAs are capacitated to participate in the grant programmes (Output 2.4). The promotion of targeted PAs through various KM platform and publications (Output 2.5) will increase PAs visibility and will also increase tourists interests for the area.

Component 3 Knowledge management and Communication will ensure appropriate systematization of lessons learned, knowledge and scalable business models generated by the project, including a more effective engagement with the local communities and ensure inclusive and fair approaches for the local communities to benefit from tourism activities and other alternative livelihood opportunities supported/promoted by the project and its partners.

Component 4: is all about proper monitoring and evaluation of the results, and sharing the evaluative knowledge with the national counterparts, including it in the process of learning and adaptive management.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The Gender Action Plan was developed to ensure that the future project is gender-responsive in its implementation. The Gender Action Plan was prepared as a result of close consultations with local communities in the target municipalities to identify gender mainstreaming opportunities for the project design. Based on the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan, the project intervention strategy and workplans were designed to identify and integrate the different needs, constraints, contributions and priorities of women, men, girls and boys.

The most important gender considerations related to women underrepresentation in the decision making over natural resource use and as entrepreneurs in the tourism business, have been taken into account in the project design to facilitate measures that are likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment e.g,

? Balanced representation and meaningful participation of women and men in key project activities, including those related to capacity building and management planning for protected areas, biodiversity threat and risk assessments, PA management and business planning, introduction of climate-smart PA management solutions and responses to CC threats and effects, sustainable tourism development with PA engagement, PA promotion and marketing;

? Engagement and mobilization of individuals, local women groups, women NGOs, etc. to participate in its implementation of the Project and to benefit from business opportunities that are created under the particular Project components;

? Encouragement of and better access for women entrepreneurs and women's businesses.

? The targeted assessments such as Climate Threats Assessments commissioned under Output 1.1. will take into consideration the marginalised groups' heightened vulnerability to climate risks and the differentiated ways that men and women use natural resources; furthermore, the Socio-Economic assessment commissioned under Output 2.1. will identify the local sustainable tourism and alternative livelihood strategies in targeted protected areas including identifying measures that could benefit women, youth and other marginalised local groups.

Development of ecotourism products and involvement of the private sector in the PA management work will primarily impact more remote rural communities where women are traditionally underrepresented and have less chances for accessing economic and capacity building opportunities.

The project will ensure that the decision-making, local capacity development and economic incentives are gender-sensitive and will actively promote women and girls participation in relevant project activities in the field. The project will seek to facilitate inclusive consultations and fair participation of women in the project implementation, thus contributing to the creation of equal opportunities regarding the access to natural resources, public infrastructure and services in protected areas, employability and access to knowledge.

The socially excluded groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina are usually represented by unemployed women and youth and long-term unemployed people, Roma representatives, persons with disabilities, returnees and internally displaced persons. During the project implementation, the output products will consider gender mainstreaming and inclusion and representation of all ethnic and religious groups identified in the project areas. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be updated during the Inception stage in order to ensure identification of all vulnerable groups in the project area. In line with the Results Architecture for GEF-7, the project will report on direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, as a co-benefit of the GEF investment.

The project will prepare a Process Framework to support project activities that may result in restrictions to access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas (under Components 1 and 2), during which it will make sure that the marginalized groups such as women and youth will be able to participate in the decision making processes and community consultations, and that any potential limitations to access to natural resources will be identified and addressed appropriately.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The project aims to strengthen resilience of protected areas to climate change threats, to implement a portfolio of climate change adaptation and resilience solutions developed for the targeted vulnerable forest ecosystems and flagship species in the targeted protected areas, and to demonstrate restoration options for ecosystems severely affected by various negative climate factors. The project will also improve the quality of the tourism product offered by the targeted protected areas while taking into account the conservation and sustainable development objectives of the areas.

The project will capacitate the PA managers and technical staff to perform site-specific climate threat analysis, develop threat response scenarios, design and implement adaptation and enhanced resilience solution for vulnerable species and ecosystems. The project will offer ecosystem-based comprehensive practical responses to climate change threats for the targeted PAs, ecosystems and species, building long term ecosystem resilience. Capacitating the relevant institutions to implement fire-fighting / flood response in the PAs and surrounding geographies will ensure ecosystems and livelihood resilience . In addition, a customized geographic information system supporting the targeted climate threat assessments will be maintained and enhanced throughout the project lifetime to become a tool that will identify drivers of vulnerability in specific areas, by combining public information data sources and remote sensing data (using IoT sensors). The tailored innovative restoration approaches under Output 1.4 , including restoration of freshwater ecosystems and rehabilitation of wetland habitats will be implemented for the first time in the country and will ensure valuable wetlands resilience including aquatic communities (Ti?ina pond) and surrounding forests (Ti?ina and Gromi?elj) that not only harbour a rich biodiversity but are vital to local livelihoods.

The project will generate many scalable approaches and business models that would ultimately lead to an increased resilience of the PA system in the country. The climate impacts research and monitoring module will be replicated in PAs beyond the initially selected pilots, and once updated with relevant data, the used software could be updated/upgraded to include data on the entire national PA network. The project?s adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted ecosystems within the individual PAs, are applicable to similar PAs in the system, transboundary PAs in the Dinaric region, and will be available for the regional community of practice as case-studies for possible adaptation and replication. The methods and approaches to be tested in the restoration pilots will be replicable to similar locations within the pilot areas and to other areas with similar landscape and biodiversity features.

The proposed project interventions will be incremental to the baseline PA management scenarios in the country, and will be implemented in collaboration and synergy with the sectoral authorities and relevant institutions. The project strategy ensures early buy-in and ownership at the level of individual PAs and key stakeholders, for the long-term effect interventions such as innovative PA management planning, system-wise climate change resilience solutions, ecosystem restoration demos, sustainable tourism development plans for PAs, and private sector engagement mechanisms and models. The concession model at Sutjeska National park can potentially be adapted and replicated for other national parks in RS and Una National Park in BiH. The project efforts at enhanced PA visibility, promotion of PA value and content in sustainable tourism development will be sustained and up-scaled by the relevant authorities and partner initiatives.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project SEP elaborates on the mechanisms for joint and transparent decision-making for the project, suggest concrete areas and mechanisms for meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, information on how the affected stakeholders and individuals would be enabled to raise concerns and/or grievances including a redress processes for local communities when activities may adversely impact them. The stakeholders will be informed about availability of the UNDP Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism.

Through its various activities the project promotes accountability to project partners and stakeholders:

- a) The project deploys multi-stakeholders participatory mechanisms that increases accountability. Good examples of participatory mechanisms are demonstrated within the framework of the Comprehensive Stakeholders Engagement Plan and under the Output 1.2 through the Process Framework, that will facilitate consultations with the local communities in order to avoid any potential risk of limitations of the access to natural resources resulting from the project's supported PAs management plans and a stricter/improved enforcement of environmental regulations and PAs zoning. The project's innovative restoration activities (Output 1.4) will be implemented together with the local communities and local authorities, fostering participation and replication of generated knowledge and experience (Output 1.5) and further promotion of the network of BiH PAs through partnerships with other initiatives and PAs branding (Output 2.5). Other project activities are leveraging stakeholders' engagement for improved PA financing and increased accountability of duty-bearers to secure more resources towards PAs financing under different governmental grant programmes Output 2.4). The project promotes a greater accountability of the private sector, through the promotion of sustainable concession models in Sujetska National Park (Output 2.3). The project will further promote stakeholders' accountability through facilitating active local community engagement including rural poor, actively promoting participation of women, youth and disadvantaged groups. These are all major project milestones, implemented with embedded mechanisms for meaningful participation of all the stakeholders affected, particularly those at risk of being left behind.
- b) The project ensures that everyone has access to information, through transparency of all the programmatic interventions, provision of timely and accessible information regarding supported activities (primarily captured under Component 3) but also through partnerships with the local authorities, public enterprises managing the PAs, different NGOs that will leverage their technical knowledge and experience in working with local communities and in the protected areas, different Community Based Organizations through which the project will strengthen its community outreach, including consultations on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and necessary management measures that will be implemented based on local consensus. Transparency and access to information and coordination with other local initiatives, will empower stakeholders to accelerate transition towards accountable decision making processes and more sustainable and resilient ecosystems and livelihoods.
- c) The project ensures that all the stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to rights-compatible complaints redress processes and mechanisms. In cases where there is a risk of economic displacement (such as the PAs management planning and implementation of specific species management measures, or the piloting of the concession agreement) the Process Framework will be deployed, in an inclusive and participative manner, supported at local level by project experts and local authorities including representatives of local governing bodies, local NGOs and groups or associations and the project will ensure inclusiveness. The project will ensure that in all interactions with stakeholders (consultations, meetings, web sites) information is available on how to access complaints processes. The Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan will ensure the stakeholder's are engaged and informed about all activities. In addition to the UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism^[1] which is embedded in all UNDP projects, this project will inform about the Grievance Redress mechanism (GRM) and will designate the Project Board as the project-GRM to ensure first of all that all the people and communities are informed of project-level grievance entry points and avoid/minimize risks of retaliation and reprisal against people who may seek information on project activities or express concerns and/or access project level grievances. The project will monitor environment and social risk management measures through effective and where possible, participatory engagement of the stakeholders

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i></p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i></p>	<p>Significance <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i></p>	<p>Comments (optional)</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</p>



<p>Risk 1: Within the overall country context, it is possible that the duty bearers fail to fully realize their obligations and responsibilities to respect, promote and mainstream human rights in relation to the proposed project activities, especially where it concerns effective equality for the major ethnic groups and minorities, as well as gender equality and women empowerment. Vulnerable minority groups could be excluded from project decision-making that may affect them and/or may be unable to claim their rights. Project-born outputs may not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.</p> <p>SES Principle 2 Human Rights P2, P3, P4, P5</p> <p>SES Principle 3 Gender P10, P11,</p> <p>SES Principle 5 Accountability P13, P14</p>	<p>I = 2 L =3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina is home to what is arguably the most complicated system of government in the region. The very nature of the post-war Constitution of the country sets up a system of ethnic-based power-sharing at almost all levels of government. There are problems with the implementation of the principles of non-discrimination and effective equality for the three major ethnic groups; the problems are even greater for minority groups. Gender equity is another significant issue for the country. While the proposed project poses no direct risks of human rights violation and has no activities directly dealing with equity considerations or gender disparities, the decision-making and local capacity development processes within the project should be sensitive to these issues.</p>	<p>The risk is managed as follows:</p> <p>? The project strategy?s inclusive governance arrangements for the project (e.g. the Project Steering Committee), as well as capacity building activities are designed with respect to human rights, ethnic and gender equality principles, embedding participatory approaches, balanced representation and meaningful participation of women and youth as well as other vulnerable groups At the PPG stage targeted consultations were conducted to identify all relevant stakeholders and ensure adequate engagement and representation of various stakeholder interests and these consultations will continue throughout the project implementation aligned with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and UNDP SES requirements</p> <p>? A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed as one of the key outcomes of the PPG stage to ensure appropriate engagement and representation of all relevant stakeholder interests. The Stakeholders Engagement Plan will be updated upon the Inception Stage in order to identify all the stakeholders and vulnerable groups, conduct consultations and prioritize their involvement- all of which was not always possible during the PPG stage due to the COVID-19 limitations.</p> <p>? A detailed Gender Analysis was carried out during the PPG phase to fully consider the different needs, roles, benefits, impacts, risks, differential access to and control over resources of women and men given a project?s context, and to identify appropriate measures to address these and promote gender equality and women?s empowerment. The analysis formed the basis of a Gender Action Plan and Budget to guide gender mainstreaming during project implementation.</p> <p>? Specific assessments are included in the project strategy in order to further identify and appropriately address the needs of the marginalised communities : e.g under Output 1.1. the envisaged Climate threat assessment will include analysis of the heightened vulnerability and exposure of marginalised groups to climate-induced threats and differentiated ways men and women use/have access to natural resources;</p>
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<p>Risk 2. The project supported PA management plans and decisions related to concession agreements with private entrepreneurs, guidelines for the use of non-timber forest products (NTFP), local habitat restoration activities may lead to potential limitations and/or restrictions of the use of natural resources. Strengthening the management capacity of the PAs including a better enforcement of environmental regulations could further restrict local communities' access to biodiversity resources.</p> <p>SES Principle 2 Human Rights, P5</p> <p>SESP Principle 2 Human Rights, P6</p> <p>SES Principle 3, Gender, P10</p> <p>SES Principle 3, Gender, P11</p> <p>Principle 5, Accountability, P13</p> <p>Principle 5, Accountability, P14</p> <p>Standard 5 Displacement; 5.2; 5.4</p>	<p>I=3 L=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Under Output 1.2 the project will assist the targeted PAs with the preparation or update of their management plans, including information based on the project supported climate change induced threat assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -For the National Parks Sutjeska and Kozara, the management plans will be developed starting with the third year of the project and will be informed by the climate threat assessments and a climate threat based management module that the project will develop ; In addition, in Sutjeska National Park under Output 2.3 the project will support a sustainable concession model; -For the National Parks Drina and Una, the project will support the development of new management plans with due account of climate threats and climate neutrality objectives/indicators -For the new management entities of the Prokosko Lake Nature Monument, Vjetrenica Protected Landscape, and Una Park of Nature, the project will support prioritization of the management objectives and advanced management planning based on the comprehensive analysis of threats and pressures to the PA values, and the new development objectives -For the Bijambare Protected Landscape 	<p>The risk management measures are listed in the ESMF (Annex 23/ Project Document) and will be implemented through the Process Framework(PF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan and project level GRM and through the activities under Output 1.2 and Output 1.4.</p> <p>In addition, the Project strategy includes provisions based on which the PAs Management Plans will be developed in line with SES requirements and will include patrolling and legal enforcement measures that are centered on human rights principle. The Management Plans will include measures for patrolling, and improved enforcement of environmental regulation with an emphasis on collaborative methods, with respect to human rights and understanding of community rights and needs.</p> <p>The Process framework is embedded in the project strategy and it is part of the project's work on the PAs (Output 1.2) and will also address the potential economic displacement risk for the project's work on the pilot concession model in Sutjeska National Park (Output 2.3) . (Please see Annex 12 Stakeholder Engagement Plan ? it includes a template for the Process Framework).The PF will engage local population in the targeted areas. These local meeting will create awareness on the work on PAs and will discuss the PAs management plans/objectives, including the use of natural resources and non-timber forest products (NTFP) and address and reconcile any real or perceived economic limitations that the PAs management plans may impose.</p> <p>The project will ensure that the permission of the affected landowners for restoration of Gromi?elj and Tisina wetlands under Output 1.3. will be sought in a manner consistent with UNDP SES requirements.</p> <p>The potential compensatory mechanisms and eligibility criteria, describing the measures that will assist the potentially affected persons to improve their livelihoods will be identified/implemented as the result of</p>
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<p>Risk 3 The project supported adaptation and restoration measures intended to reduce threats to critical habitats and environmentally sensitive areas could potentially end up harming them.</p> <p>SES Standard 1 Biodiversity and NRM, 1.1; 1.2; 1.4; 1.7; 1.8; 1.10; 1.11; 1.13</p> <p>SES Standard 8 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.2</p> <p>Standard 5 Displacement; 5.1;5.2;5.4</p>	<p>I=3 L=2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The risk assessment is associated with the following activities:</p> <p>A. Adaptation activities (Output 1.3): -Species management plans for Serbian spruce -Adaptation Plan for the Bosnian pine -Fire management and prevention activities e.g. the installation of reservoirs/ponds for water storage and repair of watch towers - Demonstrative management of bark beetle outbreak , particularly pest control method and installation of pheromone traps</p> <p>B. Restoration activities (Output 1.4): -Restoration of a demonstration area at Gromi?elj wetlands -Cleaning of supply and drainage canals, sludge removal, improvements in the hydrotechnical system atTisina wetlands</p> <p>In both cases, revitalization of wetlands and wetland-marsh complexes will help preserve key species and restore the natural water regime, as well as help developing ecotourism in the area. The pilots will demonstrate a relatively simple and cost-effective way of improving the ecological status of the wetland habitats including aquatic communities (Ti?ina pond) and surrounding forests (Ti?ina and Gromi?elj). For both cases, the PAs are at risk of losing their key values and characteristics without</p>	<p>The risks will be managed through site-specific screening (using SESP) and appropriately scoped ESIA applied by the project team and experts, in order to identify, prevent and mitigate potential impacts on ecologically sensitive habitats through the proposed adaptation measures, restoration activities and any constructions, repairs, insecticides use, biological material handle or ongoing use of facilities.</p> <p>Please see ESMF (Annex 23).</p> <p>The qualified project team and project experts will work with UNDP CO to properly identify risks and proposed management measures. The Project Manager and Experts as well as Implementing Partner representatives and local authorities will facilitate local consultations with community representatives on the proposed restoration measures, targeted locations and the implementation of the necessary risk mitigation measures.</p>
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<p>Risk 4. The project supported demonstration activities may inadvertently be implemented at/in proximity of significant cultural and historical significance sites, leading to possible harmful impact on the site and/or possible failure to consider procedures for chance finds of valuable cultural heritage sites.</p> <p>SES Standard 4 Cultural Heritage and Sites 4.1; 4.2, 4.3, 4.5</p>	<p>I=3 L=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The risk relates to activities under Output 2.2 -the Popovo Mills restoration which are implemented in the proximity of culturally significant sites; and activities under Output 2.3- tourism infrastructure development within the framework of piloting sustainable concession model in Sutjeska National Park.</p>	<p>The risk is managed through the project strategy that is aligned with the SESP and application of measures under Standard 4 to protect cultural heritage sites from damage/disruption. Where potential adverse impact cannot be avoided, as a last resort appropriate mitigation measures will be designed under a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to be included in the overall Environmental and Social Management Plan and other plans and guidelines (such as those related to concessional agreements) as necessary.</p> <p>In addition, the project will ensure that chance find procedures are included in the concession documentation (piloted in Suketska National Park) and all plans and contracts regarding project-related restoration works, construction, including excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding, or other changes in the physical environment; such procedures will establish how chance finds of tangible Cultural Heritage shall be managed, including notification of relevant authorities and stakeholders, avoidance of further disturbance or damage, protection, documentation and assessment of found objects by relevant experts</p>
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<p>Risk 5 The project supported tourism products and concession models may pose environmental and/or social risks</p> <p>SES Standard 1 Biodiversity and NRM, 1.1; 1.2; 1.4; 1.7.</p> <p>SES Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Security, 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.6;3.8</p> <p>Standard 4, 4.1; 4.3; 4.4.</p> <p>Standard 8 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency ; 8.2</p>	<p>I=3 L=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The risk is considered in connection with activities under Output 2.2 e.g. cofinancing of the restoration of the Popovo Polje mills outside the Protected area, near Vjetrenica cave (managed by Ravno municipality)</p> <p>Output 2.1. Sustainable tourism products development e.g.</p> <p>Drina NP: sustainable tourism offer packaging and targeted support for infrastructure development;</p> <p>Vjetrenica PL: Co-financing of tourism infrastructure.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Eco-tourism concession model piloted in Sujetska National Park and associated infrastructure refurbishment and/or new constructions (that could be considered at some point)</p>	<p>The risk will be mitigated through the SES, using the UNDP social and environmental screening procedures and appropriately scoped ESIA's in order to identify and avoid possible risks (Please see ESMF Annex 23).</p> <p>Activities that are co-financing different outputs are also included in the scope of the screening/assessment procedures. Activities funded from co-financing (not GEF resources) need to be consistent with the UNDP SES requirements. Activities that are funded by GEF resources through UNDP accounts need to adhere to UNDP SES requirements.</p> <p>Additional specifications regarding the Concession model piloted under Output 2.3: The concession activities will be designed to avoid adverse indirect/consequential impacts to critical and/or sensitive habitats and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services. Monitoring of tourism concession activities will be performed according to the agreed methodology and SES requirements; protected area managers will be capacitated with tools and skills for concession management, compliance monitoring and enforcement. The concession agreement will be very specific regarding the social and environmental concerns and limitations related to any infrastructure changes at site. Any significant infrastructure developments (e.g. construction of a mountain chairlift) are subject to EIA and will not be carried out in conflict with the PA regime. The project implementation team and Output 2.2 experts will check the national requirements (e.g. for EIA) meet or exceed the requirements of the UNDP SES, and, with support and guidance from UNDP CO and SES experts, consider if any specific SES assessments management plans are required for the Ouput 2.2.</p> <p>Specific management measures related to the cultural and historical values will be embedded in the concession documents (as per safeguards measures under Risk 4).</p>
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<p>Risk 6 The project may inadvertently contribute to potential perpetuation of discriminations against women and gender based violence. There are lingering disparities between men and women, particularly at local level and in rural areas including in the patriarchal cultures of some of the ethnic minority communities, which could be inadvertently replicated.</p> <p>-</p> <p><i>SES Principle 3, Gender, P10, P12</i></p>	<p>I=3 P=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The Project could potentially perpetuate discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation of activities or access to different capacity building and/or potential economic opportunities.</p> <p>Women remain substantially underrepresented in leadership and entrepreneurial positions for example in tourism sector, with low influence in decision making processes, and in many cases economically dependent on men.</p> <p>Violence against women is often tolerated as 'socially accepted behaviour'.^[3]</p>	<p>The management of this risk will be done through the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and will be monitored by the project team.</p> <p>Further risk management measures will be implemented through the Process Framework for the project work in the PAs making sure that marginalized/vulnerable groups (such as women and youth) are able to participate in decision-making processes. Methods of consultation and participation will be devised in a form appropriate for affected communities.</p> <p>The project design has consistently mainstreamed gender sensitive approaches and has created opportunities for tackling women's needs and the differentiated ways men and women use natural resources.</p> <p>The project will also gather gender-disaggregated data for evaluation purposes and use gender sensitive indicators (particularly around beneficiaries) to facilitate planning, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>Complaints will be addressed and managed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the Project Board.</p>
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Risk 7:	I = 3	Moderate	
<p>Project impact on the status of biodiversity and ecosystems might be limited by climate change as a direct driver of habitat conversion and biodiversity loss in the country. There is a risk of increased incidence of climate-induced wildfires in targeted project sites.</p>	L = 3		<p>The risk will be mitigated through the project activities e.g. screening and assessments (under Output 1.1). Climate change adaptation and resilience is at the core of the project strategy. Under Component 1, the project will work to reduce the vulnerability of key biodiversity values and strengthen the resilience of target protected areas in BiH to climate change.</p>
<p>Project endeavors related to the implementation of PA management plans, PA capacity building and other on-the-ground activities may be susceptible to extreme climatic conditions and events (e.g. landslides)</p>			<p>A desk climate threat analysis for the pilot PAs was performed during the project preparatory phase (PPG). Based on the data available and the expert assessment of the key climate impacts and pressures on the key biodiversity values within the targeted PAs, possible response scenarios and adaptation measures were proposed by the PPG experts. Building on the key results of the PPG desk analysis, and further focusing on the PAs with the management capacities and resource available for more focus on the climate change response and adaptation, in the first year of implementation the Project will commission a comprehensive climate threat assessment of the pilot PAs. The Climate threat assessment will be planned to take into account the project SESP risk related to the susceptibility of project endeavours to climate and the extreme climate conditions, and will be responsive to the SES Standard 2.</p>
<p>SES Standard 2 Climate Change Vulnerability, 2.2</p>			<p>The project will further assist the pilot PAs with the preparation of management plans, as well as management guidelines and tools for taking into account the CC threats, threat response scenarios, ecosystem resilience and adaptation measures. The CC-sensitive management planning will also be responsive to the requirement of the UNDP SES Standard 2.</p>
<p>SES Standard 2 Climate Change Vulnerability, 2.3</p>			<p>A portfolio of adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems will be developed and set under implementation under project Output 1.3. Pilot restoration options will be offered for ecosystems severely affected by various negative climate factors. Finally, stakeholder consultations with the PA management authorities and municipal governments will catalyse replication of climate threat response action planning, adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems. Thus, a comprehensive</p>

<p>Risk 8: Generation of non-hazardous waste as a result of tourism development and increase influx of tourists.</p> <p>Standard 8 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.2</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Generation of waste can be a side effect of the increased tourism activity within the protected areas (including construction of the tourism infrastructure such as a visitor center). Although the waste generation and disposal is controlled by the PA authorities, the project will assist, where required, with an additional control over increased tourism impacts, which may adversely affect the quality of nature values in and around protected areas, and create waste and noise.</p> <p>Project activities aimed at tourism development will be focused on the protected areas with strict regulations regarding waste generation and management. The capacities of protected areas to ensure adequate monitoring and enforcement of tourism activities will be enhanced.</p>	<p>n/a (low risk)</p>
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<p>Risk 9: The project will support the development of specific management guidelines that will define the mechanisms of bark beetle outbursts control that might be associated with the use of insecticides</p> <p>Standard 8 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.5</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk relates to the bark beetle outburst control activities under Output 1.3. A typical scenario for the commercial forests affected by severe bark beetle outbursts includes the use of insecticides and semiochemicals. For the forests within protected areas, the mechanisms of bark beetle outbursts control and the early response measures should be compatible with the PA regime. It is unlikely that the practice for the commercial forests will be applied to the PA forests without modification, since the PA regime does not allow for use, cause use of, or manage the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials and chemicals, including pesticides.</p> <p>For the bark beetle outburst control, particular pest control methods (pheromone traps) will be offered in accordance with the PA regulations and best practice available.</p>	<p>The project team and UNDP CO will make sure that adequate safeguards related to Standard 8.5 will be put in place.</p> <p>These additional risk management measure related to the project supported measures for bark beetle outburst control that are included here, refer specifically to the handling of harmful substances/pesticides in relation to Standard 8.</p> <p>UNDP project team will engage technical expertise to ensure that activities related to the bark beetle outburst control under Output 1.3. will ensure safe use of the chemicals, including use of pheromones and/or other specific insecticides and substances which will be handled, stored, applied and disposed of in accordance with international good practice such as the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.</p>
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<p>Risk 10: The project may fail to provide appropriate labor and safety conditions for workers and community participants during the fire fighters capacity building activities and drills.</p> <p>Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Security</p> <p>3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.6; 3.7; 3.8</p> <p>Standard 7 Labour and Working Conditions 7.1; 7.6</p> <p>Standard 8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.3</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Under Output 1.3. the project will directly support activities in support to fire preparedness, prevention and response within the pilot protected areas. The project involves capacity building of firefighters within the PAs, and the establishment of local rapid-response community fire-fighting teams potentially involving local communities.</p> <p>The project will support construction of basic tourism infrastructure within the protected areas (such as visitor center and tourist trail) and will possibly be involved in restoration of a traditional water-operated mill. These infrastructure projects might be associated with risks to local builders involved, as a result of force majeure or violation of constructions norms and standards.</p>	<p>The risk will be managed as follows:</p> <p>Community safety measures will be managed through screening (SESP) and appropriately scoped ESIA during the development of (i) the early warning system and (ii) Fire Protection Action Plans in PAs e.g. such as Sutjeska, Kozara and Drina, Orjen and Blidinje parks of nature, and Skakavac Nature Monument as well as for the (iii) installation of reservoirs for water storage and repairs of watchtowers.</p> <p>The risks will be further managed through hiring specialized experts for building capacity of the community fire fighting teams.</p> <p>With regard to the workers safety, the management measures will be devised on case by case basis. The project will ensure that national working standards (Labor Code) are respected for all the project activities. The requirements of this Standard are to be applied in an appropriately-scaled manner based on the nature and scale of the project, its specific activities, the project's associated social and environmental risks and impacts, and the type of contractual relationships with project workers.</p> <p>The project will ensure implementation of risk management/safeguards measures related to Standard 7 (7.6) the Occupational safety and health (OSH) which include necessary processes and measures that address the safety and health of project workers that must be in place to support project implementation. These processes and measures may be encompassed and implemented through the applicable party's occupational safety and health management system¹⁷ or processes (please see ESMF Annex 23).</p> <p>For safeguards triggered by Standard 8 (8.3) the project team and project experts will make sure to avoid the use of hazardous materials for the fire fighting capacity building activities. The fire-fighting capacity-building supported by the project will be based on the existing experience and best practices available; the best practice does exist and it includes safety issues as a primary</p>
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<p>Risk 11 Project activities involving local/field interventions and close engagement with local communities may inadvertently contribute to the spread of COVID-19.</p> <p>Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Security, 3.4</p>	<p>I=3 P=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Activities at local level are based on participatory approaches, and most of the times will include meetings and local consultations. There are a number of training workshops and awareness events, round table meetings etc.</p>	<p>The risk will be mitigated through adequate safeguards that the project team and UNDP CO will put in place at the Project Inception such as: (i) clear procedures in place in case of COVID19 reinstatement of restrictions, approved during project inception (ii) use of protective equipment, maintaining social distancing and using remote methods of engagement whenever possible (iii) if adequate safeguards cannot be put in place, activities that entail close local communities engagement will be put on hold if necessary, and work programme/budget will be revised as needed. Wherever possible on-line meeting platforms will be used and travel decreased. All project meetings will be organized mindful of government regulations and healthy standards and other appropriate safeguards (including those of UNDSS).</p>
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p> <p><i>Note: Project categorization is determined by the highest level of significance of identified risks across all potential risk areas (as rated in Question 3).</i></p>				
<p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p>		<p>Comments</p>		
<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>	<p>?</p>			

	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	X	<p>The overall social and environmental risk category is identified as Moderate, as determined by the highest level of significance of identified risks. The SESP assessment at the PPG stage confirmed the overall Moderate risk rating. Detailed Moderate risks management measures are summarized in this SESP document and further detailed in the ESMF attached to the Project Document (Annex 23). The safeguards measures are also mainstreamed in the Project strategy associated with a limited impact that will be avoided or mitigated via straightforward management instruments, such as a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Gender Action Plan, appropriately scoped ESIA's, Process framework and further screening using SESP. In addition, non-conventional risk mitigation instrument will developed during the project implementation phase such as the set of tourism concession criteria for the Sutjeska National Park pilot, to make sure that those are responsive not only to the protected area regime limitations, but also to the environmental, social and cultural risk areas identified by the SESP.</p>	
	<i>Substantial Risk</i>	?		
	<i>High Risk</i>	?		
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects.				
	<u><i>Is assessment required? (check if ?yes?)</i></u>	X		<i>Status? (completed, planned)</i>

	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	X	Targeted assessment(s)	<p>Completed during PPG: Climate screening; feasibility analysis; gender analysis, stakeholder analysis</p> <p>Planned during the Project Implementation: ocio-economic assessments and climate vulnerability assessments and management measures to be included in the PAs Management Plans</p>
		X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned during implementation : to be determined based on site-specific screening
		?	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	<i>Are management plans required? (check if ?yes)</i>	?		

	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Indigenous Peoples Plan, Resettlement Action Plan, others)	<p>Completed during PPG: Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p> <p>Planned during implementation :</p> <p>Process Framework, Livelihood Action Plan (if needed), Cultural Heritage Management Plan (if needed) others as needed per site-specific screening and assessments</p>
		X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	Planned during implementation : to be determined based on site-specific screening
		X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed during PPG
	<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</i>		Comments (not required)	
	<i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i>	---		

<i>Human Rights</i>	X	While the proposed project poses no direct risks of human rights violation and has no activities directly dealing with equity considerations or gender disparities, given the overall country context the project will be designed with due sensitivity to human rights, ethnic and gender equality principles.
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	See above
<i>Accountability</i>	X	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>	X	Many project activities are currently proposed within or adjacent to nature protected areas and areas proposed for protection. The design and implementation of particular project interventions, primary of which are associated with tourism development within the protected areas, will make sure to avoid adverse environmental effects on the sensitive habitats.
<i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i>	X	Climate change effects and consequences, such as extreme climatic events and habitat conversion may become a significant factor determining the project impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</i>	X	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	X	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	X	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	?	
<i>7. Labour and Working Conditions</i>	X	
<i>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	X	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
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QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have 'checked' to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have 'cleared' the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

[1] <https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/secu-srm>

[2] A Process Framework is prepared when UNDP-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in the design of project components, determination of measures necessary to address the requirements of SES Standard 5, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.

[3] As in many contexts, violence against women is tolerated as 'socially acceptable behavior' (Jelin-Dizdar 2012), occurring in a triangle framed by 'a patriarchal environment, silence and struggle for the family' (Mati? 2017). <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/wps/2020/03/12/the-political-economy-of-gender-based-violence-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina/>

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6439 ESMF_BiH_02 Oct 2021	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6439 Bosnia - SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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

Please see Section IV. 'Project Results Framework' of the Prodoc.

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

Responses to Comments from Council, and responses to comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP).

Comment	Response
STAP Comments:	
<p>1. Overall Assessment: STAP welcomes this project from UNEP to address the challenges of climate change and inadequate financing for protected areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina, through targeted management interventions and boosting PA financing through tourism. [?] Generally speaking, STAP finds that the project is sound and well-structured, with interventions well-targeted to threats. The reliance on tourism requires careful evaluation given the crisis facing tourism globally.</p>	<p>The project developers appreciate the positive assessment from the STAP review. The concerns about the tourism development trends are addressed in the response to comment 3 below</p>
<p>2. Project Objective: While the objective emerges clearly in the project, it could be expressed much more simply and directly e.g. Improve biodiversity conservation through increasing the resilience of PAs to climate change and strengthening their financial viability. This objective does respond clearly to the expressed problem statement, although the adequacy of the problem diagnosis is unclear (see below).</p>	<p>The project scope, its Objective and focus have been defined in close consultation with the key Governmental stakeholders. The statement of the project Objective was approved as a key element of the project design at the PIF stage. The statement of the Objective proposed by the STAP is indeed clear and straightforward; however, the current (and approved) statement of the Objective refers to the specific features in the focus of the project, such as improved management efficiency of PAs (not just financial but managerial capacities are in the focus) and PA income from sustainable tourism development (not just general financial viability which is difficult without the tourism 'factor' in this country context).</p>

3. A key TOC relevant assumption is that tourism demand will return to high levels after the pandemic threat subsides ? this should be clearly articulated, as well as how the project will adapt if this does not prove to be justified.

Thank you for the comment and suggestions.

The pandemic has impacted the private sector engagement, especially since the first two waves involve strict lockdown and a lot of uncertainties in economic development at the macro level. As discussed in the private sector engagement strategy, it affected the project in one of its activities, namely on the PA private concession, which led to the fact that the deal to conclude the PA private concession contract, while not discarded, requires more time to finalize and will be completed during the inception phase of the main project itself. As discussed in the private sector engagement strategy, this further required a certain correction of the approach under Outcome 2, namely to make sure that activities are not focused on big private companies alone, but rather are generally focussing on supporting sustainable local businesses.

As of November 2022, the country is actively developing the paths towards COVID-19 recovery, with specific focus on the tourism sector. Indeed, it is recognized that international tourism is unlikely to reach even pre-COVID19 levels during the life of the project, and both the Government and the project team recognize that ?domestic? tourism should be the key audience, and products should be designed accordingly. The project strategy to focus on the domestic market is fully in line with this philosophy, and can be considered the mitigation strategy for risk of continued effects of COVID-19 as raised by the PTA and the STAP. BIH, as part of Europe, went through four waves of the pandemic, and the 3 and 4 waves were not involving shutting down the economy. Movement within the country was not heavily restricted, and with rising vaccination percent, it is quite likely to ensure domestic tourism market robustness in the projected continuation of COVID-19 effects. Specifically, nature tourism involves a lot of ?staying outside?, and for accommodation ? staying in small, isolated community-held local accommodation places, as opposed to massive congregations at international destinations. Promotion of domestic nature tourism, as envisaged in Outputs 2.1-2.3, therefore, highly correlates with the recovery directions of the Government.

While support to domestic nature tourism is the best response to recovery, it is a complex process that requires a shift in the thinking and behaviour of both providers and consumers of tourism services, and this is where this project comes handy. The rewards of such a shift would be multiple: tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina would develop in a more sustainable and non-

<p>4. Problem statement: The problem statement is not particularly clear or well-developed, although the key points emerge strongly. The PIF indicates a full assessment of threats/root causes etc has not been done and will be done at a later stage. Threats are mainly taken from country reports to various Conventions.</p>	<p>The comment is addressed through Section I Development Challenge, pp. 8-10 of the Project Document</p>
<p>5. Baseline: The baseline makes the insecure funding arrangements for PAs clear. There are some confusing statements here. At one point the text says 'the current coverage and configuration of the PA network makes it extremely vulnerable to an increasing number of natural hazards', but it is not clear what this is talking about, as elsewhere it seems it is the management capacity and financing of PAs that make the PA system vulnerable to natural hazards.</p>	<p>It's actually both; the coverage and configuration are insufficient to ensure long-term conservation, while the weak management capacity and low finance are factors that contribute to the inefficiency of the conservation measures. While other interventions (e.g. UNEP) have PA expansion in the focus, this project addresses the management and finance capacity barriers.</p>
<p>7. There is no explicit TOC, although there is an implicit narrative TOC. STAP strongly recommends developing an explicit TOC (through a participatory process involving key project stakeholders). This allows clear representation of project logic that is not captured in narrative of the two components, including the dependence of some outputs/outcomes on achievements of other ones (in the same or the other component), the contribution of some outputs to multiple outputs, and identification of key project assumptions. Given the reliance of this project on resumption of tourism, an industry currently in crisis, clarifying assumptions plus how the project will respond if these do not prove true is essential.</p>	<p>The TOC has been developed as presented in subsection 2.4. of the Project Document and the ToC Diagram in Annex 3. We have also elaborated on how the project tackles uncertainties related to COVID-19 Recovery in response to STAP question 3 above.</p>

<p>8. Stakeholders: It will be priority in further project planning to engage local communities around PAs.</p>	<p>The project, as presented through the detailed project Strategy, will focus on testing the mechanisms for effective cooperation between PA management bodies and local communities. The practical mechanisms to be in place for the local community engagement will be implemented through the project Output 1.3. where it concerns the municipal-level effort at awareness-raising of and practical measures for the forest fire safety/prevention; Output 1.4 piloting ecosystem restoration; Output 2.1. supporting local tourism development and traditional businesses around PAs, Output 2.2. piloting a partnership between Ravno Municipality, Vjetrenica-Popovo Polje PA and the local community, with an overall objective to provide economic and social benefits to the wider landscape of Popovo Polje</p>
<p>9. Risks: A major risk is related to the future of tourism, as outlined above ? this needs careful evaluation before the project proceeds. Addressing climate risk in a focused and detailed manner is a key priority of the project.</p>	<p>The climate risk has been addressed in detail as Risk 3 in the Prodoc Section 3.4 Risks to project success and social/environmental safeguards (pp. 38-40) and Risk 7 in SESP (Annex 6)</p> <p>The risks related to the negative effects of the post-COVID-19 recession has been included as Risks 5 and 6 in the Prodoc Section 3.4 (p.40).</p>
<p>10. Coordination: could be considerably strengthened. While it is excellent to see careful articulation of previous/ongoing projects, it is less clear what lessons are being learned from them for this project. What has worked and what hasn't? It would be good to see some clear and specific learnings from previous initiatives. While there are some clear plans for sharing lessons learned from this project, it would be good to see careful learning of lessons from previous initiatives.</p>	<p>Prodoc Subsection 2.2 elaborates on the key past and ongoing interventions in the field of relevance, while Annex 17 was specifically developed (not required by the format) to present the key past interventions, their achievements and failures relevant to the proposed project, and the ongoing interventions and elements for synergy. Lessons from and synergies with the two major projects, UNEP-GEF MSP and Via Dinarica, have been presented in Prodoc para 21.</p>
<p>GEF Council Members? Comments</p>	
<p>Germany:</p>	

<p>Management of protected areas in the country requires solid and long-term financial resources. In order to achieve outcome 1 (?managerial capacities in place?) it would be important to ensure that financial resources are allocated long-term. Tourism activities could therefore be complemented by more steady sources of financial support. In addition, the project could target harmonizing governance structures of protected areas with a view to using resources more efficiently.</p>	<p>The project will offer incremental assistance to the PA management authorities helping them to update the business plans for individual PAs, design marketing plans, and develop optimisation schemes for the PA recurrent costs. In cooperation with responsible authorities in both entities in BiH, the UNDP-GEF project will support modifications to the existing mechanism for grant allocation that will include eco-tourism development within the protected areas as a priority funding window to boost both the absorption capacity of PA management authorities and their interest in positioning as operative tourism destination managers. The project will also address the lack of capacities of PA managers and conservation authorities for accessing other available external funding and start taking part in the competition process for the available grant funding for tourism development. Focused training activities will be designed to increase understanding and interest in external funding sources. The existing networks of PAs in the country (such as the PA Managers Day and communities of practice) will be utilized to mobilize wider interest in non-budgetary income streams for PAs.</p>
<p>The proposal already highlights the different governance structures and responsible authorities in the country. As such, it would be important, that full ownership is guaranteed on all levels of governmental involvement. A top-down approach from higher authorities to the local level is essential in the complex governance structure in the country</p>	<p>The comment was specifically considered in the design of project governance arrangements.</p>

The proposal would further benefit from a more detailed description on how partnerships with private sector are going to be set up and maintained. Since private sector partnerships are one of the main tools to achieve the project outcomes, it could be considered to include other businesses than concessioners.

Elaborated in the strategy for Output 2.2., with the level of detail possible at the moment, considering the COVID impact on stakeholder consultations and commitments at the PPG stage.

Indeed, as per PIF and original TOC, the project has been expected to foster activities aimed at developing tourism offerings and increasing the self-sustainability of PAs through cooperation with regional tourism clusters (Herzegovina and Krajina regions), mountain ski tourism operators, whitewater rafting operators and small businesses along the Via Dinarica that operate in or near pilot protected areas. To a certain extent this is still relevant. Specifically, project Output 2.3 offers a unique opportunity to test a first ever concession model for the eco-tourism development within a model protected area (Sutjeska National Park) in the country. In 2020 during the project PPG phase, an initial mapping of the potential private sector companies potentially interested in and eligible for partnering in the NP Sutjeska tourism concession model showed a somewhat discouraging result, as no partner was fully ready to express a firm interest as the potential concession bidder. An element of hesitation from the private sector was connected to uncertainty in the tourism market caused by the new COVID-19. However, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Republika Srpska, being the pertinent institution for implementation of the model, as well as Sutjeska National Park, expressed strong interest to retain the private PA concession model under the GEF project and declared firm support to conclude the search for a private operator during the inception phase of the GEF project. Through the initial screening, it became clear that the potential private sector partners for the concession are counting on the Ministry for Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Republika Srpska to release official government conditions for the future concession pilot with a reasonable level of detail, which was barred by the COVID pandemic. The GEF project in the main phase will aim to help conclude the negotiations process and launch the concession. For this purpose, a comprehensive assessment of the concession benefits prepared as input during the PPG phase will be used. The PPG experts also presented a road-map listing the activities to be implemented to operationalize the concession process during the inception phase of the project.

There are feasibility constraints associated with the concession pilot, and the project strategy, therefore was made responsive to this, suggesting more dispersed approach to working with private sector representatives, i.e. through a diversity of options for private sector engagement in sustainable tourism development for the benefit of the PAs and the local communities. Specifically,

<p>Germany would further like to suggest that the project seeks collaboration with existing projects in the region such as the EU4Business project which supports sustainable tourism development in the country</p>	<p>Annex 17 to the Project Documents was specifically developed to explore possible synergies with the ongoing donor projects. EU4Business project was identified as one of the principal sources of co-financing and synergies. UNDP CO will make sure that the cooperations and synergies are in place</p>
<p>United States:</p>	
<p>The United States requests that this project is circulated to the Council for a four-week review period prior to CEO endorsement.</p>	<p>This will be ensured in accordance with the established rules and procedures</p>
<p>It is unclear why increasing sphagnum moss cover is presented as a key ecosystem restoration element, as this indicator seems relatively distinct from sustainable tourism</p>	<p>The ecosystem restoration indicators will be determined in the project implementation phase once the restoration options and methods are confirmed.</p>
<p>While illegal development in protected areas is cited as a primary reason for loss of ecosystem services, it is not obvious how the project would deal with that other than maybe building legal tourist facilities. We would like to see greater justification as to why this driver of biodiversity decline is not dealt with within the project, or inclusion of activities to slow or reverse this driver.</p>	<p>The project will raise the capacities of the PA staff (inspectors) and management to ensure compliance and enforcement of the PA regime, including actions against illegal activities.</p>
<p>The Ramsar sites are mentioned, but it is not clear how the project efforts would support the BiH's obligation under the Ramsar convention to maintain the ecological character of the sites. Alternatively, it is also not clear how Ramsar implementation would support this project. Taken together, while the project hints at a relationship between Ramsar sites and ecotourism (e.g. through birding activities), it does not seem that this project is fully leveraging the potential of the Ramsar sites in their tourism plans.</p>	<p>Indeed, none of the Ramsar sites in the country have been confirmed as pilots for the project activities aimed at boosting sustainable tourism development within the PA estate, partly because of the fact that while the project focuses on the national PAs, not all three Ramsar sites have yet received the national protection status. The project plans will be adaptive in this regard, especially for Livanjsko Polje, the largest Ramsar site in the country that has been and will remain in the focus of the GEF support to the country.</p>
<p>Canada:</p>	

We have noted that there is no mention of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the short description. We would like to clarify whether this project covers or links to OECMs.

The project does not specifically cover Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) as it is focused on protected areas (PAs). The understanding and implementation of OECMs as a concept is still low in the region; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the practical recognition of approaches and areas as they relate to OECMs is yet to have occurred. For the EU Member States, several EU directives related to land and water management could be considered as a driver to work on the identification and management of OECMs. BiH will most likely join the EU efforts aimed at OECM recognition once and if significant progress is achieved towards improving the state of BD knowledge and the BD monitoring capacities outside the PAs in the country. As for now, the only area in the focus of the future project, the wider landscape of Popovo Polje outside Vjetrenica Protected Landscape, could be potentially considered as a future OECM. This would occur provided that there are significant BD values proven by data from research, by long-term sustainable management arrangements to maintain biodiversity, and by adequate monitoring capacities. Understanding that none of these is currently in place, it would have been presumptuous to indicate any contribution or linkage to OECMs as a primary objective for this project. The proposed project was designed as a GEF-financed increment added to the national effort in meeting the CBD and other international obligations related to PAs and is intended to deliver global environmental benefits associated with the improved management of PA estate.

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

*Budget balance USD 0.00 (status on September 30, 2021)

The unused PPG funds (in case not all commitments materialize) will be returned to the GEF.

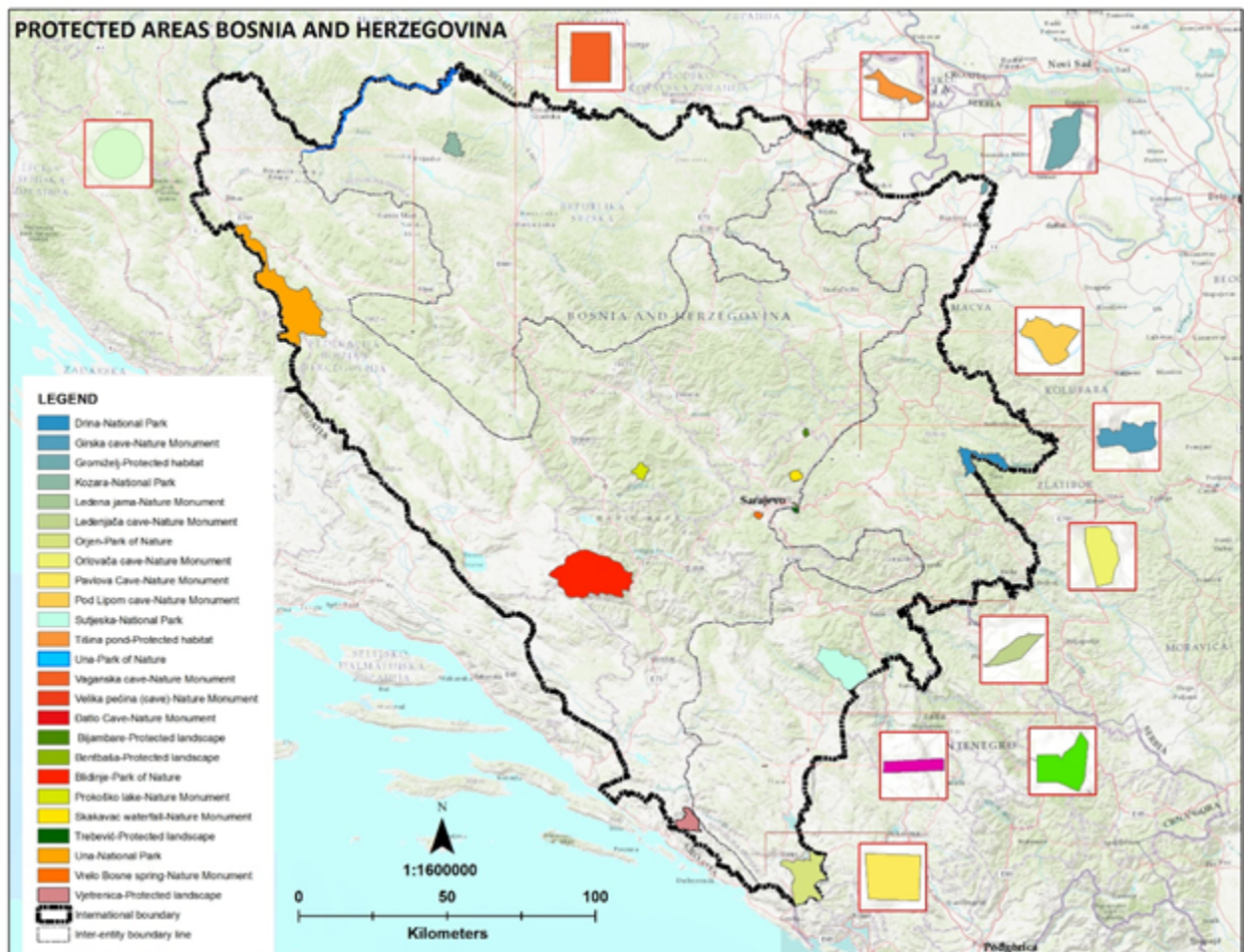
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF TF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	\$42,000.00	\$50,668.59	\$0.00

Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	\$45,000.00	\$26,372.34	\$16,200.00
Validation workshop and report	\$12,726.00	\$5,027.56	\$1,457.51
Total	\$99,726.00	\$82,068.49	\$17,657.51

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

(Project Document) Annex 2: Project map



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD eq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	Output 1.2: GIS for CC threat management module: Una NP (USD 10,000); Output 1.3: Forest fire management capacity building, fire fighting equipment: Orjen PN, Sutjeska NP, Kozara NP, Drina NP, Blidinje PN (USD 48,000); Technical assistance and capacity building for bark beetle outbursts control: NPs Sutjeska, Kozara, Drina, Skakavac NM (USD 20,000);	78,000			78,000			78,000	UNDP

<p>Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Co-financing of tourism infrastructure ("Viewpoint with an educational trail") for Vjetrenica (USD 30,000). Co-financing of a viewpoint and educational trail development in Vjetrenica PL together with Ravno Municipality, including educational boards and benches for tourists along the 4 km long route walk as well as a safe tourist infrastructure at the Vjetrenica Cave Viewpoint.</p>	<p>30,000</p>			<p>30,000</p>		<p>30,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Furniture/Equipment ? Vehicle</p>	<p>Office Equipment; USD 10,000</p>			<p>-</p>		<p>10,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Project Manager-Principal Technical Coordinator NPSA 9 10% of the cost (USD 18,000); Project Technical Officer NPSA 8 25% of the cost (USD 40,000)</p>	<p>58,000</p>			<p>58,000</p>		<p>58,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

Contractual Services ? Individual	Project Manager-Principal Technical Coordinator NPSA 9 10% of the cost (USD 18,000); Project Technical Officer NPSA 8 25% of the cost (USD 40,000)		58,000		58,000		58,000	UNDP
Contractual Services ? Individual	Project Communication and KM consultant NPSA 6 (USD 105,000); Project Technical Officer NPSA 8 25% cost (USD 40,000)		145,000		145,000		145,000	UNDP
Contractual Services ? Individual	Project Assistant Admin/Finance /M&E NPSA 6 15% of the cost (USD 20,000); Project Technical Officer NPSA 8 25% of the cost (USD 40,000).			-	60,000		60,000	UNDP
Contractual Services ? Individual	Project Manager - Principal Technical Coordinator NPSA 9 30% of the cost (USD 55,000); Project Assistant Admin/Finance /M&E NPSA 6 40% of the cost (USD 45,000);			-		100,000	100,000	UNDP

<p>Contractual Services ? Company</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Comprehensive climate threat assessment conducted for NPs Sutjeska, Kozara, Drina, Una, Prokosko lake NM, Blidinje PN, Vjetrenica PL, Orjen PN, and Vrelo Bosne NM (USD 30,000); Output 1.2: Climate threat management module and support to development of the new MP: Sutjeska NP (USD 20,000); Climate threat management module and support to development of the new MP: Kozara NP (USD 20,000); PA management plan developed with due account of climate threats and climate neutrality objectives/indicators: Drina NP (USD 15,000); PA management plan developed with due account of climate threats and climate neutrality objectives/indicators; should include enhanced monitoring of aquatic habitats and ichthyofauna: Una NP (USD 15,000); PA management plan developed</p>	<p>695,000</p>			<p>695,000</p>		<p>695,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Company</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Update of business plans for individual PAs, design of marketing plans, justification of proposals for clustering of PAs under a single management authority, development of optimisation schemes for the PA recurrent costs (USD 35,000); Sustainable tourism offer packaging for Drina NP; targeted support for tourism infrastructure devt (USD 30,000); Bijambare PL: development of programmes for eco-tourism, eco-agriculture, environmental awareness and education, with targeted implementation support (USD 30,000); Blidinje PN: Support to tourist platform devt and "Visit Blidinje"brand, visitor management plan and tourism business plan (USD 30,000); Orjen PN: A roadmap for traditional businesses and tourism development - beekeeping, use of medical plants, and</p>	<p>575,000</p>	<p>575,000</p>	<p>575,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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International Consultants	International Consultant for CC Resilience; USD 23,000	23,000			23,000			23,000	UNDP
International Consultants	International Consultant for PA Finance Mechanisms (USD 40,000) years 1-4; International Consultant for nature based tourism development (USD 30,000) years 1-3; International Consultant for PA communication and branding (USD 20,000) years 2-3		90,000		90,000			90,000	UNDP
International Consultants	MTR and Final Evaluation - intl team lead (USD 40,000)				-	40,000		40,000	UNDP

<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>PA management planning specialist USD 30,000 years 1-2; PA capacity building coordinator USD 60,000 years 2-5; BD and CC Adaptation/Resilience specialist USD 60,000 years 2-5; Restoration Consultant USD 40,000 years 2-5; Output 1.2-1.3 Species management plan for alpine newt (<i>Triturus alpestris</i>) integrated with the PA management plan: Prokosko Lake NM (USD 15,000) years 2-4;</p>	<p>205,000</p>			<p>205,000</p>		<p>205,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>PA sustainable tourism devt specialist (USD 45,000); Private sector engagement consultant (USD 45,000); Tourism concession support specialist (incl.legal and regulations) (USD 45,000); Output 2.3 Clarification of policies and elaboration of Sustainable Concession Management Guidelines based on best available practice applicable to the existing legislative framework (USD 10,000); Development of concession proposal (USD 10,000);</p>	<p>155,000</p>		<p>155,000</p>			<p>155,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>MTR and Final Evaluation - national consultant (USD 12,000); METT assessment (USD 4,000)</p>			<p>-</p>	<p>16,000</p>		<p>16,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Forest fire management capacity building, incl fire preparedness and fighting training: Orjen PN, Sutjeska NP, Kozara NP, Drina NP, Sarajevo Canton PAs, Blidinje PN (USD 60,000);	60,000			60,000			60,000	UNDP
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<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Capacity building measures aimed to assist the PA management authorities and local tourism operators to actively promote PA managers as tourism destination managers (USD 25,000); Output 2.4: Training and capacity building for PA managers and conservation authorities for accessing other available external funding and start taking part in the competition process for the available grant funding for tourism development (USD 30,000); Output 2.5: Experience exchange, communication, promotion, and marketing capacity building (USD 65,000)</p>	<p>120,000</p>	<p>120,000</p>	<p>120,000</p>	<p>120,000</p>	<p>120,000</p>	<p>120,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	KM&experience sharing events (PA Manager Day as a platform for experience sharing, "corporate" training and knowledge building on fundraising, best practice for diversification of financial flows etc); USD 39,000			39,000	39,000			39,000	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Inception Workshop; USD 2,000				-	2,000		2,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel Outcome 1; USD 15,000	15,000			15,000			15,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel Outcome2; USD 14,000		14,000		14,000			14,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel Outcome 3; USD 8,000			8,000	8,000			8,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Web design, layout, presentation costs, KM product distribution, connectivity costs and other KM-related costs; USD 25,000			25,000	25,000			25,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Translation costs related to M&E; USD 4,000					4,000		4,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	DIM audit; USD 15,000 (US\$3,000*5 years)				-		15,000	15,000	UNDP

Grand Total		1,134,000	1,042,000	217,000	2,393,000	122,000	125,000	2,640,000	
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ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).