**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY**
**PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund**
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## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

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| Project Title: | Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC | | |
| Country(ies): | Bosnia and Herzegovina | GEF Project ID:[1] | |
| GEF Agency(ies): | UNDP | GEF Agency Project ID: | 6136 |
| Other Executing Partner(s): | Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republic of Srpska (RS) | Submission Date: | 1 August 2017 |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | Climate change | Project Duration (Months) | 48 |
| Type of Report: | NC and BUR | Expected Report Submission to Convention | FNC- December 2021 TBUR- December 2019 |

### A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

**Project Objective:** To assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in the preparation of its fourth National Communication (FNC) and third Biennial Update Report (TBUR) for the implementation of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change

| Project Component | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | (in $) GEF Project Financing | (in $) Confirmed Co-financing[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 National circumstances, constrains and gaps | 1.1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis updated and described.<br>1.2 Progress towards mainstreaming of climate change considerations into key development strategies and sector-based policy | 1.1.1 Features of the country, its population, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect the country's ability to deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation, described;<br>1.1.2 Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis described;<br>1.1.3 Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation, enabling the preparation of national | 137,550 | 45,000 |

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.
[2] Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

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| | frameworks assessed.<br>1.3 Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided<br>1.4. Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR and 4NC consolidated. The interventions will be guided by the principles of Doha Work Programme under Article 6 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | communications and biennial update reports defined;<br>1.2.1 National development objectives, priorities and circumstances impacted by climate risks described and mainstreaming progress into policy frameworks assessed.<br>1.2.2 Initiatives related to Article 6, assessment of integration of CC issues into educational curriculum (higher education), and training for state- and entity-level officials<br>1.3.1 Based on the V&A assessment, a cost benefit analysis, estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation (at least for water sector) and BAU, performed;<br>1.3.2 A study on technological needs assessment conducted, and a list of the most effective/new technology solutions at least for two sectors (e.g. water and agriculture) compiled.<br>1.4.1 Stock-take of all awareness raising, education, and research on climate change that has been carried out within different programmes and projects, including donor-funded interventions, which will be made available on the national knowledge platform. *(This platform will seek to disseminate relevant information to countries of Central Asia and globally.)*<br>1.4.2 Conduct public awareness campaigns on climate change at the national level.<br>1.4.3 Conduct training on climate change negotiations for young professionals engaged in climate change. | | |

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| | | 1.4.4 Conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process.<br>1.4.5 Compile the section on other information, relevant for 4NC and/or FBUR incorporation<br>1.4.6 Continue further development of the interactive climate atlas according to the existing climate scenario (RCP8.5) | | |
| 2. National greenhouse gas inventory | 2.1. Updated GHG inventory up to year 2017 and Improvement of GHG inventory system | 2.1.1 Update of GHG inventory of BiH to 2016 for 4NC and 2017 for TBUR<br>2.1.2 Enhancement of capacity of participating agencies and defining a mechanism for set-up of data collection system within existing institutions<br>2.1.3 Emission factors for the key sources updated, as needed.<br>2.1.4 Cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of GHG Inventory strengthened.<br>2.1.5 Strengthening of data collection and analysis in other key sectors (1A1, 1A2, 1A3 and 1A4 (fuel combustion activities), 2A1 (cement production), 2C1 (iron and steel production), 4A (enteric fermentation), and 4D (agriculture soils) using 2006 IPCC guidelines.) | 180,000 | 45,000 |
| 3. Vulnerability assessment and adaptation (V&A) | 3.1. In-depth vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors | 3.1.1 A stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity of the country territory to climate risks performed;<br>3.1.2 An in-depth vulnerability assessment of | 175,000 | 10,000 |

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| | of socio-economic development and natural environment conducted; including risks of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events | key socio-economic sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, forestry, tourism, health, water resources, biodiversity, coastal area, housing sector) and natural environment to climate impacts conducted; including assessment of economic impacts by sector<br>3.1.3 A study integrating response measures in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) conducted<br>3.1.4 Capacity enhacement on adaptation analysis and modelling | | |
| 4. Mitigation and policy measures | 4.1. Using best practices and latest INDC, assessment of sectors and interventions contributing to GHG emission reduction at the national level conducted<br>4.2 Establishment of domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported | 4.1.1 Mitigation potential in key development sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, industrial processes) assessed, and abatement measures proposed;<br>4.1.2. Mitigation scenarions to model possible trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions by key-sectors (power generation, district heating, buildings, transport, waste, agriculture and forestry) up to 2050 according to the three development scenarions (S1 - Business as Usual scenarion; S2 - with the partial application of mitigation measures; S3 - advanced scenario with more intensive application of a comprehensive set of mitigation measures) developed<br>4.1.3 Progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG from 2010, at national, sub-national and local levels assessed; | 202,000 | 45,000 |

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| | | 4.1.4 Capacity enhacement on mitigation analysis and modelling<br>4.1.5 Revision , roadmap and Action Plan for implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) prepared for the period 2020 – 2030 (including assessment of losses and damages)<br>4.2.1 Guidance and recommendations on country-appropriate improvements related to mechanisms and infrastructure for NAMAs and MRV<br>4.2.2 Information and support on development of NAMA, domestic MRV and national registry system | | |
| 5. Monitoring, evaluation and submission of 4NC and 3BUR | 5.1. TBUR compiled, translated, approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to UNFCCC<br>5.2. 4NC compiled, translated, approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to UNFCCC<br>5.3. Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled | 5.1.1 4NC compiled, approved, translated, edited, desiged and submitted;<br>5.2.1 TBUR compiled, approved, translated edited, desiged and submitted.<br>5.3.1 Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted.<br>5.3.2. End of Project report and lessons learned compiled. | 80,000 | |
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| | | Subtotal | 774,550 | 145,000 |
| | | Project Management Cost[3]<br>(including Direct Project Cost: 12,000) | 77,450 | 35,000 |
| | | **Total Project Cost** | 852,000 | 180,000 |

* List the $ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

[3] This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

## B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Amount ($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Government | Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of B&H | In-kind | 45,000 |
| Recipient Government | Ministry of Environment and Tourism of FB&H | In-kind | 45,000 |
| Recipient Government | Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS | In-kind | 45,000 |
| Recipient Government | Department for Spatial Planning and Property Affairs of Brcko District | In-kind | 45,000 |
| **Total Co-financing** | | | 180,000 |

## C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | (in $) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | GEF Project Financing (a) | Agency Fee (b)[b)] | Total (c)=a+b |
| UNDP | GEFTF | BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | CLIMATE CHANGE | | 852,000 | 80,940 | 932,940 |
| **Total GEF Resources** | | | | | **852,000** | **80,940** | **932,940** |

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

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| **A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT** (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved): | Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) became a member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on December 6, 2000, and the Kyoto Protocol was ratified on April 22, 2008. Following the ratification of the UNFCCC, BiH has made a serious effort to establish appropriate political, institutional and legal frameworks to meet the commitments of the convention. Based on mutual agreement of both of the relevant entities, the BH Focal Point for the UNFCCC is the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republic of Srpska (RS).<br><br>For successful implementation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's obligations under the Convention, a BiH Climate Change Committee was formed. Subsequently, in accordance with the conclusion of the BiH Council of Ministers 66th session (held on May 16, 2002), a BiH Sub-Committee for Climate Change was established. Based on decisions of RS and FBiH governments, an Inter-entity environment body has been formed. This Body deals with environmental issues which require consolidated approach of both entities. It also covers any other issues delegated to this Body by entities. This Inter-entity body is in charge for development of inter-entity environment protection plan.<br><br>The Initial National Communication (INC) of BiH to the UNFCCC was submitted in 2010. Technical assistance and coordination was provided by UNDP BiH following the guidance provided in "Instructions for the Preparation of National Communications of the Member Countries not Involved in Annex I to the Convention" (17/CP.8), the corresponding Operational Program of the GEF, and relevant documents from Bosnia and Herzegovina. A total of 45 domestic experts from 14 relevant areas were selected from a field of more than 200 candidates to work directly on the preparation of the document. The Project Board, which included the state and entity level governments, actively followed and supported the INC preparation process.<br><br>The Second National Communication (SNC) has been prepared using similar arrangements and the same comprehensive representation. The SNC was adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers on 08 Oct 2013, following its adoption by both entity governments. The SNC has advanced the state of climate modeling, impacts assessment, and policy analysis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it has also established a measurement baseline for public awareness and outlined key capacity needs. Furthermore, work on the SNC has enhanced the individual capacity of climate researchers in Bosnia and Herzegovina in government, academia, and NGOs, and it has strengthened the organizational capacity of the UNFCCC focal institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS. Finally, the INC and the SNC have served as an important source of information for the country's Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy. Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy was adopted by Council of Ministers together with SNC. This Strategy presents the first development Strategy in this field adopted by both entity governments and Council of Ministers. This adoption does not only present a great success for UNDP, but it also sets a great precedent for BiH showing that things can be achieved if done in the proper participatory and bottom-up approach.<br><br>Support from the Global Environmental Facility has been received for the preparation of BiH's First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) in order to fulfill new obligations resulting from the Cancun and Durban COP decisions related to the submission of national |

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| | communications and biennial update reports. The Council of Ministers of BiH had adopted the FBUR on its 119th session at 21st of January 2015. Following its adoption by both entity governments, the BiH submitted first BUR to the UNFCCC on 12 Mar 2015.<br><br>The Third National Communication (TNC) has been prepared using similar arrangements and the same comprehensive representation. The TNC and SBUR have been adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers, following its adoption by both entity governments. It has been submitted toward the secretariat of the Convention on 13 June 2017. The TNC has advanced the state of climate modeling, impacts assessment, and policy analysis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, work on the TNC has enhanced the individual capacity of climate researchers in Bosnia and Herzegovina in government, academia, and NGOs, and it has strengthened the organizational capacity of the UNFCCC focal institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS as well as the two entity hydro-meteorological Institutes.<br><br>The preparation of the Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR) has been facilitated by UNDP and completed within the framework process of preparation of the TNC report; hence undergone the same adoption procedure.<br><br>Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its first NDC in October 2015, while the Paris Agreement was ratified by the Decision on ratification of Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Official gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina – international agreements, No. 01/17).<br>As recommended by INDC of B&H, type of nationally determined contribution refers to emissions reduction relative to a business as usual baseline which refers to the period 1990-2030 where 1990 represents a base year and 2030 is a final year of its implementation. It is an economy-wide contribution covering the following sectors: energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land use change and forestry (sinks) and waste management, each indicated with specific branches. Onward, the INDC includes information on following GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Due to the granted access of B&H to international development/financial mechanisms and willingness of relevant institutions to absorb and cost-effectively use international mechanisms for the mitigation activities, INDC prescribes emission reduction by approximately 23% in 2030 relative to the baseline scenario, i.e. 3% compared to 1990 level. All the values (total emission) provided in the baseline, as well as in the given projections, are calculated without the absorption potential (emission sink) of forestry sector. Although the forestry sector is not included in the presented balance of emissions, it is important to note that the value of sequestration capacity is app. 6.470 GgCO2 in 2015 (1990 sinks – 7,423 GgCO2), and that the emission projections intend to keep it on that level.<br><br>Support from the Global Environment Facility is needed for the preparation and submission of the Fourth National Communication (FNC) as well as the Third Biennial Update Report (TBUR) in order to continue to develop existing technical and institutional capacity, to improve and enhance the scope and quality of the communication, and to continue efforts to integrate climate change into government activities. The 4NC and 3BUR project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work.<br><br>The FNC and TBUR are planned to be submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021 (FNC) and December 2019 (TBUR). |

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| **B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES** (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation): | The **long term objective** of the project is to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in deepening the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into country and sectoral development goals and to enable the entity and state level government to respond to international environmental obligations by strengthening and giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity development that has been initiated and sustained by the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports processes to date.<br><br>The **immediate objective** of the project is to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and its Third Biennial Update Report; for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention under Decision 17 / CP. 8, decision 2/CP17 and other related guidance.<br><br>The project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3 on fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. In particular, Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs.<br><br>The project **expected outcomes** are:<br>1.1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis updated and described.<br>1.2 Progress towards mainstreaming of climate change considerations into key development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks assessed.<br>1.3 Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided<br>1.4. Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR and 4NC consolidated. The interventions will be guided by the principles of Doha Work Programme under Article 6 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change<br>2.1. Updated GHG inventory up to year 2017 and Improvement of GHG inventory system<br>3.1. In-depth vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors of socio-economic development and natural environment conducted; including risks of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events<br>4.1. Using best practices and latest INDC, assessment of sectors and interventions contributing to GHG emission reduction at the national level conducted<br>4.2 Establishment of domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported<br>5.1. TBUR compiled, translated, approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to UNFCCC<br>5.2. 4NC compiled, translated, approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to UNFCCC<br>5.3. Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled<br><br>The project outcomes will be achieved through a wide range of **outputs** and **activities** including:<br><br>• Features of the country, its population, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect the country's ability to deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation, described;<br>• Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis described; |

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| | • Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation, enabling the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports defined;<br>• National development objectives, priorities and circumstances impacted by climate risks described and mainstreaming progress into policy frameworks assessed.<br>• Initiatives related to Article 6, assessment of integration of CC issues into educational curriculum (higher education), and training for state- and entity-level officials<br>• Based on the V&A assessment, a cost benefit analysis, estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation (at least for water sector) and BAU, performed;<br>• A study on technological needs assessment conducted, and a list of the most effective/new technology solutions at least for two sectors (e.g. water and agriculture) compiled.<br>• Stock-take of all awareness raising, education, and research on climate change that has been carried out within different programmes and projects, including donor-funded interventions, which will be made available on the national knowledge platform.<br>• Conduct public awareness campaigns on climate change at the national level.<br>• Conduct training on climate change negotiations for young professionals engaged in climate change.<br>• Conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process.<br>• Compile the section on other information, relevant for 4NC and/or FBUR incorporation<br>• Update of GHG inventory of BiH to 2016 for 4NC and 2017 for TBUR<br>• Enhancement of capacity of participating agencies and defining a mechanism for set-up of data collection system within existing institutions<br>• Emission factors for the key sources updated, as needed.<br>• Cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of GHG Inventory strengthened.<br>• Strengthening of data collection and analysis in other key sectors<br>• A stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity of the country territory to climate risks performed;<br>• An in-depth vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, forestry, tourism, health, water resources) and natural environment to climate impacts conducted; including assessment of economic impacts by sector<br>• A study integrating response measures in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) conducted<br>• Mitigation potential in key development sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, industrial processes) assessed, and abatement measures proposed;<br>• Mitigation scenarions to model possible trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions by key-sectors (power generation, district heating, buildings, transport, waste, agriculture and forestry) up to 2050 according to the three development scenarions (S1 - Business as Usual scenarion; S2 - with the partial application of mitigation measures; S3 - advanced scenario with more intensive application of a comprehensive set of mitigation measures) developed<br>• Progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG from 2010, at national, sub-national and local levels assessed;<br>• Capacity enhacement on mitigation analysis and modelling |

- Roadmap and Action Plan for implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) prepared for the period 2020 - 2030
- Guidance and recommendations on country-appropriate improvements related to mechanisms and infrastructure for NAMAs and MRV
- Information and support on development of NAMA, domestic MRV and national registry system
- 4NC compiled, approved, translated, edited, desiged and submitted;
- TBUR compiled, approved, translated edited, desiged and submitted.

It is also expected that the project outcomes and activities will, as with the INC, SNC, and TNC preparation process, strengthen individual and organizational capacity in government and civil society to address climate change issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to establish important linkages between climate change issues and country priorities such as accession to the European Union.

**KEY STAKEHOLDERS**

The Implementing Partner for this project will be the BiH UNFCCC Focal Point, which is the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction, and Ecology of the Republic of Srpska (RS). The project will be implemented in line with UNDP's standard National Implementation Methodology (NIM) implementation, with UNDP supporting the Implementing Partner as needed in the provision of procurement, recruitment and contracting processes upon request. NIM implementation has been proposed on the basis of an agreement among environmental authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it has been used successfully to address significant delays in preparing the Initial National Communication and to support the timely preparations of the Second and Third National Communications.

As in previous communications' preparations, the Project Board will involve the representation of the Council of Ministers through the Ministry for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, which oversees environmental issues at the country level. It will also include two entity-level ministries (the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction, and Ecology of RS and the Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism for FBiH), and the government of the Brcko District through its Utilities Department.

Several other state and entity level institutions will play key roles in the preparation of the FNC and TBUR. The two entity-level hydro-meteorological institutes (HMIs) will play a key role in providing climate data and climate projections, as they are responsible for hydro-meteorological data collection. In Republic of Srpska, the HMI is also tasked with the creation of a GHG inventory for that entity. The entity-level ministries responsible for environment (the Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction, and Ecology of RS and the Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism for FBiH) will play a key role in the elaboration of the GHG Inventories and in sectoral emissions projections and mitigation scenarios, as they are to be tasked with environmental monitoring.

Furthermore, entity-level statistical institutes will have an important role as information providers for the *GHG inventories*. It will also be very important to support the close cooperation of the statistical agencies with the entity-level HMIs in order to move towards the systematic, ongoing collection of high-quality emissions data. As stated in the TNC, strengthening the capacity of the state-level Agency for Statistics and the entity-level statistical institutes to gather data for GHG inventories is very important.

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| | In the areas of *GHG inventories and mitigation*, in addition to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic relations and two ministries in charge of environment, the following sectoral ministries at entity level will also benefit from capacity strengthening activities under the FNC/TBUR project: the Federal Ministry for Energy, Mining and Industry, RS Ministry for Industry, Energy and mining, Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Water Management, Federal Ministry of Transport and Communication, and RS Ministry of Transport and Communications. These agencies will play a key role in providing data for the GHG inventory and for the development of mitigation scenarios. The technical staff from the above ministries will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation actions for GHG emissions in their respective economic sectors, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures. Research institutions (the Agricultural Institute and Economics Institute) and academia (the Faculties of Machine Engineering and Faculties of Sciences in both entities) will play a key role as strategic partners in the development of the mitigation scenarios, in particular assumptions regarding sector-specific mitigation plans and in updating the baseline scenario and other scenarios through 2050 based on the most recent available data.<br><br>Private sector, civil society and academia will also have an advisory role in identification of mitigation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts. Stakeholders from private sector include representatives of energy industry (hydropower plants); and the petrochemical, metallurgical, and mining industries. The civil society will be represented via dominant environmental NGOs in BiH and three chambers of commerce (one at the state level and two at the entity level).<br><br>In the area of *adaptation*, the energy and environment ministries, ministries for agriculture, water management and forestry and other organizations above will be involved in the collection of data and in capacity strengthening activities. In addition to those agencies, the following additional organizations will benefit from capacity strengthening activities and improved analysis: RS Ministry of Trade and Tourism, Federal Ministry of Health and RS Ministry of Health and Social Protection.<br><br>Only an organized approach with involvement of all relevant stakeholders will ensure country's ownership of the TNA process and will enable in-depth analysis of needed soft and hard technologies, barriers that prevent technology transfer, as well as assessment of policy, institutional and financial option to overcome these barriers. A TNA Committee, consisting of representatives of relevant institutions will be formed, not only to ensure political support during the TNA process, but also to reinforce TNA results beyond project duration. The Project will develop a tailored approach to attract the interest of existing bilateral and multilateral donors and financial institutions by involving them in the TNA process from the very beginning. TNA will be part of donor consultations meeting, which are held regularly in BiH.<br><br>In addition to early involvement of policy makers to ensure political support to the TNA process and financiers' community in order to have viable TNA results attractive to the financial sector, UNDP will hold consultations with different stakeholders (including financiers' community) to define how the results of the TNA will be used to achieve concrete climate technology transfer. TNA and its outputs such as prioritized technologies and analyses of barriers to their transfer will provide a powerful decision-support tool for technology transfer managers, development planners in public and private sectors, investors etc. |

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| | In line with the Doha work program, activities related to the *Other Information* sections of the FNC that support the implementation of Article 6 of the UNFCCC, in addition to the above listed ministries in charge of environment, will also involve the active participation of and enhance the capacity of the following agencies and organizations: faculties of sciences, faculties of mechanical engineering, RS Ministry of Education and Culture and Federal Ministry of Science and Education.<br><br>Finally, it is important to note that further and deeper inclusion of ministries of finance in the FNC/TBUR process is necessary to ensure its sustainability, and they will also be involved in project activities and information. RS Fund for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency and Federal Fund of Environmental protection, as financial institutions, will be involved in cost-benefit analysis of proposed measures and their prioritization.<br><br>**GENDER DIMENSIONS**<br><br>While women have been meaningfully involved in the decision-making process of climate change-related activities and in the preparation of the INC, SNC and TNC (as well as the Biennial Update reports), it will be necessary to understand how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected by climate change. The update of the National Circumstances section of the FNC will consider gender disaggregated data where possible in order to better understand how social and economic differences between men and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina may affect the country's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change.<br>Furthermore, the update on vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation will incorporate a gender perspective in sectoral analyses, particularly in areas such as health and rural development. The project will also consider gender issues in the identification, description and preparation of mitigation actions when relevant. Finally, gender balance will be considered in project management with regard to the technical team to be hired to prepare the FNC and TBUR.<br><br>The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied. |
| **C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION** (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A). | **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**<br><br>On behalf of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS, in its capacity of UNFCCC Focal Point will act as the Implementing Partner.<br>The UNDP country office will monitor and support the implementation of the project in line with standard NIM procedures for the preparation of the Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report in the same role it has had in the past for the National Communications. UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the project and will assist Bosnia and Herzegovina for the entire project length to implement the activities set forth and will monitor and supervise the project in line with standard UNDP and GEF policies and guidelines. UNFCCC Focal Point will provide in-kind support to the project in the form of office space for the project staff, premises for conferences and meetings, as well as with staff man-power.<br><br>The Project Steering Committee that was established for the compilation of the Third National Communication will be re-convened to serve as the framework for consultation and validation of the outcomes to be included in this Fourth National Communication and the Third Biennial Update Report. |

**ACTIVITIES FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

**National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements:**

The **National Circumstances** chapter of the Fourth National Communication and TBUR will focus primarily on updating basic information about BiH based on updated 2013 census data, which were published after the submission of the TNC.

In addition to demographic data, land use data will also be important to this chapter of the FNC. Data in both of these categories will inform modeling and analysis in other chapters. The project will provide gender-disaggregated data where possible.

Also, description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government institutions, departments, universities, research institutions, etc. will be updated. This will include identification of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner.

**Constraints and Gaps, Support needed and Other Information:**

With regards to ***other relevant activities*** related to the achievement of the objectives of the UNFCCC, the activities to be carried out in the FNC cover the following areas: technology transfer; research and systematic observation; education, training and public awareness; and international cooperation.

The project will produce ***progress updates*** on issues related to the other information section and will introduce new information relevant to the FNC, particularly in the areas of research activities and international cooperation.

The project will undertake an upgrade of the ***technology needs assessment (TNA)*** according to the UNEP methodology developed as part of the GEF Strategic and Long-Term Programmes on Technology Transfer. This assessment will provide important information to donors, investors and policy-makers. During the TNA development, experiences and lessons learnt from the UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network will be utilized.

Consultations with relevant stakeholders (including financial sector and business community) will be held to define how the results of the TNA will be used to achieve concrete climate technology transfer. The TNA will be consistent with the adopted BiH Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy which will allow linkages with countries National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and identified adaptation activities. At the same time consultations will ensure viability of the TNA results thus increasing their chances for further elaboration and financing.

The project will also support activities related to ***Article 6 implementation*** 1) teacher training for professors on the need to introduce study units and curriculum related to climate change; 2) training and outreach to education officials at the entity and state levels on how to integrate climate change into curriculum and educational standards; and 3) integration of climate change into the curriculum at the primary, secondary, and post-secondary (Science Faculties) levels. Where it is beneficial, the project will coordinate with the UN Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Awareness that was launched at CoP 18.

In the area of ***public information***, the project will update the official portal for climate change information in BiH (www.unfccc.ba), managed by UNFCCC Focal Point. This portal, which was developed under the INC, will continue to provide information within the ***interactive climate atlas*** for BiH.

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| | Via development and implementation of climate change outreach and communication plan, the project will keep raising awareness on climate changes.<br><br>In the area of ***constraints and gaps, and related capacity needs***, the project will address several areas that were identified as gaps in the TNC. The primary activity in this section will be a thorough capacity needs assessment at the technical and institutional levels in order to address CC.<br><br>***Other information*** relevant for reporting in the frameworks of the 4NC and FBUR will support the project outcomes with targeted studies and stocktaking analysis on gender, awareness, education and research on climate change, as guided by the Doha Work Programme under Article 6 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.<br><br>Activities:<br>- Stock-take of all awareness raising, education, and research on climate change that has been carried out within different programmes and projects, including donor-funded interventions<br>- Conduct at least two public awareness campaigns on climate change at the national level.<br>- Conduct training on climate change negotiations for young professionals engaged in climate change.<br>- Conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process.<br>- Compile the section on other information, relevant for 4NC and/or FBUR incorporation.<br>The draft FNC and TBUR will be translated into English and the versions will be revised and disseminated to stakeholders. The approved final FNC and TBUR will be submitted in English to the UNFCCC. Upon submission of FNC and TBUR, a national Climate Change conference presenting relevant findings and lessons learned will follow.<br><br>**National GHG Inventory:**<br>In the area of **greenhouse gas inventories**, the FNC/TBUR will address a broad range of inventory-related issues. The proposed FNC and TBUR project will include ***GHG inventory*** of BiH to 2016 for 4NC and 2017 for TBUR for the categories: 1A1, 1A2, 1A3 and 1A4 (fuel combustion activities), 2A1 (cement production), 2C1 (iron and steel production), 4A (enteric fermentation), and 4D (agriculture soils) using 2006 IPCC guidelines. Other categories will be estimated using 1996 IPPC guidelines, and where possible, 2006 IPCC guidelines.<br><br>Under the Initial National Communication (INC), submitted in 2010, Bosnia and Herzegovina prepared and submitted the GHG inventory of emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the year 1990. In the Second National Communication Bosnia and Herzegovina has prepared GHG inventories for the period 1991-2001. The FBUR has prepared the GHG inventories for 2010 and 2011, while the TNC and SBUR filled the gaps and reported on the periods from 2002-2009 and 2012-2013.<br><br>The 1990 BiH inventory of greenhouse gases (INC) has been compiled in line with the inventory preparation recommendations - UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines as per Decisions 3/CP.5 and 17/CP.8, including the common reporting format (CRF) and Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, which specify the reporting obligations pursuant to Articles 4 and 12 of UNFCCC (Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories). The inventory is based on the CORINAIR (CORe |

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| | INventory of AIR emissions) system created by ETC/AE (the European Topic Centre on Air Emission).<br><br>In the SNC and TNC, for the purposes of calculating emissions in this communication, the team used both the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) methodology laid out in the Convention, based on the reference manual Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories and Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories, with predominant use of the recommended IPCC default emission factors.<br><br>All of the data reported in the previous NCs and BURs have filled reporting gaps from the base year of 1990 and provided Bosnia and Herzegovina with as complete an estimate of emissions as is possible given the data available.<br><br>While both the SNC and TNC represent an important step forward by calculating energy sector emissions using two approaches, there are still several areas in the ***energy sector*** that can be improved in the FNC/TBUR by expanding the scope and level of detail of data. For this sector, the FNC/TBUR project will include the following:<br>• data on fuel use by industrial sectors for the steel industry, the metallurgy industry, agribusiness (food processing), forestry, the fishing industry, and agriculture<br>• data on emissions from oil refineries in Brod and Modrica<br>• fuel use in aviation, railways, and river transport<br>• data on transported, stored, and refined oil and petrochemicals<br>• data on natural gas transport and T&D losses;<br>• if available, data on marine and aviation bunker fuels (these were not available for the TNC);<br>• use of Energy balance for the proper calculation of emissions using the Reference Approach;<br>• Use of higher tier (Tier 2 and Tier 3) methodology for identified Key categories. Having analyzed the GHG Inventory, it was concluded that it could be possible to implement more complex methodology, because data are available, at least and especially for fuel combustion in energy industries, cement production and iron and steel production.<br>The FNC/TBUR will also benefit from the use of higher tier methods, having in mind that there is substantial data available, both in quantity and quality terms from all TPPs in the country, calculating and using country-specific and where possible plant specific emission factors for coal. These factors (and any other fuel-related or agriculture-related factors developed) will be incorporated into the inventory estimates presented in the FNC/TBUR. FNC/TBUR activities will also strengthen ***data collection and analysis in other key areas***. In the TNC, several areas of the GHG inventory lacked data, such as emissions from minerals extraction and metallurgy, solvents production, agriculture, land use change and forestry (LUCF), wastewater, and waste incineration. These will be updated and improved in the FNC, using the latest outcomes of expert discussions and improved input data availability. |

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| | In the extent possible, the proposed FNC/TBUR project will compile and analyze the following information collected or completely missing under the TNC and SBUR: 1) data on solvents; 2) data on minerals extraction and metallurgy; and 3) data on wastewater and waste incineration. In addition, the FNC/TBUR project will conduct ***uncertainty analyses*** for industrial processes and for the waste sector. It will also include, just as the TNC did, both Key categories` analyses and Trend analyses.<br><br>In the area of ***other gases***, the FNC/TBUR project will aim to incorporate estimates from the SBUR of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs), for more than only potential emissions using bulk input data. Moreover, $SF_6$ data will be collected on the plant specific basis. Emissions of nitrogen oxide (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2), carbon monoxide (CO) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) will also be calculated.<br><br>***Capacity strengthening*** in the area of inventories will be provided in several ways. First, the project will provide capacity enhancement trainings on mitigation analysis and modelling for representatives of relevant institutions. This training will be particularly important in the development of capacities of participating agencies as well as representatives of other key sectors. Particular focus shall be devoted to the definition of a mechanism for set-up of data collection system within existing institutions as well as ensuring cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of GHG inventory and monitoring emissions in general - a capacity need that has been highlighted in all previously submitted NCs.<br><br>Characteristically, the proposed FNC project will provide training on climate change negotiations for young professionals form relevant institutions (whether government or scientific) engaged in climate change. In order to support the capacity development, proposed project will conduct an analysis of all relevant awareness raising, education, and research on climate change that has been carried out within different programs and projects and made them available on the national knowledge platform. In order to increase capacities of relevant institutions to consider and track gender-disaggregated data and information related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, proposed project will conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process.<br><br>Related activities will also include enhancement of other capacity in agencies participating in the GHG inventory process. Specifically, having in mind readiness and capability of the GHG inventory team to use 2006 Guidelines where ever it is possible, the proposed FNC project will provide additional training in the 2006 IPCC guidelines to these agencies, and coordinate training needs with recognized expert institutions from EU for hydro-meteorological institutes and statistical agencies at the entity level and support that will encourage their cooperation in data collection.<br><br>Cooperation with Statistical Agency on the state level will be improved, and continuous communication assured. If necessary, experts from the Agency will also be included in the Inventory team, on an ad-hoc basis.<br><br>Furthermore, the proposed FNC/TBUR project will aim at improved GHG team composition, to improve existing QA/QC praxis and procedure, to establish database of input data and emission factors used, and enable clear identification of possibilities for improvement and undertaking corrective actions.<br><br>The proposed national structure of the Inventory system is still under establishment and institutional arrangements have to be agreed. However, it is expected that the structure will be in line with proposed structure for international cooperation. As proposed in the TNC, it |

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| | is necessary to designate Hydrometeological Institute of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an institution authorized to compile an inventory for Federation of BiH (as it was done in Republika Srpska with Republic Hydrometeorological institute). Additionally, both Institutes need to undergo series of workshops for GHG inventory compiling, and both Institutes need to be strengthened in terms of personnel working on the Inventory (both in terms of quantity and expertise). In addition, other institutions (Agriculture and Forestry faculties, Statistical offices, etc.) have to be officially nominated as institutions part of the NIS.<br><br>**<u>Vulnerability and Adaptation:</u>**<br>In the area of **impacts, vulnerability and adaptation**, the FNC will conduct an in-depth vulnerability assessment, including recommend adaptation measures for priority sectors of socio-economic development and natural environment; including risks of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events.<br><br>The FNC will in this sense continue to expand modeling, focus on flood and drought threats, improve vulnerability analysis, and address knowledge gaps in the health and tourism sectors.<br><br>As regards ***modeling***, the SNC modeled potential climate change impacts using the ECHAM5 model for the periods 2001-2030 and 2071-2100 with two IPCC scenarios: the A1B and A2 scenarios. The SNC also identified key vulnerable sectors, provided qualitative descriptions of estimated impacts and vulnerability, and compiled lists of potential adaptive technologies and practices. The TNC project supported the development of expected climate changes under climate scenarios RCP8.5, A2 and A1, and it carried out a detailed analysis of the existing model findings for the 2001-2100 period.<br><br>The modeling will also continue to be supported by the ***identification of appropriate indicators*** for monitoring climate change and the development of recommendations on a system for collecting data for these indicators.<br><br>The TNC project included an analysis of flood and drought parameters, including:<br>frost days (min temp < 0 C); summer days (max temp > 25 C); tropical nights (temp above 20 C during the night); GSL (length of vegetation period); R 10 mm (days with more than 10mm of rain); CDD (consecutive drought days: RR < 1 mm); CWD (consecutive wet days: RR ≥ 1 mm); and temperature and precipitation analysis by season, as well as an analysis of hydrological drought. The above data will be continued to be gathered and analyzed and incorporated into weather and disaster ***database,*** which will be stored at the entity HMIs.<br><br>Apart from this, this section will include a compilation of a study integrating response measures in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).<br><br>Another key activity related to V&A is that of improving the ***sectoral climate vulnerability assessments*** provided in the TNC. Specifically, the FNC/TBUR project will improve the quantitative aspects of the following research and analysis:<br><br>• Agriculture: agro-climatic zoning on the basis of climate scenarios; determination of the most vulnerable and resistant crop strains; including a detailed analysis for specific crops (cultures)<br><br>• Water resources: Development of hydrological models for the individual climate scenarios; analysis of ground water supply; assessment of hydrogeothermal |

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| | potential and potential heating and cooling applications; and mapping for areas with hydrogeothermal potential; including assessments of landslides; assessment of drinking water and irrigation.<br>• Forestry: Analysis of climate change impacts and adaptive capacity for flora and fauna in the most vulnerable areas ; including afforestation potentials by fast growing species and biomass potentials and impacts<br>• Biodiversity / sensitive ecosystems: Analysis of climate change impacts and adaptation capacity for sensitive ecosystems (specifically focusing on mountain lakes)<br>• Health: Development of heat bio-climate indices; country-specific information on climate change impacts on human health especially from the cardiology perspective and insect spread<br>• Tourism: Assessment of vulnerability, climate change impacts, and adaptive capacity in the tourism sector<br>• Coastal area: Detailed assessment of vulnerability<br>It should be noted that the two pilot studies on climate change impacts in the health and tourism sectors will address existing data gaps, while work in all sectors will provide a quantitative dimension to existing reporting.<br>Using data and quantitative assessments from the TNC project, the technology needs assessment, internationally available methodological resources, and knowledge of in-country developments, adaptation measures in all sectors studied will be identified and prioritized.<br><br>**Mitigation actions and domestic MRV:**<br>In the area of **climate change mitigation**, the TNC represented a significant step forward from the SNC. It utilized LEAP (Long Range Energy Alternatives Planning) software to analyze energy policy and assess mitigation potentials by sector, using a reference case and two scenarios for CC mitigation through the year 2025. However, the TNC went a step forward and analyzed individual mitigation measures from a cost-benefit perspective, and prioritized the measures that were proposed.<br>Using best practices and latest INDC, assessment of sectors and interventions contributing to GHG emission reduction at the national level will be conducted. The proposed FNC/TBUR project will continue the work of the TNC in five priority sectors: electricity production, district heating (including building sector), transport, waste, and agriculture/forestry. First, it will expand ***analysis of mitigation options*** in five sectors (electricity production, district heating, transport, waste, agriculture/forestry), including the following features:<br>• A review of all relevant sectoral data and relevant policy and legal developments<br>• Analysis of mitigation activities at the cantonal, entity, and state levels<br>• Mitigation potential in key development sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, industrial processes) assessment, and abatement measures;<br>• Progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG from 2010, at national, sub-national and local levels; |

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| | • A cost benefit analysis of mitigation measures proposed within FNC<br>• Prioritization of proposed mitigation measures based on the above research<br>• Capacity enhacement on mitigation analysis and modelling<br><br>The FNC/TBUR project will also lengthen the period used for ***modeling mitigation scenarios*** with LEAP to the year 2050 and will incorporate new data from the 2013 census in order to refine the baseline scenario.<br><br>Same as in the TNC, through the LEAP in FNC/TBUR the following sectors will be analyzed: electricity production, district heating and transport, while the mitigation scenarios results of other sectors will be integrated in a common representation of developed scenarios cumulative effects. Where circumstances allow and new data are available, the basic settings in the LEAP will be deepened.<br><br>***This component*** of the project will provide guidance and recommendations on country-appropriate mechanisms and infrastructure for ***NAMAs and MRV*** systems. The NAMA activities will provide a framework to support activities which were established through TNC - a NAMA registry established and development of further NAMAs. It will also provide a detailed review of mitigation actions and their effects as well as options, including information on development of NAMA, domestic MRV and national registry system. This work will incorporate findings from the SBUR projects' analysis of implications of BiH joining the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS). |
| **D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:** | This enabling activity will not produce GHG emissions reductions directly but will contribute to better understanding and improved capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement climate policies and programs.<br>The project will demonstrate cost-effectiveness by leveraging existing institutions, experts, and data. |
| **E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN**: | The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities.<br><br>**Project start**:<br>A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.<br><br>An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.<br><br>**Quarterly:**<br>➢ Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Managment Platform.<br>➢ Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically |

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| | classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).<br>➢ Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.<br>➢ Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.<br><br>**Bi-annual progress:**<br>➢ Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlences as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.<br><br>**Periodic Monitoring:**<br>A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.<br><br>*Day to day monitoring of implementation progress* will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.<br><br>*Periodic monitoring of implementation progress* will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.<br><br>**End of Project:**<br>During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.<br><br>**Audit clause:**<br>Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.<br><br>**Learning and knowledge sharing:**<br><br>Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. |

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| **F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):** | Not applicable. |

## PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

| NAME | POSITION | MINISTRY | DATE *(Month, day, year)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Senad Oprasic | GEF Operational Focal Point; Head of Department for Environment Protection | **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF B&H** | **JUNE/23/2017** |

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

| CONVENTION | DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy) | NATIONAL FOCAL POINT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| UNCBD | **10/04/2002** | Mehmed Cero | |
| UNFCCC | **12/06/2000** | Svjetlana Radusin | |
| UNCCD | **08/28/2002** | Mihajlo Markovic | |
| STOCKHOLM CONVENTION | **03/03/2010** | Nermina Skejovic-Huric | |
| | **DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)** | **NATIONAL FOCAL POINT** | **DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT** |
| MINAMATA CONVENTION | | | |

## C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

| **This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[4] and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.** | | | | | |
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| Agency Coordinator, Agency name | Signature | Date *(Month, day, year)* | Project Contact Person | Telephone | E-mail Address |
| Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF |  | August, 1, 2017 | Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Program Manager, UNDP (GLECRDs) | +1-212-906-6659 | yamil.bonduki@undp.org |

[4] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF