



Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH)
Country Plan

Project Title: Leveraging Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency

Sub-title (national) if any: Inclusive Decarbonization Activity (IDA)

Expected UNDAF/CPD Outcome: **UNSDCF/ CPD Outcome 1.** By 2025, people benefit from resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth ensured by the convergence of economic development, and management of environment and cultural resources.

Expected CPD Output(s):

Output 1.1. Authorities and communities have in place capacities and tools to ensure sustainable management and protection of natural resources.

Output 1.2. Governments at all levels, particularly sub-national governments, implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures for resilient and sustainable development.

Initiation Plan Start/End Dates: March 2022 to March 2023

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Brief Description

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is a highly fossil fuel dependent country which limits the country's progress towards clean energy transition. BiH adopted the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with the plan to cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for 33.2 percent by 2030, and almost 66 percent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. However, according to recent energy transition index report¹, out of 115 countries, BiH ranks at 98th place in terms of energy transition and 88th in terms of transition readiness. High fossil fuel dependency is main reason for BiH air pollution and GHG emissions, which in relation to gross domestic product (GDP), are nearly five times higher than in the EU.¹ World Bank data reveal that 99,6% of the BiH population is exposed to PM2.5 air pollution and that about 3,300 people die prematurely every year because of exposure to ambient PM2.5 air pollution in BiH. These statistical data illustrate the economic and social situation of BiH, which is trapped in poverty that forces usage of fossil fuels, with low GDP per capita and high health risks that increase mortality and together with brain-drain paint a non-sustainable and alarming future for BiH.

Given the high fossil fuel dependency and ambitious targets for GHG reduction, BiH faces a serious risk of either failing to achieve decarbonization and NDC targets or facing the further rise in poverty, downfall of GDP and stronger socio-economic crisis due to the low-carbon transition negative impact on economy, carbon-intensive industries and households and communities dependent on them. To mitigate these risks, the project has the objective to take initial steps towards introducing a just transition mechanism that will ensure that the transition to low-carbon economy and implementation of the NDC in BiH happens in a fair and gender responsive way, leaving no one behind. Also, the project seeks and explores interlinkages between gender, poverty, and access to sustainable energy, and identifies important elements specific for the context of BiH, that would need to be considered in the transition from fossil fuels to low-carbon economy in order to ensure that this transition does not exacerbate inequalities, but instead advances equality, particularly gender equality.

Key outputs of the project are:

- Developed Blueprint for BiH's "Just transition for all" 2020-2030
- Developed just transition strategy towards low-carbon economy for carbon-intensive industries (power, steel and cement)
- Implemented 20 decarbonization projects to support just transition in carbon-intensive SMEs
- Supported fulfilment of overall NDC target to reduce GHG emissions by 33.2% by 2030 and NDC targets for electricity generation and industry
- Developed capacities for social just and inclusive transition to low-carbon economy of 20 key stakeholders and 200 representatives of vulnerable groups
- Raised awareness on just transition towards low-carbon economy of more than 100,000 citizens

Direct beneficiaries: 20 SMEs, 200+ employees of SMEs, 20+ key stakeholders, 200 representatives of vulnerable groups

Total direct beneficiaries: 440

Indirect beneficiaries: 1,200+ family members of employees and representatives of vulnerable groups, 20 national and entity level institutions, 1,250+ SMEs from power, steel and cement industries, 100,000+ citizens

Total indirect beneficiaries: 102,490

Programme Period: 1 year
 Atlas Project Number: 00141105
 Atlas Output ID: 00129921
 Gender Marker: GEN 2

Total resources required 1,870,076 USD
 Total allocated resources: _____
 • Regular _____
 • Other: _____
 o Government of Japan 1,870,076
 o Donor _____
 o Government _____
 Unfunded budget: _____
 In-kind Contributions _____

Agreed by UNDP: Steliana Nedera, Resident Representative

DocuSigned by:

Steliana Nedera

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I. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is a **highly fossil fuel dependent country** which limits the country's progress towards clean energy transition. According to recent energy transition index report¹, **out of 115 countries, BiH ranks at 98th place in terms of energy transition and 88th in terms of transition readiness.** In 2020 the country generated electricity in the amount of 15,390.67 GWh, out of which 67.85% came from coal.² In terms of heating, total heat production in 2019 was 5571 TJ, where main source of energy was coal, with 35,910 tons of brown coal and 48,531 tons of lignite burned for heating of households and industry.³ The coal for electricity and heat energy comes from **14 major coal mines**⁴, which together with **coal-based power plants employ more than 17,000 BiH citizens.** Even with export of electricity, these mines and power plants are operating with high losses, demanding government subsidies to cover costs and keep running. In the last five years only, **BiH had subsidized the coal-based energy production with € 170 million.**⁵ The **predicted budget loss** due to the coal-based thermal power plants **may amount to € 750 million in the next 30 years.**

The situation in and beyond 2021 becomes even more difficult, as the European Union (EU) is in the process of establishing a carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM), which states that goods imported into the EU should be covered by equivalent carbon pricing to that applicable to production of the same goods within the EU, under the Emissions Trading System. CBAM will impact BiH's steel, iron, cement, fertilizers, aluminum and power industries, and increase unsustainability of coal dependency. **Initial, first-ever in BiH, UNDP analysis⁶ estimate that just in metal sector (steel, iron and aluminum) CBAM will result with 22% drop in export and 2,461 laid off workers.** The country is hoping to get an exemption from CBAM, but this requires introduction of EU ETS and harmonization with EU legislation on electricity, renewable energy and environmental protection. Even if the country succeeds, introduction of EU ETS in BiH will provide a burden on industry, with estimated 1.3 million EUR to be collected on a yearly basis from the SMEs⁶.

But even without CBAM, coal production is unsustainable. Through organizational measures and layoff of excess working force, it is possible to reduce production costs, but it is impossible to ensure sustainability of production at competitive prices, due to outdated technologies and capacities, as well as rising demand for investments into GHG emission and pollution reduction. The country has recognized this and has planned layoff in coal mines and energy sector, such as: 2,000 in "Elektroprivreda BH", 450 in coal mine Breza and 400 in coal mine Zenica⁷. However, this is not a long-term solution and raises concerns about the impact on the laid off workers, their families and communities. At the end of 2021, **unsustainability of coal production has led to increase of electricity prices for industry ranging from 70% to 300%. This resulted in private sector protests, rise of economic instability and brought into question future economic development of the country.**

On the other hand, high fossil fuel dependency is main reason for BiH **air pollution and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which in relation to gross domestic product (GDP), are nearly five times higher than in the EU.**⁸ World Bank data reveal that **99,6% of the BiH population is exposed to PM2.5 air pollution and that about 3,300 people die prematurely every year because of exposure to ambient PM2.5 air pollution in BiH.** Since COVID-19 outbreak, exposure to PM2.5 brought additional danger, as recent study showed that an increase of only 1 µg/m3 in

¹ http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Fostering_Effective_Energy_Transition_2021.pdf

² <https://www.derk.ba/DocumentsPDFs/DERK-lzvjestaj-o-radu-2020-b.pdf>

³ https://bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/Saopštenja/2020/ENE_03_2019_Y1_0_BS.pdf

⁴ http://www.mvteo.gov.ba/data/Home/Dokumenti/Energetika/Framework_Energy_Strategy_of_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina_until_2035_ENG_FINAL....pdf

⁵ https://china-cee.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2021e03_Bosnia-Herzegovina.pdf

⁶ Report on CBAM and EU ETS impact assessment on BiH, UNDP CO BiH, 2021

⁷ https://china-cee.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2021e03_Bosnia-Herzegovina.pdf

⁸ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/pages/Party.aspx?party=BIH&prototype=1>

PM2.5 exposure is associated with an 8% increase in the COVID-19 fatality rate and long-term exposure to air pollution largely increases the COVID-19 mortality rates.⁹ In addition to causing pain and suffering, premature deaths and illnesses caused by air pollution result in increased health expenditures and labor productivity losses. **The estimated economic cost associated with mortality from exposure to air pollution in BiH is in the range of US\$1–1.8 billion**, equivalent to 5.9–10.5 percent of GDP in 2016.¹⁰ These statistical data illustrate the **economic and social situation of BiH, which is trapped in poverty that forces usage of fossil fuels, with low GDP per capita**, which has been further diminished by 3.7% due to COVID-19 pandemic¹¹, **and high health risks** that increase mortality and together with brain-drain **paint a non-sustainable and alarming future for Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

On a positive note, on April 21, 2021, BiH presented its second national climate pledge to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), showcasing its aspirations to become an EU member and marking its renewed commitment to the landmark 2015 Paris Agreement. With submission of this document, **BiH becomes one of the first countries in Western Balkans to adopt the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)¹² with the plan to cut GHG emissions for 33.2 percent by 2030, and almost 66 percent by 2050**, compared to 1990 levels, with energy sector and carbon-intensive industries at the heart of transition towards low-carbon economy. BiH is also a signatory to the Sofia Declaration¹³, thus committing itself to work towards the 2050 target of carbon-neutrality.

Given the high fossil fuel dependency and ambitious targets for GHG reduction, **BiH faces a serious risk of either: a) failing to achieve NDC targets** and implement measures which are required not only for clean energy transition, but also for EU integration of the country which will undoubtedly result with **higher air pollution and increase the pressure on already stretched capacity of the national healthcare system**, or **b) facing the further rise in poverty, downfall of GDP and stronger socio-economic crisis** due to the low-carbon transition negative impact on economy, carbon-intensive industries and households and communities dependent on them.

To mitigate these risks, this project has the **objective to take initial steps towards introducing a just transition mechanism that will ensure that the transition to low-carbon economy and implementation of the NDC in BiH happens in a fair and gender responsive way, leaving no one behind.** Also, the project **seeks and explores interlinkages between gender, poverty, and sustainable energy, and identifies important elements specific for the context of BiH**, that would need to be considered in the transition from fossil fuels to low-carbon economy in order to ensure that this transition does not exacerbate inequalities, but instead advances equality, particularly gender equality.

The project consists of three sets of activities, leading to two outputs: **Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways** (Output 1) and **Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure** (Output 2). These Outputs will have the following impact on the fulfilment of the country NDC targets as presented in the table below.

Country NDC sector	Country NDC target	Project activity contributing to this target	Expected results towards target (<i>full achievement or partial</i>)
NDC (all sectors) ¹⁴	Reduction of GHG emissions by 33.2% in 2030	Output 2, Activity 2.1. Just transition in carbon-intensive industries and SMEs	partial

⁹ <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2020.580057/full>

¹⁰ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/117281576515111584/pdf/Air-Quality-Management-in-Bosnia-and-Herzegovina.pdf>

¹¹ <https://bosniaherzegovina.un.org/en/47601-economic-impact-assessment-covid-19-bih>

¹² <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/pages/Party.aspx?party=BIH>

¹³ [Sofia Declaration-on-the-Green-Agenda-for-the-WB.pdf](#)

¹⁴ Note: BiH hasn't set out individual sector contribution to achievement of NDC targets.

	(compared to 1990)	supported – through direct investments in decarbonization projects	
Electricity generation	Construction of RES: 400 MW solar and 60 MW CHP on biomass	Output 1, Activity 1.1. Strategic basis for just transition towards low-carbon economy developed – through development of industry sectoral strategies strategy Output 2, Activity 2.1. Just transition in carbon-intensive industries and SMEs supported – through direct investments in decarbonization projects	partial
Industry	Same GHG emissions (EE measures compensate for output growth) Share of own electricity production 10%	Output 1, Activity 1.1. Strategic basis for just transition towards low-carbon economy developed – through development of industry sectoral strategies strategy Output 2, Activity 2.1. Just transition in carbon-intensive industries and SMEs supported – through direct investments in decarbonization projects	partial

In activities related to **Output 1**, the project works on setting up the strategic basis for just transition towards low-carbon economy by creating the **Blueprint for BiH's "Just transition for all" and Just transition strategies towards low-carbon economy for three carbon-intensive industries (power, steel and cement)**, with focus on identifying, developing concrete actions and allocating the needed finances for **mitigating the negative and scaling-up the positive socio-economic impacts** that the low-carbon transition may have **on carbon-intensive industries, SMEs, women, youth, marginalized and vulnerable communities and groups and overall society of BiH**. Socio-economic factors that will be assessed are, but not limited to: economic growth and development, income equality, economic and energy poverty, quality of life, health situation, migration, labour market opportunities, green jobs, air quality, energy dependency etc. As one of the specific targets of the Blueprint, the project will focus on **identifying entry points for extending renewable energy access to poor and rural communities in order to reduce the gap in energy access**, improve air quality, as well as increase economic opportunities for women and tackle climate change. In regard to industrial just transition strategies, the project will seek to **identify technological solutions, operational and human capacity measures** which are applicable for all SMEs and **propose them as strategic measures** in order to adjust to low-carbon economy mechanisms (CBAM and EU ETS) and imminent rise of energy prices in BiH. Development of Blueprint and industry sectoral strategies will be done in close cooperation with the governmental stakeholders from state and entity levels. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER) will be responsible for the overall strategic steering of the document development, review and endorsement of the drafts, as well as strategic coordination of the process, representing the views of entity ministries, such as Federal Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry, Ministry of Energy and Mining of RS and environmental and economy ministries.

Activities related to **Output 2** will fall under two sets of activities, one that **addresses the lack of support for carbon-intensive industries** in terms of **using renewable energy and energy efficiency benefits** to their advantage, and second that **strengthens the capacities** of: institutional stakeholders **to facilitate just transition**, vulnerable groups **to adapt to transition and use it as a growth opportunity** (capacity building and connect with global best practice in this area in order to design participatory and gender-responsive models enabling universal access to sustainable energy) and the general public **to advocate and ensure that the just transition mechanism is fully implemented** by institutions in favour of all. As a result of first set of activities, the project will select and **support decarbonization of at least 20 SMEs** by increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy. The SMEs will be selected based on the vulnerability to the transition, number of employees, export capacities and potential, proposed co-financing and their commitment to supporting gender equality. These SMEs will be supported with co-financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy investments up to 50% of investment value. Implementation of

decarbonization projects in the SMEs will reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and result in reduction of CO₂ emissions by 30,000 tCO₂ during investment lifetime. The state and entity governmental stakeholders will be informed throughout the whole process and will be encouraged to scale-up the positive effects of decarbonization investments in SMEs. Through the second set of the activities, the project will **identify the needs for new skills** for workers in danger of layoff, develop capacities of more than **20 representatives of key institutions for energy transition (ministries of energy, ministries of environment, power companies etc.) and train/inform more than 200 members of most vulnerable communities and groups to decarbonization and climate change**¹⁵ to support socially just and inclusive transition towards low-carbon economy and lead clean energy initiatives (such as citizen energy, biomass generation, circular economy and etc.). This applies to workers who are planned for layoff and their family members. As the last activities of this output, the project will ensure **development and implementation of effective communication and raising awareness strategy covering more than 100,000 citizens** throughout the country and define sets of activities for promotion and visibility of project activities and donor.

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Duration: March 2022 – March 2023

Project management

The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (**DIM**). The **Implementing Partner** for this project is UNDP that is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. UNDP will ensure that all partners and subcontractors will be selected based on open and transparent selection processes, ensuring: i) a clear link between implementation and policy components, ii) cost-effectiveness, iii) the sustainability of capacity building measures.

Project team structure

The Project Team will be led by the Project Manager (50% work-time, NPSA9), who will be responsible for overall Project coordination and day-to-day management of project activities and will ensure that the Project produces the results specified, to the required corporate standards and within the constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager function will end after the final narrative report within three months after the completion of project and final financial report within one year have been submitted to the donor.

Technical support to ensure smooth implementation of the Project will be ensured via 2 Project Officers (NPSA8 and NPSA7, 100% worktime). These tasks refer both to the provision of support relevant for operational management of the Project as well as assuring the high-quality outputs of activities implemented within the Project.

The Project Assurance role will be provided by Country's Programme and Implementation Support Staff led by UNDP Country Office Energy and Environment Sector Leader (5% of time, NOC). Programme and Implementation Support Staff also includes Energy and Environment Sector Associate (G6, 10% time), Programme Resources Planning and Management Analyst (NOB, 5% time), Procurement Associate (G7, 10%) and HR Associate (G6, 10%).

The overall financial, administrative and logistical support will be ensured via 1 Project Assistant (50% worktime, NPSA5). Regular communication and interaction will be ensured between the Project team, particularly among the staff based within the UNDP and the BiH stakeholders.

In addition, the Project will deploy several key short-term international and national experts to support Project implementation, among whom experts in just transition, economy, social studies, gender equality, energy efficiency, renewable energy, decarbonization, capacity building, policy and legislative environment.

Partnership

¹⁵ Under the latest report of European Commission, all BiH citizens have been identified as vulnerable to climate change. http://europa.ba/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2020_bosnia_and_herzegovina_report.pdf

UNDP BiH will explore the possibilities of cooperation with Japanese counterparts such as governmental and educational institutions, JICA, private companies, or NGOs in implementation of project activities, especially in consultation with the Embassy of Japan.

UNDP BiH will seek to utilize the experience or expertise of JICA in on-going efforts such as decarbonization of TPP Ugljevik, activities related to industry and SMEs (especially to identify the most vulnerable SMEs from power, steel and cement industries), and/or capacity building and trainings for re-skilling of workers from carbon-intensive industries, especially the most vulnerable communities. UNDP BiH will aim to establish further partnership with JICA where possible.

Given the vast and rich experience of Japan's just transition and human security, UNDP will seek to partner with Japanese institutions, universities and organizations where possible and in consultation with the Embassy of Japan. These may include the Ministry of Environment, Nagoya University (or any other relevant universities), the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (RENGO), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan Climate Initiative (JCI), NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization), Japanese Business Alliance for Smart Energy Worldwide (JASE-W) and Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). The partnership will seek to exchange experience and lessons learned as well as the expert opinions on the structure and implementation methods of project activities, and where possible experts will be invited to provide their know-how to the capacity building activities. UNDP BiH will also consider inviting Japanese private companies and NGOs (list to be requested to Embassy of Japan, JICA, JETRO and/or JCI).

Visibility

The Project team will develop and follow a structured Communication and Visibility Strategy in the inception phase of the project.

UNDP will make efforts in visibility, media-presence and public information sharing of Project activities and achievements through: i) media relations – e.g. media advisories, press events, or other occasions to present the project will be sought; ii) digital promotion e.g. social media posts and online campaign/events, etc; iii) promotional and informational materials e.g. reports, leaflets, etc.; and/or iv) other events. All efforts will be shared with the Embassy of Japan.

Through implementation of the Plan, the Project intends to raise awareness on just transition, human security, decarbonization, green technological solutions and other project activities. Some opportunities include:

- Project launch;
- Public events related to project activities;
- Launch and dissemination of Blueprint for BiH's "Just transition for all" 2020-2030 and just transition strategy towards low-carbon economy for carbon-intensive industries (power, steel and cement);
- Project completion and results.

The Embassy of Japan and counterparts will be invited to join events and press-statements, while visibility efforts including logos and mentions will be considered for all possible opportunities.

United Nations Development Programme



III. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The following table outlines the core global indicators which will be tracked to aggregate impact across the entire portfolio. X is indicated as indicators which will be tracked by this project. Other indicators may be monitored only where relevant.

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:</p> <p>UNSDCF Outcome 1. By 2025, people benefit from resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth ensured by the convergence of economic development, and management of environment and cultural resources.</p> <p>UNDP SP development setting: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.</p>
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</p> <p>Indicator 1.a. Number of policy, financial or other stimulus measures endorsed to promote sustainable, green economy and low-carbon growth and living.</p> <p>Baseline (2019): 17.</p> <p>Target (2025): 25.</p> <p>Indicator 1.e. Number of people who benefit from new jobs and improved livelihoods as a result of United Nations support.</p> <p>Baseline (2019): 28,057 people (8,690 women).</p> <p>Target (2025): 31,000 people (9,200 women).</p> <p>Indicator 1.h. Total annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in millions of metric tons)</p> <p>Baseline (2019): 25,539 Mt CO₂.</p> <p>Target (2025): 23,000 Mt CO₂.</p>
<p>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Close the energy gap, Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies, Keeping people out of poverty, Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls</p>
<p>Project title and Atlas Project Number: Inclusive Decarbonization Activity - 00141105</p>

CORE INDICATORS ¹⁶	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Pillar 1			Pillar 2	
		Value	Year	1.1 Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure	1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery	1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways	2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups	2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery
1.1 Tonnes of CO ₂ emissions avoided or reduced	<i>Final Narrative Report, Integral report on results of the decarbonization projects</i>	0	2021	X				
1.2 Megawatts of renewable or low-emission energy capacity installed, generated or rehabilitated	<i>Annual Implementation Report (baseline source)¹⁷, Final Narrative Report, Integral report on results of the decarbonization projects</i>	2373	2020	X				
1.3 Number of beneficiaries with new access to green/sustainable energy (disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)								
2.0 Number of direct beneficiaries with increased resilience to climate change (i.e more resilient physical and natural assets, diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of								

¹⁶ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

¹⁷ https://www.energy-community.org/implementation/Bosnia_Herzegovina.html

CORE INDICATORS ¹⁶	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Pillar 1			Pillar 2	
		Value	Year	1.1 Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure	1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery	1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways	2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups	2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery
income, new/improved climate information systems) (<i>disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people</i>)								
3.0 Number of green/sustainable jobs created (<i>disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people</i>)								
4.0 Number of people trained/educated/informed through technical transfers, dialogues, workshops, campaigns, and other efforts (<i>disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people</i>)	<i>Final Narrative Report, participant lists and photo evidences, social media campaign analysis reports, training evaluation reports</i>	0	2021	X				
5.0 Number of development or sectoral policies/plans/budgets that integrate NDC targets or net-zero goals	<i>Final Narrative Report</i>	0	2021			X		
Legislation								

CORE INDICATORS ¹⁶	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Pillar 1			Pillar 2	
		Value	Year	1.1 Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure	1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery	1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways	2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups	2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery
Covid-19 response measures or assessments								
Development plans or roadmaps						X		
Sectoral policies and plans						X		
National or sectoral budgets								
Financial instruments or models						X		
Subsidy reforms								
Others (specify)								
6.0 Number of partnerships with Japanese organizations	<i>Final Narrative Report</i>	0	2021	X				
Private Sector				X				
JICA/University/technical experts				X				
Other				X				

IV. WORK PLAN

Period: 1 year

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	PLANNED BUDGET	
					Budget Description	Amount
<p>Country Output 1: Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways</p> <p>Global Output 1.3: Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways</p>	<p>Number of development or sectoral policies/plans/budgets that integrate NDC targets or net-zero goals</p>	0	<p>5 (one Blueprint on national level, three industry sectoral strategies: power, steel and cement, one financing model for decarbonization)</p>	<p>Activity 1.1 Strategic basis for just transition towards low-carbon economy developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct gender responsive and inclusive analysis of socio-economic development impacts of NDC proposed measures related to decarbonization of power, district heating, building and industry sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 2030 and identify vulnerable industries, SMEs, women, youth, marginalized communities and groups - Conduct rapid assessment of policy and regulatory framework and map relevant actors and institutions related to just transition towards low-carbon economy and fulfilment of NDC BiH goals - Develop Blueprint for BiH's "Just transition for all" 2020-2030 via inclusive, transparent, gender sensitive and participatory approach - Develop just transition strategy towards low-carbon economy for carbon-intensive industries (power, steel and cement) with inventory of decarbonization measures and financing schemes for introduction of these measures 	<p>Contracts, training, workshops, communication, and others</p>	184,000.00
<p>Country Output 2: Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure</p> <p>Global Output 1.1: Driving investment in clean energy</p>	<p>Number of carbon-intensive SMEs supported in decarbonization</p> <p>Tonnes of CO₂ emissions avoided or reduced</p> <p>Number of partnerships with Japanese organizations</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>20</p> <p>30,000 tCO₂ during investment lifetime</p> <p>3</p>	<p>Activity 2.1 Just transition in carbon-intensive industries and SMEs supported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop call for participation and selection criteria for SMEs to be part of the support program - Conduct energy audits and identify decarbonization projects as support to selected carbon-intensive SMEs - Conduct assessment of investment impacts in terms of CO₂ emission reduction, sustainable jobs created and select decarbonization projects to be supported - Implement selected decarbonization projects - Monitor, evaluate and verify energy, economic, social and environmental results of the decarbonization projects - Development of Integral report on results of the decarbonization projects 	<p>Contracts, possible travels and others</p>	1,143,683.02

	Number of people trained/educated/informed through technical transfers, dialogues, workshops, campaigns, and other efforts (disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)	0	Vulnerable groups: 200 (50% women, 30% youth) Key Stakeholders: 20 (50% women) Citizens: 100,000 (50% women, 50% youth)	Activity 2.2 Capacities for social just and inclusive transition to low-carbon economy developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyze and identify low-carbon labor market demand - Develop and implement training programme on just transition towards low-carbon economy to key institutional stakeholders - Develop and implement 10 info and educational sessions on renewable energy, energy efficiency, social entrepreneurship and decarbonization opportunities to vulnerable groups - Develop a communication and visibility project strategy and ensure promotion and visibility or project activities and donor - Conduct a country-wide raising awareness campaign on just transition towards low-carbon economy utilizing various communication tools (social media, online media, print media, events etc.) 	Contracts, possible travels, Training, workshops, communication and others	236,400.00
	Number of partnerships with Japanese organizations	0	1			
Project Management and Direct Project Costs				Common Premises and Services, IT equipment and other operational charges (\$21,839.59) Personnel Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector Quality assurance SL (5%) NOC, , EE Sector Leader - Sector Quality assurance SA (10%) G6, EE Sector Programme Associate - Programme Operations Support (5%) NOB, Programme Resources Planning and Management Analyst - General Service (10%), Procurement Associate G7 - HR Associate (10%) G6 - Project Manager (50%) NPSA9 - Project Officer (100%) NPSA8 - Project Officer (100%) NPSA7 - Project Assistant (50%) NPSA5 		150,324.39
SUBTOTAL						1,714,407.41
GMS						137,152.59
UN Coordination Levy						18,516.00
TOTAL						1,870,076.00