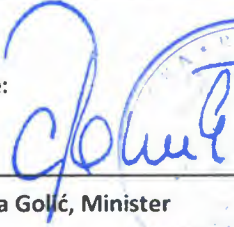

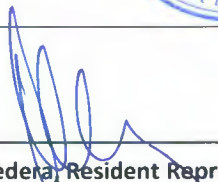




United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Integrated Reporting and Transparency System of Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina	Implementing Partner: Ministry of Spatial Planning Civil Engineering and Ecology	Management Arrangements: National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: <i>Outcome 5: By 2019, legal and strategic framework enhanced and operationalized to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources</i>		
UNDP: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development Signature Solution 2: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance Output 1.1.1.: Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyze progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: <i>Exempt</i>		UNDP Gender Marker: GEN-2
Atlas Project ID/Award ID number: 00112076		Atlas Output ID/Project ID number: 00110743
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6209		GEF ID number: 9966
Planned start date: 01 September 2020		Planned end date: 31 August 2023
LPAC date: 28 July 2020		
Brief project description: This project aims to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in developing its capacity to fulfill its obligations under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The project strengthens institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis, establish a domestic climate change MRV system, and improve information that forms the basis of its GHG inventories and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).		
FINANCING PLAN		
	GEF Trust Fund	1,200,000 USD
	UNDP TRAC resources	0
	Cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	0
	(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	1,200,000 USD
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING		
	Government: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER)	50,000 USD
	Government: Ministry of Environment and Tourism of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FMET FBiH)	50,000 USD

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Government: Ministry for Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska (MSPCEE RS)	50,000 USD	
Government: Hydro-meteorological Institute of Republika Srpska (HMI)	50,000 USD	
Government: Hydrometeorological Institute of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH)	50,000 USD	
(2) Total co-financing	250,000 USD	
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	1,450,000 USD	
SIGNATURES		
Signature:   Srebrenka Golc, Minister	Agreed by Implementing Partner - Ministry for Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska	Date/Month/Year: 4. 11. 2020.
Signature:  Steliana Nedera, Resident Representative	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: 14 Oct 2020

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List of acronyms

BD	Brčko District
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CCCD	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development
CoP	Conference of Parties
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EEA	European Environment Agency
EESL	Energy and Environment Sector Leader
Eionet	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMIS	Energy Management Information System
EU	European Union
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FBUR	First Biennial Update Report
FMET FBiH	Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism for FBiH
FNC	Fourth National Communication
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HMI	Hydro-meteorological institute
INC	Initial National Communication
iNDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry
LPAC	Local Project Approval Committee
MOFTER	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSPCEE RS	Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NAMA	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (to the Paris Agreement)
NIM	National Implementation Modality
PA	Project Assistant
PM	Project Manager
RS	Republika Srpska
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNC	Second National Communication
TAP	Technical Advisory Panel
TBUR	Third Biennial Update Report
TE	Terminal Evaluation

ToRs	Terms of Reference
TNC	Third National Communication
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

List of annexes

- A. Project map
- B. Multi-year Workplan
- C. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Technical Advisory Panel, Project Manager, and Project Assistant
- D. Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts
- E. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- F. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Climate change is today one of the biggest ecological and socio-economic challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Climate change, and the increased frequency and intensity of extreme climate events, represent significant challenges to the environment and to sustainable development in the country. The increasing variability of weather conditions has been recorded year-round, with rapid changes that occur over short periods of time (five to ten days) of extremely cold and hot weather, or from the period of extremely high rainfall in dry periods. Since 2000, the country has faced several significant extreme climate and weather episodes that have caused considerable material and financial losses as well as losses of human lives. The two most significant events have been the 2012 drought and the 2014 flood. The drought was particularly severe, and it contributed to a decrease in the yields of some crops by 50%. Estimates show that more than EUR 3 billion in damage was caused by the droughts in 2000, 2003, 2007 and 2012, and over EUR 2 billion by the flood in 2014.¹ Climatic models and climatic scenarios predict a significant rise in temperature and reduction of precipitation by the end of the 21st century.² These trends also have serious consequences for key sectors such as agriculture, water management, health, forestry and tourism.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is currently focused on becoming a sustainable and prosperous country with a green economy by 2025, and its development vision is embodied in its Climate Change Adaptation and Low-Emission Development Strategy (LEDS).³ The Strategy, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in cooperation with the entity governments in 2013, outlines actions that support economic growth and the prevention of environmental degradation. The approach outlined in this Strategy encompasses two closely linked components: climate change adaptation and low-emission development. Section 4.2 of the Strategy notes a lack of strategy for capacity building, and it calls for capacity building for ministries at the state and entity levels and other public agencies in areas such as reporting on GHG emissions and meeting UNFCCC obligations.⁴

In 2015, a Stabilization and Association Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Union entered into force, and the country formally applied for membership in 2016. Bosnia is a party to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, and it has been a Contracting Party to the Energy Community Treaty since 2006. In addition, it is a cooperating country in the European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet). These agreements bring additional requirements to report on climate change action and related activities.

On September 7, 2000, Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Following ratification, the country has convened and trained experts from a variety of fields in climate change measurement, analysis, modelling, and reporting. As a non-Annex I country, BiH is obliged to submit national communications every four years while update reports on greenhouse gas emissions should be prepared and submitted on biennial basis. Three National Communications (NCs) from Bosnia and Herzegovina on climate change have been submitted to the

¹Trbic, G., et. al. (2018).

² Trbic, G, and V. Djurdjevic (2014).

³Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2013). Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁴ Ibid.: 59.

UNFCCC, one in 2010, one in 2013, and one in 2017.⁵ In addition, the country submitted Biennial Update Reports (BURs) in 2015 and 2017.⁶ Support for the preparation of these NCs and BURs has been provided on a project-by-project basis. In October 2015, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) to the UNFCCC. The document became an NDC in March 2017, when the country ratified the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC.⁷ The NDC envisions a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 23% relative to a baseline scenario by the year 2030, or a reduction of 3% relative to the base year of 1990.

As a party to the Paris Agreement, the country will report on its progress against this NDC and on other aspects of climate change action on the basis of enhanced transparency frameworks as specified under Article 13 of the agreement. Article 13 provides for an enhanced transparency framework aiming to build mutual trust and confidence and promote the effective implementation of the actions identified under the NDCs. Furthermore, paragraph 90 of the Decision 1/CP.21 (Adoption of the Paris Agreement) determines that every country, with additional flexibility for least developed countries, shall report no less frequently than on a biennial basis their progress towards the implementation of their NDCs. These reports shall also include information regarding adaptation efforts and international support received.

At the present time, Bosnia and Herzegovina must meet increasing reporting commitments with limited resources. It must move from an *ad hoc* system of climate change MRV to a continuous system of data collection with an emphasis on collecting high-quality data. At the same time, it must address coordination and data flow issues in order to become more efficient at reporting and to eliminate duplication and undue burdens on data providers. Moving from often disintegrated, not consistently updated and different-methodologies between the two different entities of BiH and among different sectors to an integrated, robust system will require new legislative support for data exchange and an integrated MRV system. The benefits, however, will be substantial: the country will gain information that it needs to pursue its political goals of green economic development and EU accession, and it will be able to speak with one voice on climate change as a party to the UNFCCC and other multilateral environmental agreements.

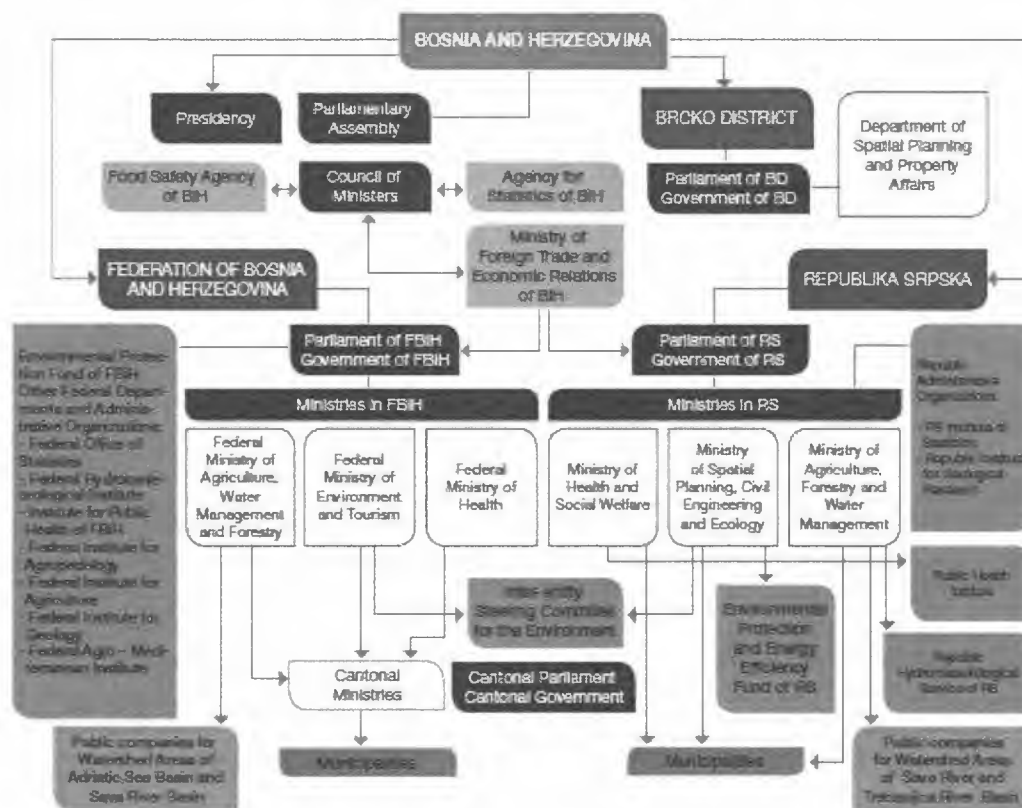
Legal and Institutional Framework: Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is a decentralized country comprising two entities - Republika Srpska (RS) and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) - and Brčko District. FBiH is sub-divided into 10 Cantons. The two entities and Brčko District manage environmental issues through laws, regulations and standards. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER) has overall state responsibility for the coordination of activities and harmonizing of plans of the entities' governmental bodies and institutions at the international level in the areas of energy, environmental protection, development, and the natural resource use.

The institutional structure for the environment sector is as follows:

⁵ <http://www.unfccc.ba/> on the basis of Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the UNFCCC.

⁶ Submitted on the basis of the Durban Outcomes (1/CP.16) and Cancun Agreements (2/CP.17).

⁷ Decision on ratification of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Official gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina – international agreements, No. 01/17) from 9.02.2017



Source: State of Environment Report of BiH, 2012

At the country level, climate change issues are addressed in the framework of the Inter-Entity Environmental Body. This group was established in 2006, and it consists of eight members, four of whom are appointed by the Government of Republika Srpska, and four from the Governments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Inter-Entity Environmental Body deals with all environmental issues that require a harmonized approach to both entities, and it is responsible for harmonizing environmental laws, regulations, standards and action plans; international agreements on environmental issues; international processes and cooperation with international organizations; environmental monitoring, information systems, and information exchange; and transboundary environmental issues. The group meets at least six times a year. The state-level ministry responsible for environmental issues is the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER), which also serves as the Responsible Body, Political and Operational GEF Focal Point (FP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the level of entities and Brčko District, the corresponding authorities on climate change are as follows: the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of FBiH; the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS (MSPCEE); and the Department for Spatial Planning and Property Affairs of Brčko District (BD). MSPCEE serves as the Focal Point for the UNFCCC; it was appointed in 2000 by consensus among the competent ministries in BiH and the BD Department of Communal Affairs. Entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska) and Brčko District of BiH have adopted numerous environmental laws and subsequent secondary legislation in a long-lasting process of harmonization of

their environmental legislations⁸. Still, achievement of successful harmonization has been possible only through joint actions of environmental administration at all levels in BiH. However, to date, climate change issues have been peripheral to most institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina thus influencing insufficient number of provisions regulating these issues. Therefore, current strategic and legislative framework need improvements both in the field of its provisions and of its consistent implementation.

According to the Law on Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Activity, meteorological monitoring, collection and processing of climatological data are to be carried out by two Entity-level Hydro-meteorological Institutes (HMIs): the Republic Hydro-meteorological Institute of Republika Srpska and Federal Hydro-meteorological Institute of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁹ There is no umbrella institution at the state level. Both institutes are equal, and each institute operates in the territory of its entity.

MRV Framework: As indicated in the recently submitted Third National Communication of BiH, an inventory compliance and reporting system with regards to GHG in Bosnia and Herzegovina has not been established yet. There is neither a formal framework nor an agreement that defines the establishment of a GHG Inventory system at the level of BiH, nor formalized role of institutions in these activities. Although in Republika Srpska the Law on Air protection (RS Official gazette, no.124/11) provides that the jurisdiction to conduct a greenhouse gas inventory lies with the republic administrative organization in charge of hydrometeorology; i.e., the HMI of Republika Srpska, appropriate secondary legislation to specify the inventory, its adoption, etc. has not been passed. There is no such jurisdiction prescribed for FBiH or Brčko District, and procedures for the GHG inventory, and climate change monitoring and reporting, are not legally mandated.

The UNFCCC focal point (MSPCEE) is responsible for all statutory obligations under the Convention. MSPCEE therefore oversees GHG inventories, regular data archiving and inventory estimates, and the development of GHG emission scenarios and policies and measures to mitigate climate change. In Republika Srpska, the Law on Air Protection defines that the RS HMI is responsible for GHG inventory in RS, while in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this activity has not yet been established, even though the Federal Meteorological Institute is designated as the Reference Center for the FBiH. One of the institutions that provides FHMI with data is Federal Environment Protection Fund (data on GHG emissions). The HMI in RS carries out the compilation of the GHG for that entity and uses the data required for the calculations delivered by a whole range of public and private institutions. The data are published in the Statistical Yearbook and Annual Report and are available on the official website of the Statistical Office of Republika Srpska. All meteorological and climatological data are available in print and electronic versions in Word and Excel format. On the FBiH HMI website, all published climatic data for the period 1949-2017 are available by years in .pdf format.

Statistical agencies at the entity and state level also collect data that are used to report on circumstances in the country and sectoral activity in climate change reports. These data are also used to report to other institutions (UNDSO, the IEA, the EU, and others).

GHG inventories: Some data that are relevant to GHG inventories are collected as part of the routine activities of statistical institutes, ministries of industry, energy and mining, traffic ministries, the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and they are used to estimate GHG emissions and produce GHG inventory

⁹ The official websites of the Hydrometeorological Institutes are <http://rhmzrs.com/> and <http://www.fhmzbih.gov.ba>.

reports. The GHG inventory in Third National Communication (TNC) and Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR) covers a period 2002-2009, and 2012 and 2013 and it displays the possible scenarios for sectors identified as having the greatest potential for GHG emission reductions: power sector, renewable energy sources, district heating, building sector, transport, agriculture, forestry and waste. This report also covers the revision of GHG emissions estimates included in the First BUR for 2010 and 2011. The inventory was compiled in line with UNFCCC Reporting Guideline as per Decisions 3/CP.5 and 17/CP.8, including the common reporting format (CRF) and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, which specify reporting requirements under Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC (Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories).

Reporting on Mitigation and the NDC: The NDC for Bosnia and Herzegovina uses 1990 as a base year, with a timeframe up to 2030. It is an economy-wide contribution covering the following sectors: energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land use change and forestry (sinks) and waste management. The NDC also includes information on following GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). All of the values provided in the baseline for total emissions, 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 approximately 6.470 GgCO₂ in 2015 (1990 sinks – 7,423 GgCO₂), and that the emission projections assume that it will remain at that level.

Reporting on Adaptation: The objective of the NAP is “to reduce vulnerability due to climate change by minimizing its negative impacts, increasing resilience, and taking advantage of opportunities brought about by climate change.”¹⁰ The strategy is based on four specific outcomes: supporting evidence-based policy development for climate change risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities; creating effective institutional and regulatory frameworks; mainstreaming climate change adaptation approaches into decision making; and effectively assigning resources and reaching implementation goals. The NAP focuses on seven priority sectors, with water management underpinning many activities, but its initial implementation was slow due to lack of knowledge and institutional capacity to undertake adaptation measures. In 2018, a UNDP-GCF project was launched to support the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and reach goals outlined in the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Among other things, the project will support gender analysis in adaptation and will develop recommendations on a system of monitoring and evaluation for adaptation measures and provide support for capacity strengthening.

Other MRV Activities Relevant to Transparency Frameworks: There have been three previous attempts to establish a common data flow system for reporting on environmental indicators, and climate indicators as a subset of those indicators. The EU-funded project (CARDS program) “Development of a National Environmental Monitoring System (RANSMO)” was implemented with expertise and other support provided by the Finnish Environment Institute. The project proposed an environmental monitoring and reporting system that would be in line with Eionet requirements, but the system was not adopted. Several years after, the same structure was proposed by the EU-funded project (IPA program) “Strengthening of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Environmental Institutions and Preparation for Pre-accession Funds” – EnvIS, with the same result. More recently, a UNEP-GEF project on cross-cutting capacity development (CCCD) produced an indicator reporting information system (IRIS) designed to collect data and report on key indicators. The CCCD project developed 59 proposed indicators in 12 thematic areas that would be

¹⁰ Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2013): 42.

relevant to the three Rio Conventions as well as reporting to the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).¹¹ This system was not adopted either.

Bosnia and Herzegovina approved an Energy Strategy in August 2018, and data collection and reporting is taking place for the country’s reporting commitments to the IEA (the Energy Balance) and to the Energy Community Secretariat (SnCS) (reporting under the Energy Efficiency Directive). Energy Community Treaty (EnCT) reporting requirements are expected to increase substantially with the acceptance of the Monitoring Measurement Regulation (MMR), and the country has requested support from the European Commission in the area of meeting EnCT commitments. In addition, the country faces the need to ratify the Pollution Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Protocol under the Aarhus Convention and establish a corresponding register, in which it will need to collect and report on data from approximately 130 large emitters.

It should also be noted that sub-entity level bodies are also collecting data relevant to transparency activities. For example, cantonal ministries in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina collect data in the agriculture sector. Municipalities have commissioned LULUCF registries, and others are receiving funds for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects in the energy sector, the waste sector, and other sectors. 19 municipalities are participating in the EU Covenant of Mayors initiative, which involves commitments to reduce GHG emissions and improve climate resilience.

Finally, a variety of public agencies, CSOs, and development assistance projects have produced research on climate change mitigation, impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation that may be relevant to transparency activities. Research ranges from household surveys to sectoral assessments.

Gaps and needs: During the project preparation period, key gaps and needs related to climate change MRV and transparency activities were identified. Table 1 groups these needs and gaps by the type of barrier to present the transparency activities, the level of capacity that is affected, and how project activities will address them.

Table 1: Capacity Needs and Corresponding Activities to Address Them

Capacity Needs Identified	Type of Capacity	Level of Intervention	How Addressed
<p>*Provisions for climate change MRV are not existing, or are incomplete in current legislation, which does not specify the functions of different agencies or mandate reporting</p> <p>*Institutions with jurisdiction in environmental issues do not necessarily coordinate on climate change activities; vertical coordination (at different levels of government) and horizontal coordination (across institutions) is poor</p>	Strategic	Institutional	<i>Component 1:</i> Support for secondary legislation to clarify roles and mandate data collection and exchange. An MRV system that will coordinate and share information.
<p>*High administrative and reporting burden for data providers in the public and private sectors</p>	Management	Institutional/ Organizational	<i>Component 1:</i> harmonized MRV systems will reduce overlap in reporting and

¹¹ For example, the indicator on surface of forests and forest areas is required under the three Rio conventions, under UNECE reporting, and under EEA reporting (Indicator SEBI017 Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings and deadwood).

Capacity Needs Identified	Type of Capacity	Level of Intervention	How Addressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Statistical offices are not involved directly in the GHG inventory process on an ongoing basis *Lack of plans and material and financial support for capacity building in BiH and entity ministries 			<p>involve stakeholders on an ongoing basis.</p> <p><i>Component 2:</i> capacity building through training and exchanges</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Data exchange arrangements related to climate change are often informal and voluntary *Climate change data are not disaggregated by gender *Data collection is ad hoc by reporting initiative *Different organizations may use different methodologies for collecting the same type of data *Lack of QA/QC programs and procedures for the GHG inventory *Useful free-standing databases may not be reaching reports (statistical survey data, local LULUCF inventories, FBiH exhaust gas database) *Need to clarify key NDC information *Need to establish an LULUCF inventory *Some data are not currently collected (e.g. data on waste composition from selected landfills, which would allow the use of a higher tier emission factor for degradable organic content, or DOC) 	MRV (information systems, data flow, tracking tools, monitoring, compliance)	Organizational	<p><i>Component 1:</i> secondary legislation will formalize and mandate reporting. The MRV system will move to regular reporting.</p> <p><i>Component 2:</i> Guidance will specify data collection methodologies and the use of gender-disaggregated data. A QA/QC program will be introduced. Sectoral data collection will be expanded, and the NDC underlying calculations will be re-visited.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Data providers may not have sufficient training to ensure good practice in data collection and data entry, including QA/QC *Lessons learned are often not shared beyond the direct trainees or their institutions *Limited opportunities to become familiar with regional and global good practice 	MRV Skills	Individual	<p><i>Component 2:</i> Training will take place for data providers on good practice in data collection and QA/QC. Peer exchanges will provide opportunities for capacity strengthening.</p>

These findings are highly consistent with findings from previous reports to the UNFCCC. In the technical analysis of the first BUR, information and data collection and management were identified as one of the main challenges to enhancing the quality of GHG inventories and improving transparency when reporting on mitigation actions. The team of technical experts “identified 19 capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with annex III to decision 2/CP.17 and to the participation in ICA in accordance with annex IV to decision 2/CP.17, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. Priority capacity-building needs included “Building capacity of institutions and experts involved in data collection, measurement and management, calculating emissions and emission factors, and research and projections of national GHG emissions” and “Developing vertical and horizontal cooperation and coordination among competent institutions as well as information flow between responsible agencies and across sectors.” In addition, the 3rd NC included the following conclusions: “Data exchange and communication between institutions collecting data and governmental organizations is

insufficiently developed, and there is no information exchange on existing data. Current data on the environment, as well as statistical data more generally, are not shared between the entities, which prevents them from getting the complete picture of the links between development activities and environment quality or of indicators that could support and improve decision making.”¹²

Finally, it should be noted that Bosnia and Herzegovina has several assets that will assist in addressing these barriers: a variety of sectoral databases, experts with MRV skills from the development of previous NCs and BURs, ongoing research in areas relevant to climate change, and strong informal data sharing relationships within the country and the Southeastern European region that have developed around international reporting. Therefore, this project is designed to formalize relationships and build on these existing resources.

¹² Third National Communication of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the UNFCCC (2017), Chapter 5.

III. STRATEGY

Project Approach

This project will provide Bosnia and Herzegovina with an overarching structure across all sectors and key institutions that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments, as well as creating the capacities to foster the improved adoption of MRV related data for policy decisions. Additionally, it will ensure the establishment of a robust MRV/Enhanced transparency system from its design to its implementation. This MRV/enhanced transparency system will provide the country with more robust and reliable data flows yet will have the flexibility to adapt to guidance on the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement as it evolves. The CBIT funding will ensure an improved governance structure in BiH that will define clear roles and responsibilities within the institutions, standardized data protocols and methodologies.

CBIT funding will also be used to improve MRV in different key sectors within BiH. For this, new data and data flows will be generated that can in time provide periodic information for the development and monitoring of mitigation actions and policies. Moreover, specific training and capacity building in data analysis will provide the sectorial institutions with new tools to tap into data that historically have not been gathered.

Theory of change

The overall project objective is **to enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to develop its capacity to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change**. The project will attain higher-level change by contributing to the achievement of environmental objectives in BiH in three ways: strengthening institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis, establishing a domestic climate change MRV system, and improving information that forms the basis for GHG inventories and the NDC. Specifically, the capacity development efforts under this project and its emphasis on strengthening and harmonizing legislation on MRV will contribute to an enhanced legal and strategic framework for sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources (as stated under Outcome 5 of UNDAF 2015-2019 for Bosnia and Herzegovina). They will also support progress under SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, particularly Target 13.2, which focuses on integrate climate change measures into policies, strategies, and planning, and Target 13.3, which focuses on improving human and institutional capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

To achieve this desired change, the Project will support the country in several ways. It will strengthen relevant legislation, including secondary legislation, it will support coordination among MRV institutions, it will design and launch an MRV system for reporting under Article 13 that can also support other environmental reporting commitments, it will strengthen the GHG inventory of BiH and its NDC, it will integrate gender considerations into MRV, and it will support a regional peer exchange.

The project adopts a two-pronged approach to remove barriers related to institutional strategy, organizational management, and organizational and individual capacity¹³ to support data collection, flow, analysis, and reporting.

In Component 1:

The project addresses institutional and organizational barriers to transparency by using secondary legislation to mandate three types of coordination: vertical public-sector coordination; horizontal public-sector coordination; and coordination between the government and private sector data providers, and flow and reducing overlap and duplication.

This component also introduces a streamlined MRV system for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to climate change, which will build on existing databases and reduce the amount of reporting that individual stakeholders must do within the government. The MRV system will strive to adhere to the European Environment Agency's Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles. These principles state that environmental information should be: 1) Managed as close as possible to its source; 2) Collected once and shared with others for many purposes; 3) Readily available to easily fulfil reporting obligations; 4) Easily accessible to all users; 5) Accessible to enable comparisons at the appropriate geographical scale and the participation of citizens; 6) Fully available to the general public and at the country level in the local language(s); 7) Supported through common, free, open software standards.¹⁴

In Component 2:

The project addresses organizational and individual barriers to transparency in this component, where activities have been designed to address specific barriers to the creation of an enhanced transparency framework. Training, peer exchange, and supporting templates and guidance will allow for ongoing capacity strengthening and optimal use of the system that is introduced under Component 1.

In both components, delivery of the set objective and tailored activities rests on the following assumptions: 1) A stable political situation and firm, continuing government support for the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement; 2) The Inter-Entity Environmental Body will ensure coordination in MRV; 3) Government employees will have sufficient time allocated for training, and support for training will remain strong; and 4) Knowledge products will remain available to decision-makers and the public through the country's climate change website.

The proposed approach represents the best strategy for addressing the identified root causes for the following reasons:

- It addresses capacity shortages by reducing workloads for data collection and entry
- It shifts the system from ad hoc, piecemeal data collection to continuous MRV.
- It reduces overlap and inefficiencies in data collection
- It increases the quality of the data collected

A theory of change diagram for the project is included in this document as Annex K. It illustrates the way in which the project is expected to address the problems identified and the outcomes and impacts to

¹³ See Table 1.

¹⁴ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/what/shared-environmental-information-system-1/shared-environmental-information-system>. Accessed 15 November 2018.

which it will contribute. The theory of change diagram also incorporates risks and assumptions that are listed in Section 3.2.2 of this document.

Lessons learned from previous experience

UNDP-GEF enabling activities (EAs) supporting National Communications and Biennial Updates to the UNFCCC have provided lessons learned that are relevant to this project. They have informed on the project approach of working with a broad variety of stakeholders, and they have flagged the need to support policies and skills that will allow for consistent QA/QC procedures throughout the data collection and reporting process.

Other projects focusing on environmental information systems that included climate data and indicators identified several areas to keep in mind: 1) “Off-the-shelf” systems that do not build on existing databases can face political and organizational difficulties that prevent their implementation; 2) The use of data flow maps and analysis of data reporting requirements for different international purposes can identify synergies where a single dataset or indicator can be used in multiple reports and communications; 3) Software quality can be a highly important factor in acceptance by organizations; 4) Technical specifications during the procurement process that mandate open-source software can prevent potential cost and ownership issues related to proprietary software.

Finally, two ongoing initiatives (the NDC process and the GCF-financed work on the National Adaptation Plan summarized in Section 3.2.1 of this document) provide good working examples of how databases might be designed and located to maximize inter-entity data flow and access.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

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 governments to respond to international environmental obligations by strengthening and giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity development that has been initiated and sustained by the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports processes to date.

The **immediate objective** of the project is the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) capacities to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This objective is directly aligned with GEF Focal Area CCM-3-8, "Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency."

The project **expected outcomes** are as follows:

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

Outcome 2.1: Improvement of GHG inventories and NDC information

3.1.1 Activities for project implementation

Component 1: Strengthening the National Transparency Framework

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

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

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

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

As described in the situation analysis, a formal GHG inventory compliance and reporting system has not yet been established in BiH. There is neither a formal framework nor an agreement that defines the establishment of a system of GHG Inventory at the level of BiH and specifies the roles of different institutions in these activities. Analysis during the project preparation phase indicated that the key gap in this area exists at the level of secondary legislation. The development of secondary legislation also

provides an opportunity to reduce overlap and undue burden on data providers, who currently respond to multiple requests for the same data. This output will ensure that relevant legislation and secondary legislation are in place, which will also form the legal and regulatory foundation for the MRV system that is introduced under Output 1.1.3.

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

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

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

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

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

This output will provide support to a broad range of stakeholders in order to ensure coordination and flow of both data and knowledge. This output will also provide targeted support to the Inter-Entity Body on Environment (IEBE) to ensure that it has the information and technical support necessary for decision-making in climate change MRV and transparency activities. In case decision is made that capacity of IEBE is not enough, the Inter-ministerial coordination committee will be established built on existing arrangements, to enhance cooperation, and maximize synergies to avoid duplication of efforts. The political buy-in for the establishment of the committee is secured through Output 1.1.1

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

Communications, published research, and research and analysis from donor-funded projects. This information will inform subsequent reporting on research and observation.

Activities will include the following:

- Identification of MRV-network of partners: the network will be based on the existing connections between the MSPCEE RS and other institutions and experts as part of producing BiH's national communications, biennial update reports, and BiH's first NDC.
- Drafting of institutional terms of reference for the coordination committee: the ToRs will be the reference document for the designated focal points, but more importantly for the institution, in case employees change. The ToRs will depend on the identified needed institutional arrangements.
- Recommendations for institutionalizing the flow of climate information: based on the established arrangements, this output will result in recommending potential ways to institutionalize the flow of information. In those arrangements, workplans and standard operating procedures will be elaborated to systemize the collection and analysis of climate information both for GHG inventory and tracking progress. A reporting system for gaps and needs for climate transparency and action is also envisaged to enable the improvement over time through targeted means of implementation.

Output 1.1.3: Design and implementation of a domestic MRV system

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

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

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

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

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

The main components of the software will be as follows:

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

Finally, it will be important for the system to be capable of expanding to incorporate additional data collection and database interfaces and additional reporting templates that could cover reporting under the PRTR, the MMR, subsequent UNFCCC CoP decisions, LRTAP Convention, and other commitments as they enter into force.

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

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

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

Outcome 2.1: *Improvement of GHG inventories and NDC information*

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

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

This aggregated output will include the following priorities:

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

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

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

The resulting QA/QC Program and Plan will be informed by *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Volume 1: General Guidance and Reporting*.¹⁵

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

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

As recognized in the TNC, there are still several areas in the energy sector where data collection methodology can be improved. Some of the areas are: data on fuel use by industrial sectors for the steel industry, the metallurgy industry; data on emissions from oil refineries in Brod and Modrica; fuel use in aviation, railways, and river transport; data on transported, stored, and refined oil and petrochemicals; data on natural gas transport and T&D losses; if available, data on marine and aviation bunker fuels (these

¹⁵ IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, Eggleston H.S., Buendia L., Miwa K., Ngara T. and Tanabe K. (eds). Published: IGES, Japan.

were not available for the TNC); use of Energy balance for the proper calculation of emissions using the Reference Approach; Use of higher tier (Tier 2 and Tier 3) methodology for identified Key categories.

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, this activity will not only train stakeholders dealing directly with the GHG inventory, but it will also be dedicated to support training of trainers. Training sessions and material used for those purposes will be further documented by creating a series of training packages/modules easily accessible to other interested users, such as civil society, universities, industry, private sector. Training plans will be expanded and modified as needed based on the legal requirements that result from Output 1.1.1 and the MRV system developed under Output 1.1.3, which will serve as the basis for prioritizing topics for training.

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

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

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

Proposed activities under this output are as follows:

- 2.1.2.1. Review and revise baseline projections of BiH's NDC using the 2006 IPCC guidelines, as projections were originally developed with previous IPCC methodologies (i.e. 1996 and 2003 GPC).
- 2.1.2.2 Design and launch reporting templates and common guidelines to be adopted by three groups of stakeholders (the public sector, the private sector, and within that, the financial sector), which will in turn improve aggregated data for BiH on support received and provided in future NCs/BURs, starting from the 4th BUR.
- 2.1.2.3 Conduct a series of briefings for public servants on key elements of NDC and the transparency framework to ensure staff at ministries are fully aware of what is needed to track climate progress and support received, particularly in ministries of finance and at the entity-level environmental funds.
- 2.1.2.4 Publish progress towards the NDC on the climate change website
- 2.1.2.5 Provide recommendations to the Inter-Entity Body on Environment and the Government on the means of measuring progress in their implementation.

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

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

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

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

In addition, the project will develop training materials and implement trainings on gender mainstreaming and climate change for project partners. An emphasis will be given to analysis and disaggregation of

impacts. The project will also screen other training materials on data collection and reporting and provide mini-modules on data disaggregation and gender analysis as necessary.

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

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

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

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

Activities under this output will establish a network of relevant institutional representatives and stakeholders, who will exchange inputs both virtually (on an ongoing basis) and in person (once/twice a year) on country specific practices and lessons learned. This output will also include the exchange of experiences on the integration of gender and climate transparency, as per the initial regional meeting supported by the GSP and realized in Skopje in December 2017.¹⁶

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

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Compilation of Results

The project includes monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for both project Components, compilation of results and lessons learned, and knowledge-sharing activities through several project coordination, presentation and training activities. UNDP will carry out the required monitoring and evaluation of the

¹⁶ <http://www.un-gsp.org/event/regional-workshop-supporting-integration-gender-considerations-mrvtransparency-processes>

project including conducting annual reviews, and it will organize a midterm review and terminal evaluation. The UNDP project team will compile lessons learned and share them throughout the project period via electronic dissemination and at a country-wide conference to be organized by the project near its close. For more details on M&E, including scheduling and allocation of responsibility and budget amounts for specific tasks, reports, and evaluations, please see Section 6.

Partnerships

Synergies with on-going and planned interventions

Information on relevant donor interventions is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: On-going and planned interventions with which the project will coordinate

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

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

	reduction in BiH. This project will provide information on local climate risks and DRR activities that will be incorporated into transparency activities.
UNDP – GCF: “Advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for medium-term investment planning in climate sensitive sectors in Bosnia-Herzegovina (B&H)”	<p>This project will support the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and reach goals outlined in the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources will be used to enable the government to integrate climate change-related risks, coping strategies and opportunities into ongoing development planning and budgeting processes.</p> <p>Relevant outputs include:</p> <p>1.1.4 Develop Standard Operating Procedures for coordination of adaptation within sectors and between agencies and among working groups at the state, entity, cantonal and municipal levels</p> <p>1.2.2 Identify appropriate gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring climate change impacts and a system to collect data</p> <p>1.2.3 Undertake capacity building on M&E</p> <p>2.1.1 Create climate change data management system accessible to all stakeholders</p> <p>2.2.1 Informed by 1.1.2, 2.1.2 and 2.3.1, formulate a capacity development plan for upgrading skills and knowledge of government staff on adaptation.</p> <p>These outputs will all feed into CBIT project-related activities, and the capacity development plan produced under Output 2.2.1 will be taken into account when formulating training activities.</p>
<i>Other Initiatives</i>	
EBRD Sectoral Lending (various)	The current EBRD in-country lending portfolio includes several projects with substantial CC mitigation benefits (Banja Luka district heating, Energy Efficiency Refurbishment of Zenica Hospital, Zivinice Regional Solid Waste project, and Zenica Heating Company). Its Sarajevo water project will generate benefits both in terms of CC mitigation (through reduced energy consumption for pumping) and CC adaptation (through leak reduction and efficiency improvements). These projects will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.
EBRD Regional Lending Facilities	Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) for the Western Balkans (EBRD, 2017-2020; EUR 85 million) – The Project provides finance for green economy investments in residential sector, as well as to businesses who supply energy efficiency and renewable energy products and services to households in BiH and five other countries in the region. These projects will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.
World Bank Lending	A USD 32 million IDA loan underpins the Bosnia and Herzegovina Energy Efficiency Project (BEEP). The first component of the project will support energy efficiency investments in public sector facilities (schools and health care facilities). A second component will support the development of flexible financing mechanisms for EE investments in the public sector. The project also provides support to the Government to undertake its commitments regarding the Energy Community, specifically EU Directive 2006/32/EC (the Energy Efficiency Directive). These investments will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.
Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF)	The WBIF (EU, 2016-2026, EUR 600 million) is a joint initiative of the EU, international financial institutions (CEB, EBRD, EIB, KfW, WB), bilateral donors and the governments of the Western Balkans which supports socio-economic development and EU accession across the Western Balkans through the provision of finance and technical assistance for strategic investments, particularly in infrastructure, energy efficiency and also private sector development. Ongoing Projects in BiH: Smart Metering / Automated Meter Reading (AMR) System; Vlasici

	<p>- Travnik 50 MW Wind Farm, Establishment of a Regional Energy Efficiency Programme (REEP) for the Western Balkans; TA for SEE Regional Security Coordination Initiative; Regional Energy Efficiency Programme for the Western Balkans - REEP Plus; Regional Strategy for Sustainable Hydropower in the Western Balkans, WATSAN Programme in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bosnia and Herzegovina Flood Risk Management Project; Mostar Water and Sewerage Systems; Sava river basin flood management. These activities will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.</p>
<p>IPA II (Support for Pre-Accession Assistance; European Commission)</p>	<p>EU: A funding instrument rather than a particular project, IPA II covers the period 2014-2020. Climate change has not been a priority in the past, but several current and planned projects will generate data and information that may strengthen MRV systems.</p> <p>Approved in 2018: Project (Development of Master Plan of Agglomerations in BiH and Water Supply Strategy for Households and Industry in Brčko District of BiH) of EUR 2 million, River Basin Management planning Project (EUR 1.5 million). It includes technical assistance to collect missing data and analysis of the water bodies status and pressures on water and water related eco-systems, to improve existing characterization of river basins; to upgrade water information system.</p> <p>Under development: Technical assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina in strengthening the country-wide Eionet network and fostering cooperation with the European Environmental Agency (EUR 3.5million) is in the planning phase of the SPD draft. These investments and activities will be included in the MRV system in the framework for action and the framework for support received.</p>
<p>Other EU</p>	<p>The Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy initiative, launched in 2008, is world's largest movement for local climate and energy actions. It brings together thousands of local governments voluntarily committed to implementing EU climate and energy objectives. At the moment 19 municipalities from B&H are participating in the program. These local authorities have voluntarily committed to reduce GHG emissions and improve climate resilience through the implementation of Sustainable Energy (and Climate) Action Plans, or SE(C)APs. It will be important to acknowledge and monitor the implementation of these SE(C)APs under the enhanced transparency framework for action and to follow emerging good practice in this area in other CoM countries, which could save time and effort.</p> <p>The EU has also funded two regional projects on issues related to climate change MRV and the Paris Agreement. The Environment and Climate Regional Network (ECRAN) project, which ran from 2014-2016, included working groups on climate action and held a series of regional workshops and meetings, including regional knowledge-strengthening and awareness-raising meetings on adaptation. The Regional Implementation of Paris Agreement (RIPAP) project, which ended in 2018, had proposed results of national GHG monitoring practices and strengthening MRV in the context of the EU emissions trading system. RIPAP provided regional participants with an overview of the EU requirements in these areas through a series of meetings. Both ECRAN and RIPAP emphasized high-level awareness-raising among government stakeholders and the development of government support for and understanding of the importance of climate change MRV. As such, they have contributed to an operating environment in the government that is conducive to climate change MRV, while the proposed CBIT project will develop concrete MRV systems. The project will be maintain ongoing communication with the EC Delegation in Sarajevo and will coordinate with any future regional initiatives.</p>

Risks and Assumptions

The project makes several assumptions:

- The political situation will remain stable, and firm government support for the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement will continue;
- The Inter-Entity Environmental Body and secondary legislation supported under the project will ensure inter-institution coordination in climate change MRV;
- Government employees will have sufficient time allocated for training, and support for the project at all levels of government will be strong;
- Knowledge products will remain available to decision-makers and the broader public through the country's climate change website (www.unfccc.ba).

Project risks and the proposed steps to mitigate them are provided in Table 3 below, and additional information on risk management is included in Annex G.

Table 3: Project Risks and Corresponding Risk Mitigation Activities

Project Risk	Type	Rating	Mitigation
Risk 1: Ministries have a limited number of experts with limited technical capacity at their disposal due to budgetary constraints	Political	Medium / High	*Capacity building activities implemented by CBIT will increase the number of experts in key institutions with relevant training. *Training activities under Components 1 and 2 will also increase the capacity of data providers outside of ministries. *The development of a comprehensive, accessible MRV system with extensive documentation will provide continuity and information even for ministries where capacity is limited.
Risk 2: Poor project coordination and limited alignment among institutions on different levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Organizational	Medium	*At the top-down level, UNDP is an experienced GEF implementing agency and has a solid and long-standing relation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, as the GEF Operational Focal Point. This will help ensure the timely implementation of the project. *Project activities will use existing institutions and relationships to support good communication, and activities under Component 1 will formalize vertical and horizontal communication among institutions on climate matters.
Risk 3: Sustainability of climate software	Operational	Medium / Low	*The project will use a Technical Advisory Panel to ensure that the proposed MRV software builds upon existing databases and procedures. *The project will specify open source coding and software that conforms to EEA principles related to shared environmental information systems (SEIS) so that it can adapt to respond to Article 13 requirements as they evolve. *Supporting legislation developed under Component 1 will formalize and mandate data exchange among institutions and other providers, which will provide a legal mandate to use the system. * Link with NAP software?
Risk 4: Low sustainability of the	Operational	Low	*Peer exchanges will involve a virtual community with occasional face-to-face meetings. Participation has been active to date, and it is expected that this cooperation will

Project Risk	Type	Rating	Mitigation
regional peer exchange program			transition to EU-supported cooperation for the Western Balkans.
Risk 5: Political authorities may not prioritize obligations defined under the Paris Agreement.	Strategic	Low	*Obligations defined under the Paris agreement and EU access requirements will ensure that a country-wide enhanced transparency framework will be highly ranked on the political agenda.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Stakeholder Validation Workshop was held on February the 6, 2019. Stakeholders were representatives of the MoFTER, FMET FBiH, MSPCEE RS, and BD Government. The transparency framework under the UNFCCC defined by the Paris Agreement was presented as a starting point and a basis for the project “Integrated reporting and transparency system of Bosnia and Herzegovina” in accordance with the Paris Agreement on climate change (CBIT). Foreseen projects start is mid-2019. The presentation described how an information system would be developed under the framework of the project to support and enable monitoring, verification and reporting on climate change for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This would further enable collecting and saving of data on the GHG emission inventory, adaptation measures implemented, and mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions. It was also stressed that the system to be developed under the CBIT project would be used for monitoring progress in the implementation of the NDC.

Moreover, the project manager of the NAP and FNC projects stressed the strong synergy between these two projects and the CBIT project, as part of the CBIT project outputs will be used as an input to NAP in a way that the information system will be also used to exchange information to support the implementation of adaptation measures.

All of the participants agreed that the project is of great importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it represents a clear way forward in enabling monitoring, reporting and verification activities to be implemented in an efficient way that involves all relevant stakeholders. No objections were raised regarding the project or its proposed activities.

In addition to the implementing partner and institutions that will be represented on the Project Board (Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Brcko District), several other state and entity level institutions will play a key role in the project. A stakeholder engagement plan was developed during the project preparation period, and it has been included in Annex J.

Other institutions from the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the entity levels, which will play key roles in the implementation of project activities are:

- The two entity-level hydro-meteorological institutes (HMIs) have an important role in providing climate data and climate projections, as they are responsible for hydro-meteorological data collection. In Republika Srpska, the HMI is also tasked with the creation of a GHG inventory for that entity. In FBiH, the HMI is participating in river basin modeling such as the Sava River super model, and it has ongoing transboundary cooperation on climate impacts.

- The BiH Statistical Agency gathers a variety of data for international reporting commitments, including the energy balance. Entity-level statistical institutes are also important stakeholders considering their important role as information providers for the GHG inventories. It will also be very important to support the close cooperation of the statistical offices with the entity-level HMs in order to move towards the systematic, ongoing collection of high-quality emissions data.
- The following sectoral ministries at entity level will also benefit from capacity strengthening activities under the project: the Federal Ministry for Energy, Mining and Industry, RS Ministry for Industry, Energy and Mining, Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Water Management, Federal Ministry of Transport and Communication, and RS Ministry of Transport and Communications. The technical staff from the above ministries will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of different activities, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures.
- Ministries of Finance at the country and entity level monitor development of finance and investments by multilateral development banks. They are also involved with the entity-level eco/environment funds: the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Republika Srpska and the Fund for Environmental Protection of FBiH. Both funds have been delegated authority to establish an information system for waste management in the entity.
- Cantonal ministries and municipalities have a role to play in the project as potential data providers in LULUCF, in mitigation actions (in municipalities receiving MDB loans or participating in initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors, local environmental action plans, Sustainable Energy (and Climate) Action Plans, or SE(C)APs, etc.
- Research institutions and universities will play a key role, especially in relation to capacity building and information sharing activities. For example, the University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, is the IPCC focal point for BiH, and it has carried out several research projects in the area of adaptation to climate change, involving climate modeling, climate scenario design, an Interactive Atlas Climate of Bosnia and Herzegovina, development of an information system for the Vrbas basin (for a project on integrating climate change issues into flood risk reduction), and sectoral vulnerability assessments. The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at the University of Sarajevo, professors and researchers participated in the preparation of strategic documents dealing with climate change and biodiversity. The Faculty of Agriculture and Food sciences, also at the University of Sarajevo prepares LULUCF registries for municipalities. The Institute of Agropedology of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina supports the Land information system (ZIS) of agricultural land, while the Agricultural Institute of Republika Srpska has performed adaptation research. The Faculties of Mechanical Engineering in both FBiH and Republika Srpska are also relevant to climate change MRV, as are the Economics Institutes in both entities, and there will be a two-way flow of information between those groups of researchers and the project.
- Private sector stakeholders will also have an advisory role in identification of mitigation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts. They also represent an important source of activity data in the Energy and IPPU sectors of the GHG inventory. Stakeholders from private sector include representatives of energy industry (hydropower plants) and the petrochemical, metallurgical, chemical, and mining industries.

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

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)

Output 2.1.4 of the project explicitly supports South-South and triangular cooperation. Under the guidance and exchanges facilitated via the Global Support Program for National Communication and Biennial Update Reports, BiH will participate in South-South learning and capacity building via webinars, regional workshops and networks on topics specific to climate change MRV, transparency frameworks, and Article 13. Project activities will also support continued cooperation at the level of the Western Balkans where there are opportunities for shared learning and knowledge exchange. Finally, the project’s knowledge management strategy, which is described in the following section, will enable it to contribute information and knowledge to countries classified as developing country parties to the Paris Agreement.

Knowledge Management

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

dissemination and integration. In all areas, the project will build upon the knowledge base and institutional relationships created from previous GEF-funded climate change reporting.

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

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

Sustainability and Scaling Up

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

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

Country Ownership: Authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the various domestic stakeholders are very motivated to support and implement the project. Further integration of climate changes into sectoral strategies is seen as a way towards sustainable development and the country's political goal of accession to the European Union. As the country has already taken steps to measure and report data under other international agreements and through its maintenance of the GHG inventory for BiH, there is a clear indication that technical expertise and resources from the government will continue to be allocated for these activities.

Gender Equality and Empowering Women

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

This project is designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on gender equality,¹⁷ and it has met the following requirements for actions prior to GEF CEO endorsement.

- Annex I provides a **gender analysis** as recommended under GEF procedures.
- A **gender action plan** is included as Table H2 in order to ensure that differences identified will be addressed.
- The **project results framework** includes gender-specific activities, such as working to maximize women's participation in local risk reduction planning. It also includes targets for women's meaningful participation, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget supports the collection of gender-disaggregated data.

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

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

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

- The project will monitor the **share of women and men who are direct project beneficiaries**, and it will also monitor the nature of these benefits.
- Gender-sensitive targets and activities will be monitored in **project reporting**, both in annual reports and PIRs and the terminal evaluation.
- The project will take into account the *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit* developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF.

The UNDP gender marker for this project is 2.

¹⁷ GEF (2018). *GEF Policy on Gender Equality*.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: <i>Outcome 5: By 2019, legal and strategic framework enhanced and operationalized to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources</i>						
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: UNDP Development Setting: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development Signature Solution 2: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance Output 1.1.1.: Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyze progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions						
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline¹⁸	Midterm	End of Project Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions¹⁹
Project Objective: Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) capacities to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	GEF Core Indicator / UNDP IRRF Indicator <i>Indicator 1: Number of Project Beneficiaries (#, and of that # of women)</i>	0	By Q6, 40 project beneficiaries, of whom at least 20 are women	By Q6, 180 project beneficiaries, of whom at least 90 are women	Project documentation; Government reports Government records; Expert review (NCSP)	<i>Risk: Turnover in stakeholder organizations may dilute the effect of capacity strengthening activities</i> <i>Risk rating: Low</i> <i>Assumptions: Technical staff turnover will remain relatively low; technical documentation generated and stored on-line will remain available to staff.</i>
	UNDP-CBIT Indicator <i>Indicator 2: Quality of MRV Systems*</i>	2*	2*	6*	Project documentation; structured interviews with	<i>Risk: Insufficient interest of responsible institutions to take part Transparency Activities</i>

¹⁸ Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

¹⁹ Risks must be outlined in the Feasibility section of this project document.

	Rubric based on CBIT tracking tool (10-point scale)				project stakeholders	<i>Risk rating: Low</i> <i>Assumption: political support and consensus for the NC process will continue.</i>
	UNDP-CBIT Indicator <i>Indicator 3: Institutional Capacity for Transparency-Related Activities**</i> Rubric based on CBIT tracking tool (4-point scale)	1**	1**	3**	Project documentation; structured interviews with project stakeholders	<i>Risk: Insufficient attention to climate change issues on the part of the government due to other pressing concerns will hinder project implementation.</i> <i>Risk rating: Low.</i> <i>Assumption: political support and consensus for the CBIT process will continue.</i>
Component /Outcome 1: Strengthening institutions to improve monitoring and reporting praxis and to establish a domestic MRV system						
Output 1.1.1	<i>Indicator 4: Legislation prescribes formalized, mandated transparency-related data collection and exchange (yes/no)</i>	The legislative framework lacks secondary legislation to formalize and mandate data collection and exchange among providers and reporting agencies	By Q6, sub-legislation addressing data collection and exchange for transparency frameworks has been drafted.	By Q12, sub-legislation addressing data collection and exchange for transparency frameworks has been adopted.	Project documentation; draft secondary legislation; government Gazette	<i>Risk: Drafted secondary legislation may not be accepted.</i> <i>Risk rating: Medium/High</i> <i>Assumption: Pressure for legislative harmonization is present, informal data exchange relationships already exist, but involvement of institutions' representatives in drafting legislation was not sufficient or adequate to support adoption</i>
Output 1.1.2	<i>Indicator 5: Receipt of information (yes/no); scale of</i>	The Inter-Entity Body on Environment does not have technical capacity or expertise to address transparency	By Q6, the Inter-Entity Body on Environment is receiving quarterly briefings on transparency issues.	By Q12, the Inter-Entity Body on Environment is receiving quarterly briefings and members self-assess their	Project documentation; structured interviews with	<i>Risk: Potential participants in trainings and briefings may lack motivation to participate.</i>

	improvement in knowledge	issues under the Paris Agreement.		knowledge as having improved on a multi-point assessment scale. ²⁰	project stakeholders	Risk rating: Low <i>Assumption: The content of trainings and briefings will be highly relevant to participants and closely linked to other high-priority issues, such as EU accession and access to environmental information.</i>
	# of CSOs trained in transparency issues	CSOs addressing environment and gender do not have specific knowledge and awareness regarding transparency issues under the Paris Agreement.	By Q6, at least six CSOs have received training on transparency issues under the Paris Agreement, with at least 50% participation by women in training activities.	By Q12, at least six CSOs have received training on transparency issues under the Paris Agreement (same as midterm target), with at least 50% participation by women in training activities.		
Output 1.1.3	Indicator 6: Functionality of MRV system (# of institutions using the system)	Individual databases with transparency-related information exist, but they are not connected or comprehensive.	By Q6, the new MRV system has been piloted with the involvement of at least five public sector institutions from entity levels.	By Q12, at least 8 public sector institutions report using the MRV system for data entry and exchange.	Institutional questionnaire; system reports	Risks: Lack of available data or access to data. Risk rating: low <i>Assumptions: Existing data generation systems will remain functional and accessible</i>
	Indicator 7: Capacity of data providers and processors to use the MRV system (# of public and private sector employees trained)	Neither public sector nor private sector data providers in BiH have experience or training with a unified MRV system	By Q6, at least 10 data providers and/or processors (and of that number at least 5 women) are trained in the use of the unified MRV system	By Q12, at least 20 data providers and/or processors (and of that number at least 10 women) are trained in the use of the unified MRV system	Project documentation; training records	Risk: Project stakeholders may lack time or interest for meaningful participation in training. Risk rating: Low <i>Assumption: Areas covered by training content will be mandated by secondary legislation prior to the conclusion of the project</i>
Component / Outcome 2: Improvement of GHG inventories and NDC information						

²⁰ Scale to be selected during project implementation.

Output 2.1.1	<p><i>Indicator 8: Number of data providers and analysts trained in 2006 guidelines (# trained; of that, # of women)</i></p>	<p>6 public sector employees (and of that number, 3 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories</p> <p>6 data providers from outside of government (and of that number, 4 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories</p>	<p>By Q6, 15 public sector employees (and of that number, 8 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories</p> <p>By Q6, 15 data providers from outside of government (and of that number, 7 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories</p>	<p>By Q12, 20 public sector employees (and of that number, 10 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories</p> <p>By Q12, 20 data providers from outside of government (and of that number, 10 women) have received some form of data collection and QA/QC training related to GHG inventories</p>	<p>Project documentation</p> <p>Training documentation, including attendance lists</p> <p>QA/QC Plan</p> <p>QA/QC Program</p> <p>Reporting in 4th BUR and 5th NC</p>	<p><i>Risk: Project stakeholders may lack time or interest for meaningful participation in training.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Areas covered by training content will be mandated by secondary legislation prior to the conclusion of the project</i></p>
	<p><i>Indicator 9: Presence of QA/QC plan and program for GHG inventories from BiH (yes/no)</i></p>	<p>There is not a comprehensive QA/QC plan or program in place for GHG inventories</p>	<p>By Q6, a comprehensive QA/QC plan has been developed, but a QA/QC program is not yet in place</p>	<p>By Q12, a comprehensive QA/QC plan has been developed, and QA/QC program is in place</p>		<p><i>Risk: Project stakeholders may not agree on a common procedure.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Inventory compilation will continue to involve high degree of cooperation among key stakeholders</i></p>
Output 2.1.2	<p><i>Indicator 10: Strengthened NDC baseline projections and progress against NDC tracked (yes/no)</i></p>	<p>Baseline projections in the NDC are based on IPCC guidelines that have been superseded by the 2006 guidelines.</p>	<p>By Q6, baseline projections made in the NDC will use the 2006 IPCC guidelines.</p>	<p>By 2012, progress towards the BiH NDC is formally measured and accessible to transparency stakeholders and the public.</p>	<p>NDC and supporting analysis; structured interviews</p>	<p><i>Risks: Lack of available data or access to data.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: low</i></p> <p><i>Assumptions: Existing data generation systems will remain functional and accessible</i></p>

Output 2.1.3	<p><i>Indicator 11:</i></p> <p><i>Formal system for the collection of gender-disaggregated data (yes/no)</i></p>	<p>Gender-disaggregated data are not explicitly reported under current climate change MRV arrangements.</p>	<p>By Q6, the text of secondary legislation formalizes the collection of gender-disaggregated data for relevant areas.</p>	<p>By Q12, gender-disaggregated data are collected in priority areas of the climate change MRV system and accessible to transparency stakeholders and the public.</p>	<p>MRV system reports and documentation</p>	<p><i>Risks: Lack of available data or access to data.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: low</i></p> <p><i>Assumptions: Existing data generation systems will remain functional and accessible</i></p>
Output 2.1.4	<p><i>Indicator 12:</i></p> <p><i>Availability of peer exchanges (# of exchanges in which BiH experts participate)</i></p>	<p>Support for peer exchanges on transparency is ad hoc and limited.</p>	<p>By Q6, at least 2 peer exchanges have taken place with equal representation by women.</p>	<p>By Q12, at least 6 peer exchanges have taken place, with equal representation by women.</p>	<p>Project documentation; travel documentation; knowledge products</p>	<p><i>Risk: Project partners may lack time and / or interest for meaningful participation in peer exchanges.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Interest will remain high in the exchanges, and skills and knowledge acquired will increase experts' efficiency.</i></p>
	<p><i>Indicator 13:</i></p> <p><i>Dissemination of knowledge through peer exchanges and other peer learning</i></p>	<p>Lessons learned, and knowledge related to transparency in BiH are at a nascent stage and not shared formally.</p>	<p>By Q6, findings from the project have been presented in at least one country level forum, one regional forum, and one international forum (either in person or on-line)</p>	<p>By Q12, findings from the project have been presented in at least three country-level forums, three regional forums, and three international forums (either in person or on-line)</p>		<p><i>Risk: Project partners may lack time and / or willingness to participate in peer exchanges and country-level and international forums.</i></p> <p><i>Risk rating: Low</i></p> <p><i>Assumption: Interest will remain high in peer exchanges country-level and international opportunities to exchange knowledge and participate in peer learning.</i></p>

* The rating for CBIT Indicator 3 is based on a 10-point scale developed by GEFSec as follows:

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

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

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

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

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

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

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies²¹. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

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

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

²¹ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

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

GEF Core Indicators:

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

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

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

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

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

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

Final Report:

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

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be

disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy²² and the GEF policy on public involvement²³.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator/ CTA	5,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	3,000	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	RTA UNDP Country Office ²⁴ PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None ²⁵	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	On-going.
Monitoring of safeguards management frameworks and/or plans here	UNDP Country Office PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ²⁵	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None ²⁵	Troubleshooting as needed
Terminal GEF Core indicators and CBIT Tracking Tool	Project team	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	20,000	At least three months before the operational closure of the project
Translation of evaluation reports and other monitoring reports as needed	UNDP Country Office PM	4,000	Following the MTR and TE and at other times as needed
TOTAL indicative COST		32,000	At the TBWP component 4

²² See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

²³ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

²⁴ Or equivalent for regional or global project

²⁵ The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is *Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology (MSPCEE)*.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: n/a

Project stakeholders and target groups: The primary project stakeholders are government agencies that collect, process, and report on climate change data and analysis. Key government agencies will be represented on the project board, and all relevant agencies will be involved in project governance through the National Transparency Task Force, as they have valuable knowledge and experience related to the data collection process and procedures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus increasing effective and efficient implementation of planned project activities.

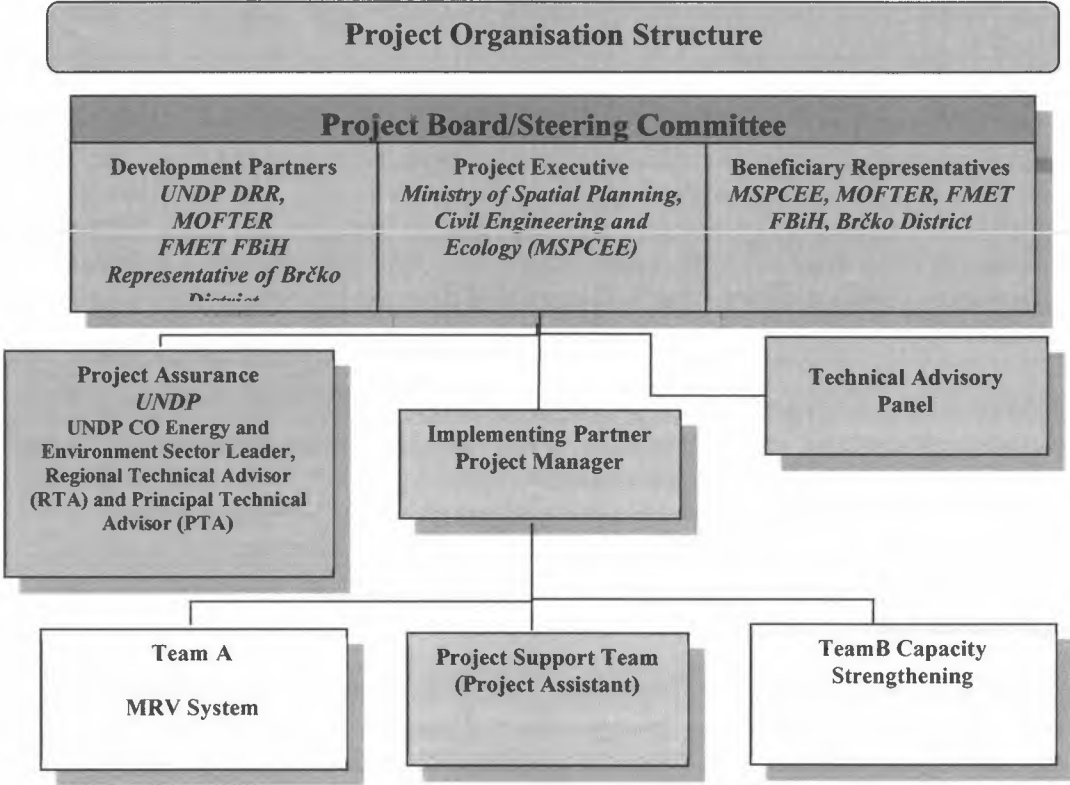
Governance role for project target groups: Having in mind the importance of responsible ministries (Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction, and Ecology of Republika Srpska; Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Federation of BiH and Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH and Department of Brčko District Government) in climate related reporting, these target groups will have a direct role in governing and project management through their involvement in the Project Board.

The Hydrometeorological institutes and statistical agencies are important stakeholders in the process of data collection and preparation of FNC and TBUR, thus making them an important target group of the Project. Therefore, representatives of hydrometeorological institutes of FBiH and RS and representatives of statistical agencies will be involved in project governance as they have valuable knowledge and

experience related to the data collection process and procedures in BiH thus increasing effective and efficient implementation of planned project activities.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organisation structure:



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- a. **Project Executive:** Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: *Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology (MSPCEE)*.
- b. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: *Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology (MSPCEE), Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER), Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism for FBiH (FMET FBiH) and Brčko District Government.*
- c. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: *UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, Representative of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER), Representative of Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism for FBiH (FMET FBiH) and Representative of Brčko District Government.*

- d. **Project Assurance:** UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

The Project is fully embedded within the governance systems of BiH and, as such, directly supports its structures, functions and strategic commitments. In this context, the Project will implement its activities using the existing structures in BiH (on different governmental levels) and ensure participation of relevant government stakeholders through the Project Board. Project activities related to cooperation, training and information sharing will aim to use already established, legitimate participatory bodies, as well as existing training and cooperation platforms.

The project oversight and assurance role will be provided by the UNDP Country Office. The Energy and Environment Sector Leader in UNDP CO will take primary responsibility for overseeing project implementation and regularly communicating the results of oversight work to relevant and concerned parties, the Government and other project partners. In addition, the Energy and Environment Sector Associate provides quality assurance of the implementation of the project and narrative, and financial reports on behalf of the Energy and Environment Sector. At the level of the Country Office, the Programme Resources Planning and Management Analyst and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will provide additional guidance and assurance of implementation plans, including finance and collection, and communication of results. Where applicable, the UNDP Resident Representative and the Deputy Resident Representative as well as Heads of Units will ensure standard oversight and guidance. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor at regional bureau, as needed.

The project will also benefit from the expertise of a multi-stakeholder, working-level **Technical Advisory Panel**. This technical working group will provide input as needed on issues related to the design and implementation of the MRV system on a regular basis. Membership of the technical advisory panel will be agreed upon by the Project Board and the Project Manager.

Project extensions: The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD1,450,000*. This is financed through GEF grant of *USD 1,200,000* and *USD 250,000* in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
MOFTER	<i>In kind</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>*staff time</i> <i>*staff expertise</i> <i>*facilities for training and MRV development as necessary</i> <i>*support of training for data providers</i>	<i>Political risks: Changes in the Implementing Partner (IP) might affect delivery (risk level = very low)</i>	<i>The project team shall alert the Project Board if any issues regarding the co-financing occurs during the project implementation</i>
MSPCEE RS	<i>In kind</i>	<i>50,000</i>			
FMET FBiH	<i>In kind</i>	<i>50,000</i>			
Hydro-meteorological Institute (RS)	<i>In kind</i>	<i>50,000</i>			
Federal Hydro-meteorological Institute (FBiH)	<i>In kind</i>	<i>50,000</i>			

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:

- a. Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;
- b. Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file²⁶. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

²⁶ See

https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	00112076	Atlas Primary Output or Project ID:	00110743
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	CBIT – Integrated reporting and transparency system		
Atlas Business Unit	BiH 10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	CBIT – Integrated reporting and transparency system		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6209		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Spatial Planning Civil Engineering and Ecology		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party (Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount (USD) Year 1	Amount (USD) Year 2	Amount (USD) Year 3	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component /Activity 1: Strengthening the national transparency framework	MSPCEE	62181	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$71,750	\$215,750	1
				71400	Contractual Services Individual	\$16,500	\$15,500	\$15,000	\$47,000	2
				71600	Travel	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$8,000	\$26,000	3
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$210,000	4
				72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	\$8,500	\$9,500	\$10,500	\$28,500	5
				72800	Information & Technology equipment	\$80,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$140,000	6
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$12,000	7
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,150	\$6,750	8
				75700	Training Workshop and Conference	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$54,000	9
				TOTAL ACTIVITY 1		\$280,300	\$230,300	\$229,400	\$740,000	
Component / Activity 2: Tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement	MSPCEE	62181	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$31,000	\$30,500	\$30,500	\$92,000	10
				71300	Local Consultants	\$25,500	\$25,500	\$25,500	\$76,500	11
				71400	Contractual Services Individual	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$60,000	12
				71600	Travel	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$21,000	13
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$10,000	14
				72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$40,500	15
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$5,000	16
				75700	Training Workshop and Conference	\$18,000	\$19,000	\$18,000	\$55,000	17
				TOTAL ACTIVITY 2		\$119,500	\$121,500	\$119,000	\$360,000	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	MSPCEE	62181	GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individual	\$28,500	\$31,000	\$28,500	\$88,000	18
				72400	Communication and AudioVisual Equipment	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$6,000	19
				74100	Professional Services	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$6,000	20
				TOTAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT		\$32,500	\$35,000	\$32,500	\$100,000	
PROJECT TOTAL						\$432,300	\$386,800	\$380,900	\$1,200,000	

Summary of Funds				
	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Total
GEF	\$432,300	\$386,800	\$380,900	\$1,200,000
Government – in-kind: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
Government – in-kind: Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction, and Ecology of RS	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
Government – in-kind: Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism for FBiH	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
Government – in-kind: Federal Hydrometeorological Institute (FBiH)	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
Government – in-kind: Republic Hydrometeorological Institute (RS)	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$497,300	\$471,800	\$480,900	\$1,450,000

Budget Note number	Justification
1	<p>IC/Local legal expert for drafting the legislation (350 USDx25days)</p> <p>IC/Local environmental expert (350USDx40days)</p> <p>IC/Local climate change expert (350 USDx40 days)</p> <p>IC/local air protection expert (350 USDx20 days)</p> <p>IC/local IT expert for development of web design and interface support (350 USDx60days)</p> <p>IC/Local environmental expert to support the work of the IT expert (350USDx20days)</p> <p>Information System Consultants to provide support to project stakeholders in using the information system, identifying areas for improvement, and supporting the refinement of the system. Provide guidance on data storage and archiving, protocols on the use of open source and proprietary data, etc.</p> <p>Climate change and environmental experts to support the work of the information system consultants and assure the SEIS principles are introduced and to assure compatibility for future add-ins for different reporting purposes.</p> <p>Web designer to assure access to data for hierarchically-organized users through direct connection to the database via web services or via web GIS browser. (200 USD x750days)</p>
2	<p>Supporting and coordinating work in preparing the draft legislation (environment, air protection, climate change) related to monitoring and reporting on GHG emissions</p> <p>Targeted support to Inter-Entity Body on Environment to enhance decision making in climate change MRV and transparency activities</p> <p>Supporting and coordinating institutions and other stakeholders to be the part of the Information system through regular information and via trainings and workshops.</p>

3	<p>Travel expenses for attending for traveling in the Bosnia and Herzegovina to meetings with stakeholders</p> <p>Travel expenses for attending relevant training workshops and travel related to work with stakeholders</p> <p>Travel and DSA for international consultants</p> <p>Travel and DSA for local consultants</p>
4	<p>Contract for the design and programming of the information system as per specifications prepared</p> <p>Contracts for the development of a country-specific emission factor and additional add-in tools as necessary for all other current and future reporting requirements (300USDx700days)</p>
5	<p>Communications and AV equipment in support of meetings to be held with stakeholders and in support of outreach regarding the new legislation preparing the framework for the MRV system and NDC implementation</p> <p>Communication in support of the launch of the information system</p> <p>Translation / proofreading</p>
6	Servers and supporting equipment for the Information system
7	Reporting result sharing with UNFCCC, GEF CBIT, and stakeholders at the country level
8	Miscellaneous expenses
9	<p>Relevant trainings and meetings for ministries and other stakeholders to better understand Paris Agreement and Transparency Framework and putting into the country context</p> <p>Workshops and briefings for CSOs on transparency information and functioning of the website</p> <p>Support for technical working group meetings</p> <p>Relevant trainings and meetings for the IEBC and climate change institutions</p> <p>Trainings and workshops for the private sector, local communities, and CSOs</p>
10	<p>International GHG Inventory sectoral experts (400USDx65days)</p> <p>International CC experts (400USDx65days)</p> <p>International experts– CC, environment, agriculture, etc. (400USDx50days)</p> <p>International experts-M&E (TE Consultant) (500USDx40days)</p>
11	<p>Supporting the work of international consultants and assisting them in country specific issues and contacts with companies and institutions</p> <p>Local CC experts (200USDx240days)</p> <p>Local CC and gender experts (350USDx30days)</p> <p>Local experts – CC, environment, agriculture, M&E, etc. (200USDx90days)</p>
12	<p>Supporting the work in technical groups for the GHG inventory methodology and development of the QA/QC Plan and coordination work for communication with stakeholders</p> <p>Supporting the work of experts and coordination with institutions representatives and stakeholders and participating in briefings for the public servants for NDC capacity building</p> <p>Supporting the work of experts in developing training materials and preparing the trainings and workshops</p> <p>Networking of the peer exchange and supporting the work and information exchange</p>
13	Travel and DSA for international and local consultants
14	Provision of tools and services, as needed.

15	<p>Communication in promoting the country specific emission factors and shift to advanced methodologies for GHG Inventory development</p> <p>Translation / proofreading</p> <p>Design and launch of reporting templates and common guidelines</p> <p>Developing training materials, launching the report on transparency activities, promote the gender issues in climate change context</p> <p>Promoting the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and peer exchange program</p> <p>Project good practice / lessons learned reports</p>
16	Miscellaneous expenses
17	<p>Training of representatives of climate institutions and other identified stakeholders</p> <p>Briefings for public servants on key elements of NDC and the transparency framework</p> <p>Trainings on gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Two regional meetings and conferences during missions</p>
18	Project Manager and Assistant salaries.
19	Costs related to communication and IT equipment for the project.
20	Financial audit as per UNDP and GEF requirements.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNDP, signed on 07 December 1995. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2015-2020 (signed by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and UN on 15 June 2015), as well as the current UNDP Country Programme Document 2015-2020 represent the basis for the activities of UNDP in the country.

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology (MSPCEE), “Implementing Partner” in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
 - (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
 - (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.
5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4

(with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
 7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.
12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

- A. Project Map
- B. Multi-year Workplan
- C. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Technical Advisory Panel, Project Manager, and Project Assistant
- D. Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts
- E. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- F. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
- G. UNDP Risk Log
- H. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment
- I. Initial Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
- J. Stakeholder Consultation Summary and Engagement Plan
- K. Theory of Change
- L. Co-financing letters
- M. GEF7 Taxonomy

Annex A. Project map



Note: The proposed project is a national-level project.

Annex B. Multi Year Work Plan

Task	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1	x	x	x	x	x	X						
1.1.2		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.1.3		x	x	x	x	X	x	x		x		x
2.1.1	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		
2.1.2	x	x				x	x		x	x	x	X
2.1.3	x	x				x				x		
2.1.4		x		x		x		x		x		x
Project Management: Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted, and lessons learned compiled	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Annex C. Terms of Reference for Technical Advisory Panel, Project Manager, and Project Assistant

ToR – Project Manager

In consultation with the Project Board, the Project Manager (PM) is responsible for day-to-day management, co-ordination and supervision of the implementation of the above project, in cooperation with the UNDP BiH Energy and Environment Sector Leader (EESL). Specifically, his\her responsibilities are but not limited to the following:

- In cooperation with the EESL, supervises and ensures the timely implementation of the project relevant activities as scheduled in the working plan
- Prepares a detailed work plan for the project and draft terms of reference for the subcontracts (in cooperation with the EESL and in consultation with the Project Board and UNDP);
- In cooperation with the EESL, compiles the scope and content of the overall FNC report and relevant sections in consultation with Team Leaders (TLs);
- Develops the scope of the work and ToRs and other procurement documentation required to identify and facilitate recruitment of experts and consultants;
- Identifies and hire/subcontract the local experts and institutions (in cooperation with Project Coordinator and in consultation with the Project Board and UNDP);
- In cooperation with the EESL, supervises project support staff local consultants who are recruited to provide technical assistance
- In cooperation with the EESL, organizes and supervises the workshops and training needed during the project;
- Liaises with the relevant ministries, local and international research institutes, NGOs, and other relevant institutions in order to involve their staff in project activities, and to gather and disseminate information relevant to the project;
- Manages and monitors the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log.
- Ensures timely submission of the Inception Report, Project Implementation Report, Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF and other oversight agencies.
- Controls the expenditures and otherwise ensure adequate management of the resources provided for the project;
- In cooperation with the EESL, summarizes and synthesizes the results of the project;
- Identifies the follow up activities and mobilizes other resources at the extent possible;
- Identifies and ensures synergy of the projects' activities and the MRV framework created under the project with other relevant ongoing / new projects.
- Ensures that the FNC process is in the line with guidance provided by the CoP of the UNFCCC and contributes to the improvement of the UNFCCC reporting process.
- Collaborates with all relevant stakeholders and the Project Board and other partners to ensure their involvement in the enhanced transparency framework
- Follows the process of international negotiations in the UNFCCC and respective decisions related to reporting of non-Annex 1 Parties and particularly in relation to the proposed Paris Rulebook.

Qualifications and Experience

- Preferably a master's degree in environment and development related studies and other related disciplines;
- Good understanding of environment/development issues in BiH as well as the three thematic areas under investigation;
- At least 5 years' experience relevant to the project;
- Excellent communication (Written and Oral) Skills;
- Demonstrated experience in project management;
- Expertise in putting together costed, results-oriented action plans;
- Demonstrated experience in working with government, donors and the United Nations system;
- Substantial involvement in the preparation of the initial National Communication is an asset
- Substantial knowledge of methodologies for inventories (*IPCC Revised 1996 Guidelines* and *Good Practice Guidance, LEAP etc*)
- Familiarity with international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC preferred
- A demonstrated ability in managing projects, and in liaising and co-operating with all project personnel including government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs, and private sector;
- Excellent knowledge of English.

ToR for Project Assistant

The Project Assistant will work under the direct supervision of the Project Manager and Project Coordinator and provide assistance to project implementation in the mobilization of inputs, the organization of training activities and financial management and reporting.

The Project Assistant will be responsible for the following duties:

Manage the day to day operations of the Project implementation unit, particularly with respect to the provision of technical services and support

- Assist the Project Manager and Project Coordinator in the implementation of technical and operational activities for the preparation of the outputs of the FNC.
- Review technical and support information on climate change studies, projects and initiatives that may contribute to the Project activities.
- Prepare the terms of reference for the international and local consultants and experts to be hired for the implementation of the project
- Assist the Project Coordinator in the selection process of the consultants to be hired by the Project according to the rules and procedures established by UNDP.
- Participate in the planning, organization and execution of Project activities.
- Organize and coordinate seminars, training activities, workshops, site visits and other exchange and facilitation events for stakeholders.
- Organize and coordinate information exchanges internationally and between participating institutions.
- Participate in the edition of the FNC report.
- Compile and/or prepare the documentation necessary for the procurement of services, good and supplies under the project
- Prepare administrative, technical and financial reports.
- Perform the procurement of services, good and supplies authorized by the Project Coordinator.
- Prepare the payment's request as authorized by the Project Coordinator
- Assist the Coordinator to monitor disbursements in accordance to the Project Budget and Disbursement Plan.

- Maintain the Project's files and supporting documentation for payments.
- Undertake other administrative/ financial duties as requested by the Project Coordinator
- Other duties which may be required

Qualifications and Experience

- University Degree, training in business and/or administration desirable (finance or accounting)
- At least five years administrative experience
- Good organizational skills
- Good computer skills, including spread-sheets and database
- Languages: High proficiency in English

Annex D: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts

Legal Expert

- Support legislative changes in order to strengthen the ability of the country to meet reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement
- Identify entry points for climate change issues into sectoral legislation and draft suitable text for CC integration
- Develop relevant legal and/or regulatory provisions on MRV that can be included into environmental legislation and regulations
- Ensure consistency with the EU *acquis communautaire* and ensure consistency with current and potential requirements for establishment of MRV in the context of the EU accession status of the country; so as to meet the needs of future EU, Energy Community, and UNFCCC climate change requirements.

Environmental Expert

- Support development of an adaptation MRV plan
- Identify applicable indicators for prioritization between sectors
- Develop AFOLU training concepts, data collection protocols, training on the software and data sharing process, data analysis and visualization under the system, data protection, and other supporting protocols
- Prepare AFOLU focused training needs assessment and training plan for key stakeholders

Climate Change Expert

- Support development of toolkits and templates for mitigation, adaptation and reporting on support
- Develop guidelines for QA/QC for the proposed MRV framework.
- Conduct research and contribute to recommendations regarding institutional arrangements and data flow and data gaps in the MRV framework.
- Identify existing data and information, including research from academic and research institutions, and identify high-priority data needs in inventory sectors
- Support the Project Manager in the identification and development of data collection and analysis norms, and standards for both national and global indicators
- Provide support to the International MRV Consultant on pilot data collection and analysis as necessary
- Provide substantive advice and analytical and drafting support for reporting using project data
- Oversee the linkages of the MRV system to NDC monitoring and reporting.
- Provide suggestions on MRV for specific CC mitigation measures under the NDC and on data collection and data quality as needed.
- Ensure that SEIS principles are introduced and to assure compatibility for future add-ins for different reporting purposes.

Air Protection Expert

- Conduct research and contribute to recommendations regarding institutional arrangements and data flow and data gaps in the MRV framework.
- Identify existing data and information, including research from academic and research institutions, and identify high-priority data needs in inventory sectors
- Support the International MRV Consultant and the Project Manager in the identification and development of data collection and analysis norms, and standards for both national and global indicators
- Provide support to the International MRV Consultant on pilot data collection and analysis as necessary
- Provide substantive advice and analytical and drafting support for reporting using project data
- Oversee the linkages of the MRV system to NDC monitoring and reporting.
- Provide suggestions on MRV for specific CC mitigation measures under the NDC and on data collection and data quality as needed.
- Ensure consistency of the proposed MRV system with EIONET reporting.
- Ensure that SEIS principles are introduced and to assure compatibility for future add-ins for different reporting purposes.

IT Expert for development of web design and interface support

- Provide support to the project team in drafting ToRs and tendering documentation for the design and launch of the MRV system.
- Lead the drafting of recommendations on long-term data storage.
- Provide guidance on data storage and archiving, protocols on the use of open source and proprietary data, etc.
- Assure access to data for hierarchically-organized users through direct connection to the database via web services or via web GIS browser.

EIS Expert (Environmental Expert to support the work of the IT expert)

- Provide support to project stakeholders in using the system, identifying areas for improvement, and supporting refinement of the system.
- Establish a database of training materials for government employees on transparency activities
- Draft guidance on database usage and procedures and provide periodic updates to this guidance based on user feedback.

Information System Consultants

Detailed technical specifications will be prepared in cooperation with the PM, project implementing partners, and local environmental experts. Tasks may include the following:

- Identify suitable hardware, software, and licensing/subscription options to enhance reporting on agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU)
- Select features using machine learning techniques, data mining or state-of-the-art methods and identify most suitable data for visualizing and communicating to relevant stakeholders (both technical and non-technical), especially for decision-makers to help them make data-driven decisions;

- Enhance data collection procedures to include information that is relevant for building analytic systems relevant to climate change mitigation or Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate change actions
- Develop at least two solutions for visualization and communication of climate change data (i.e. various IT tools that can enhance visualization of datasets or communication of results/recommendations from the project, which can be easily updated in future);

IC/Evaluator

- Lead the final evaluations (these evaluations will be contracted separately and may involve two different consultants).
- Work with the project team in order to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts.
- Disaggregate findings by gender, to the extent possible, and include quantitative and qualitative data regarding the project activities
- Develop and present a draft evaluation report, discuss it with the project team, government and UNDP, and submit a final report.
- Contribute on an as needed basis in discussions to extract lessons for UNDP and GEF.

Note: Standard UNDP/GEF project evaluation TORs will be used.

Annex E. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)

This project is exempt from the SESP requirement, and therefore the SESP pre-screening is not required

Annex F. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report

Form Status: Approved	
Overall Rating:	Highly Satisfactory
Decision:	Approve: The project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
Portfolio/Project Number:	00112076
Portfolio/Project Title:	CBIT - Integrated reporting and transparency system
Portfolio/Project Date:	2020-09-01 / 2023-08-31

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change?

- 3: *The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks.*
- 2: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change.
- 1: The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change.

Evidence:

The Project's theory of change is delineated throughout the Project document, including in-depth situation analysis, explanation of the problems and opportunities that can be leveraged or strengthened by the envisaged intervention (Chapter I. Development Challenge and Chapter II Strategy).

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	6209_CBIT_BiH_1stReviewSheet_responses11APR2019_5412_101 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/6209_CBIT_BiH_1stReviewSheet_responses11APR2019_5412_101.docx)	alisa.grabus@undp.org	5/15/2020 10:44:00 AM
2	6209_CBIT_BiH_2ndReviewSheet_22July2019_5412_101 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/6209_CBIT_BiH_2ndReviewSheet_22July2019_5412_101.docx)	alisa.grabus@undp.org	5/15/2020 10:44:00 AM
3	6209_CBIT_BiH_CEOER_9Sept2019_5412_101 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/6209_CBIT_BiH_CEOER_9Sept2019_5412_101.doc)	alisa.grabus@undp.org	5/15/2020 10:44:00 AM

2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?

- 3: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan¹ and adapts at least one Signature Solution². The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true)
- 2: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan⁴. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true)
- 1: The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.

Evidence:

The Project is aligned with the Strategic Plan Outcome 2: "Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development" and its Signature solution 4: "Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet". The RRF includes Output 1.1.1.: "Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyze progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions" of the SP.

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No documents available.

3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)

- Yes
 No

Evidence:

UNDAF/Country Programme 2015-2020 Outcome 5:
By 2020, legal and strategic framework enhanced and operationalized to ensure sustainable management of natural, cultural and energy resources.

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No documents available.

Relevant

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

4. Do the project target groups leave furthest behind?

- 3: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated, and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence.
 2: *The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind.*
 1: The target groups are not clearly specified.

Evidence:

There is evidence within Chapters VI and VII of the Project Document that the Project clearly defined target groups and defined their involvement through inclusion and consultations in the inception phase, management structure and official collaboration.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?

- 3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project.
- 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources but have not been used to justify the approach selected.
- 1: There is little, or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence.

Evidence:

The Project Document reflects in the Chapter II on the experience and lessons learned from previous and ongoing UNDP-GEF and GCF Projects such as GEF funded National Communications and Biennial Updates and GCF funded NAP (National Adaptation Plan). Special focus of lessons collected is related to data collection and verification, which is major topic and challenge of this Project.

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No documents available.			

6 Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national / regional / global partners and other actors?

- 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true)
- 2: *Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.*
- 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

Evidence:

As evident within the Chapters IV and VII of the Project Document, UNDP has clear advantage to engage in the concerned area of work, especially due to the fact that UNDP has been implementing numerous Projects linked directly to the activities envisaged by this Project. For easier reference, there is a Project list in the Project Document, Chapter V. Results and Partnerships, showing synergies of the Project with UNDP's ongoing and planned Projects.

List of Uploaded Documents

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No documents available.			

Principled

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?

- 3: The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
- 2: *The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. (both must be true)*
- 1: No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

Evidence:

As elaborated in the Project Document, under Section I. Development Challenge, with implementation of this Project the country will gain information necessary to follow and implement its political goals towards green economic development and EU accession, and it will be enable the country to speak with one voice on climate change as a party to the UNFCCC and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Since climate change can have human rights impacts; all climate change-related actions must also respect, protect, promote and fulfill human rights standards.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?

- 3: *A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. (all must be true)*
- 2: A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. (all must be true)
- 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.

Evidence:

As evident from the Annex H to the Project Document, the gender analysis has been performed for design of the Project, outlining general overview of gender issues and solutions in the country as precise recommendations on how to address gender within this Project. There are five recommendations and precise Gender Action Plan developed for this Project.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?

- 3: Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
- 2: *The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (both must be true)*
- 1: Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.

Evidence:

An overall objective of the Project is to enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to develop its capacity to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. A number of relevant institutions will be involved to improve their institutional strategy, organizational management, and organizational and individual capacity to support data collection, flow, analysis, and reporting.

List of Uploaded Documents

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No documents available.			

10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]

- Yes
- No
- SESP not required because project consists solely of (Select all exemption criteria that apply)*

- 1: Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
- 2: Organization of an event, workshop, training
- 3: Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences
- 4: Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
- 5: Global/regional projects with no country level activities (e.g. knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)
- 6: UNDP acting as Administrative Agent

Evidence:

The CBIT project will be SESP exempted.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Risk Category	Risk Requirements	Document Status	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.						

Management & Monitoring

Quality Rating: Satisfactory

11. Does the project have a strong results framework?

- 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true)
- 2: *The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true)*
- 1: The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. (if any is true)

Evidence:

The Project's results framework is not in the standard UNDP format and does not follow UNDP results hierarchy since it is the form specifically prepared for the GEF funded Projects. The Project indicators are results oriented, with baselines and targets specified. For evidence, please see the Project document Section V. Project Result Framework.

List of Uploaded Documents

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No documents available.			

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?

- 3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true)
- 2: *The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true)*
- 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

Evidence:

As defined by the Project document under Section V II. Governance and Management Arrangements, the Project's governance mechanism is the Project Board composed of representatives of the executive governmental institutions, state and entity ministries. Since the specific positions within the member institutions are already mentioned the names of Project Board members are known without having them written. Terms of Reference of the Project Board and the Project team are available within Annex B. of the Project document.

List of Uploaded Documents

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No documents available.			

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?

- 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. (both must be true)
- 2: *Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.*
- 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.

Evidence:

The Risks for the Project results have been identified and presented in the Risk Log (Annex F) including Risks Factors and Mitigation Measures, providing insight into risk category, level of impact and probability of occurring and risks mitigation measures specified at the activity level.

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No documents available.

Efficient

Quality Rating: Satisfactory

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example:

- i) Using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available.
- ii) Using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions.
- iii) Through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.
- iv) Sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects.
- v) Using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.

Yes

No

Evidence:

Cost-efficiency is ensured through numerous measures to achieve cost effectiveness. In terms of procurement, outsourcing of services will be based on a transparent and competitive process, as well as on the value-for-money principle. In addition, the Project will link up with various institutions and agencies as presented under Section III. Results and Partnerships.

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No documents available.

15 Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated.
- 2: *The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.*
- 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

Evidence:

The activity based Project's budget is presented in the Project document (Section IX. Total Budget and Workplan) for the entire Project duration, including detailed cost justification and relevant binding clauses.

List of Uploaded Documents

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No documents available.			

16. Is the Country Office / Regional Hub / Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- 2: *The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.*
- 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross subsidizing the project.

Evidence:

The budget foresees all costs required for the programme implementation, including project management, quality assurance, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, etc.

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No documents available.

Effective

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project?

- 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)
- 2: *Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.*
- 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.
- Not Applicable

Evidence:

As evident in the Annex I to the Project Document, through consultation meetings held in November 2018 attention was paid and feedback collected on views, rights and eventual constraints of targeted groups. The stakeholder consultation under the Project preparation took place in three parts: 1) A voluntary questionnaire related to project context and design was distributed to all stakeholders who were invited/contacted for a meeting; questionnaires together with short project information were delivered prior the meeting in order to give introduction to potential participants; 2) An in-person consultation was conducted in Sarajevo and Banja Luka in period November 4th – November 11th, 2018; and 3) A project validation meeting for key stakeholders in February 2019.

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No documents available.

18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?

- Yes
- No

Evidence:

As elaborated in the Project document Chapter VI Monitoring Framework and Evaluation the Project intends to conduct regular monitoring and other lesson learning activities.

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No documents available.

19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

- Yes
- No

Evidence:

The Project is scored at GEN2 Level. Proposed Gender Action Plan is attached as Annex H to the ProDoc.

List of Uploaded Documents

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No documents available.

Sustainability & National Ownership

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

20. Have national / regional / global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?

- 3: National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
- 2: *The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national / regional / global partners.*
- 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.

Evidence:

As evident from Annex I to the Project Document, national partners have been engaged through 2 types of consultations. Partners' feedback was collected through specifically designed questionnaires and individual meetings held from November 4 to November 11, 2018.

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No documents available.

21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific / comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?

- 3: The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
- 2: A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.
- 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out.
- Not Applicable

Evidence:

As visible from the Project document/Section Activities, number of concrete institutional capacity assessments have been envisaged to commence after the Project starts. The same Subsection also identifies which actions will be taken to strengthen capacities of key institutions such as entity Hydro-Meteorological Institutes, Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction, and Ecology of RS, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of FBiH, entity statistical agencies and other relevant institutions).

List of Uploaded Documents

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No documents available.			

22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.) to the extent possible?

- Yes
- No
- Not Applicable

Evidence:

As this Project will apply Assisted NIM (National Implementation Modality) with UNDP support covered by non-GEF resources national systems will be used for procurement, monitoring and similar to the extend possible.
Ministry of Spatial Planning Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska will be the Implementing Partner (IP), and its capacities were assessed through HACT attached hereto as evidence.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	ReportandMAQMinistryofspatialplanningRSSigned_5412_122 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/ReportandMAQMinistryofspatialplanningRSSigned_5412_122.pdf)	alisa.grabus@undp.org	5/19/2020 10:58:00 AM

23. Is there a clear transition arrangement / phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?

- Yes
- No

Evidence:

The goal of the Project is to develop a system for exchange of climate related data to comply with the Paris Agreement provisions. The system will include all relevant institutions (decision makers and experts) in the process of data collection, monitoring, exchange and reporting on all levels.
The established system is planned to be used in the future to enable efficient reporting required under international treaties, primarily UNFCCC, but also LRTAP (Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution), PRT R (Pollution Release and Transfer Register).

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No documents available.

QA Summary/LPAC Comments

The Project CBIT - Integrated reporting and Transparency System is designed in line with the UNDP GEF Quality Standards.

Annex G. UNDP Risk Log (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by
1	Government bodies do not pay sufficient attention to climate change issues due to other pressing concerns	November 2018	Strategic	Transparency activities will not be given proper importance nor will the project's findings and recommendations be given due attention. P = 3 I = 2	The UNFCCC focal point, UNDP and the project team shall provide additional information on importance of climate change and its link with GHG levels and also on the importance of mitigation activities and their linkages with adaptation measures.	Project Board, Project Team	UNDP
2	Poor project coordination and limited alignment among governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina	November 2018	Operational	A coordinated MRV system may be delayed P = 3 I = 4	Project activities will use existing institutions and relationships to support good communication, and activities under Component 1 will formalize vertical and horizontal communication among agencies on climate matters.	Project Board Project team	UNDP
3	Government institutions, public and private companies may be unable to provide data due to insufficient technical and human capacity.	November 2018	Operational	Establishment of the MRV framework will require additional time and effort from the project team. P = 3 I = 4	The project team shall provide necessary technical assistance in data collection, processing, and reporting. International experts will be recruited as needed. Strengthening technical capacities and knowledge of the relevant institutions and their experts will be conducted during the project tenure via various trainings, information and lessons learnt exchange.	Project team	UNDP
4	Stakeholders may lack interest and/or time	November 2018	Operational	Data entry skills (and resulting data quality)	The project team will put additional effort into tailoring training to the needs of individual data	UNDP, Project team	UNDP

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by
	in training on QA/QC principles			will not improve P = 3 I = 2	providers; data procedures will be mandated by secondary legislation.		

Annex H. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment



PCAT MSPCE 18 May
2020.xlsm



Report and MAQ
MSPCEE signed.pdf

Annex I. Initial Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

This assessment is designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on gender equality²⁷ by meeting the following requirements for actions prior to CEO endorsement.

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

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

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

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

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

Gender in Human Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia has a population of approximately 3.5 million people. Women comprise slightly more than half of the population (50.9). Approximately 800,000 women live in urban areas, while approximately 1 million live in rural areas. Life expectancy at birth for women is 78.8 years, while for men it is 73.7.²⁸

Gender Development Index (GDI)

In 2014, UNDP introduced a new measure into its Human Development Reports: the GDI. This measure is based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, which is defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI. As such, the GDI is meant to identify gender inequalities in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). While the country is ranked as having a "high

²⁷ GEF (2018). *GEF Policy on Gender Equality*.

²⁸ Statistics from Agency for Statistics (2018) *Women and Men in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thematic Bulletin TB03*. Statistics are for 2017.

level of human development,” the 2016 GDI value for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 0.924, for a global ranking of 77th and Group 4 (out of 5).²⁹

National Framework Protecting Women and Promoting Gender Equality

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

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

Executive

- BiH Gender Equality Agency
- RS and FBiH Gender Centers
- Mayors' Coordination Boards or Gender Focal Points

Legislative

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

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

²⁹ UNDP 2017. Human Development Data. hdr.undp.org Accessed November 16, 2018.

Table 11: BiH Gender Action Plan 2013 – 2017

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

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

In July 2010, BiH became the first country in the region with an Action Plan for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 “Women, Peace and Security”. The second Action Plan was adopted in July 2014 for the period of 2014 – 2017, in bearing with the concluding observations of the CEDAW committee. It covers the areas of women’s participation in legislative, executive, judicial and diplomatic posts; participation of women in military and police forces, including top ranks; women’s engagement in peace missions, addressing issues of human trafficking; and solutions or help for women victims of wartime sexual violence. The plan does not, however, address gender issues in radicalized environments or terrorism threats.

Donor Support for Gender Equality in BiH

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

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

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

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

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

Gender Mainstreaming

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

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

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

Women and Climate Change in BiH

Gender and Climate Change Policy in BiH

In the area of climate change policy in BiH, the first high-level presentation of gender and climate issues was contained in the country’s 2013 National Adaptation Plan and Low Emission Development Strategy (NAP-LEDS), which contains a brief discussion of gender issues. The strategy states clearly that “it will ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are gender responsive...”³⁰ The report also notes that “Risks associated with climate change threaten to reinforce gender inequalities and have the potential to erode progress that has been made towards gender equity. In relation to the general lack of data related to climate change, there is also a lack of gender-specific data and indicators for climate change and climate change adaptation, and therefore a lack of gender-specific adaptation policies and strategies.” Finally, it states that “Particular priority will be given to

³⁰ UNDP (2013). Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina:12.

appropriate gender involvement in capacity building activities for both adaptation and mitigation, and in activities targeting households.”³¹

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

BiH has also supported the submission of Bulgaria and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union in response for a call for submissions regarding the draft UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. Under its section on monitoring and reporting, the submission cites two studies by the European Institute on Gender Equality³² regarding women’s underrepresentation in decision-making and differences in adaptation and mitigation strategies and the effects of climate change. It also cites the IPCC 5th Assessment Report on differences in vulnerability and exposure.

Gender-Climate Linkages in BiH

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

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

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

Needs and Gaps

In addition to the need to conduct targeted research on specific relationships between gender and climate change effect and strategies, there is a related need for gender-disaggregated data and analysis in key sectors. Scientific articles and donor-funded reports in sectors with potential gendered impacts often fail to consider gender or to disaggregate data. For example, research on fuel wood use sets a baseline for firewood use in households in BiH

³¹ Ibid.: 76.

³² EIGE (2012) *Gender Equality and Climate Change* and EIGE (2016) *Gender and Environment in Climate Change*.

and notes that more than a third of these houses lack insulation, but it does not break down the owners and residents by gender, which represents a missed opportunity for information that could guide policy-making in the household energy sector.³³ A joint EU-FAO report discusses the forest sector and its potential for job creation, but there is no discussion of potential employment patterns by gender or of differences in the ways women and men may use forest resources formally and informally.³⁴ Another FAO regional report that analyses support schemes in agriculture lacks statistics on women smallholders or women farmers more generally, making it impossible to analyze how support schemes may affect women and men differently.³⁵

Conclusions and Recommendations

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

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

³³ Glavonjić, B.D. et al. Wood Fuels Consumption in Households in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In *Thermal Science* (2017), Vol. 21, No. 5: 1881-1892.

³⁴ FAO-EU (2015). *The Forest Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

³⁵ FAO (2014). *Agricultural Policy and European Integration in Southeastern Europe*.

Table 12: Gender Action Plan

PROPOSED GENDER ACTION PLAN

Integrated reporting and transparency system of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Objective	Action	Indicator	Responsible Institution
Output 1:			
Ensure cooperation of responsible institutions at all levels with gender institutional mechanisms in BiH	<p>Include gender institutional mechanisms in Project implementation (planning, implementation and reporting).</p> <p>Establish cooperation channels between gender institutional mechanisms and responsible institutions included into project implementation.</p> <p>Include gender institutional mechanisms into legislation drafting and reporting.</p> <p>Consult gender institutional mechanisms in development of all relevant international reports.</p>	<p>Number of measures on gender and climate included in strategic documents developed by gender institutional mechanisms (Gender Action Plan of BiH and UNSCR 1325) -</p> <p>Number of organised consultative meetings.</p> <p>Number of actions, initiatives and reports developed and presented in cooperation with gender institutional mechanisms.</p>	Ministries at all levels included in Project implementation, gender institutional mechanisms, UNDP.
Output 2:			
Ensure that all relevant data are gender segregated and used for	Collect and assess existing statistics relevant to gender and climate.	Number of newly established statistical indicators on gender and climate.	Statistical institutions on state and entities level

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

Sources for Gender Analysis

1. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND LOW-EMISSION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, UNDP 2013;
2. DONOR MAPPING REPORT, Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Finance and Treasury and Donor Coordination Forum 2016;
3. MAINSTREAMING GENDER CONSIDERATION IN CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS, UN WOMEN 2016;
4. GENDER ANALYSIS REPORT FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, USAID 2016;
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Gender Disparities in Endowments, Access to Economic Opportunities and Agency, The World Bank, Institutes and Agency for Statistics of BiH, FBiH and RS 2015;
6. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations 2012;
7. GENDER COUNTRY PROFILE FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, European Commission 2014;
8. FIRST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA UNDER THE UNFCCC, Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of FBiH, BD Government and UNDP BiH 2014;
9. LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2018;
10. Paris Agreement, UNFCCC and CoP, 2015;
11. THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND SECOND BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA under the UNFCCC, Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of FBiH, BD Government and UNDP BiH 2016;
12. Solid Waste Management reports for BiH, FBiH, RS and BD, The World Bank and Swedish Government, 2018;
13. The Global Gender Gap Report, World Economic Forum 2017;
14. Technical Assistance Report, IMF Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2018;
15. Human Development Report - Briefing note for countries on the 2018 Statistical Update, UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018;
16. GENDER IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, UNISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) 2008;
17. GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION, A GUIDEBOOK FOR DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING GENDER-SENSITIVE COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS, UNDP 2010;
18. ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LANDFILL DIRECTIVE for FBiH, RS and BD, EU, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH and Regional Office for SEE 2014;
19. Household Survey, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2018;
20. Ecology and Justice, Institute for Political Ecology In cooperation with Heinrich Böll Stiftung, 2017;
21. Report from Regional Workshop Supporting the integration of gender considerations into MRV/transparency processes in the Western Balkan Countries, UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports 2017.

Annex J. Stakeholder Consultation Summary and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

I.1: Stakeholder Consultation Process

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

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

Table J.1: Stakeholder Consultation Participants

	Name	Institution
1	Ms. Ehlimana Alibegovic Goro, Environmental Data Base Specialist	UNEP
2	Mr. Senad Oprasic, Head of Department Mr. Igor Jevtic, Senior Official	Ministry for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH
3	Ms. Almira Kapetanovic, Head of Department for Environment	Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism
4	Ms. Sabaheta Cutuk, Senior Associate in Sector for Rural Development and Agricultural Counselling Services	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water-Management and Forestry
5	Mr. Almir Bijedic, Director Ms. Sabina Hodzic, Senior Associate Mr. Enis Krecinic, Senior Associate	Federal Hydrometeorological Institute
6	Ms. Nermina Pozderac, Senior Associate for Energy Ms. Tamara Supic, Senior Associate for Environment Ms. Emina Mehanovic, Senior Associate for Transport	Agency of Statistics for Bosnia and Herzegovina
7	Ms. Amila Ibricic, EUD policy advisor Renata Abduzaimovic, Programme Manager – Environment & Climate Change	European Commission

8	Mr. Ozren Laganin, Senior Expert on Climate Change and Ozone	Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS
9	Ms. Ranka Radić, Head of Environment Protection Department RS Ministry for	Hydro-meteorological institute in RS
10	Mr. Trbic, Consultant Mr. Kotur, Professor	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in RS
11	Mr. Azrudin Husika, Professor	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering FBiH
12	Ms. Enisa Omanovic-Miklicanin, Professor/ Vice Dean for international Cooperation, Science and Research Mr. Hamid Čustović, Professor Ms. Melisa Ljuca, Associate Professor	The Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences in Sarajevo

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

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

Table I.2: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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

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

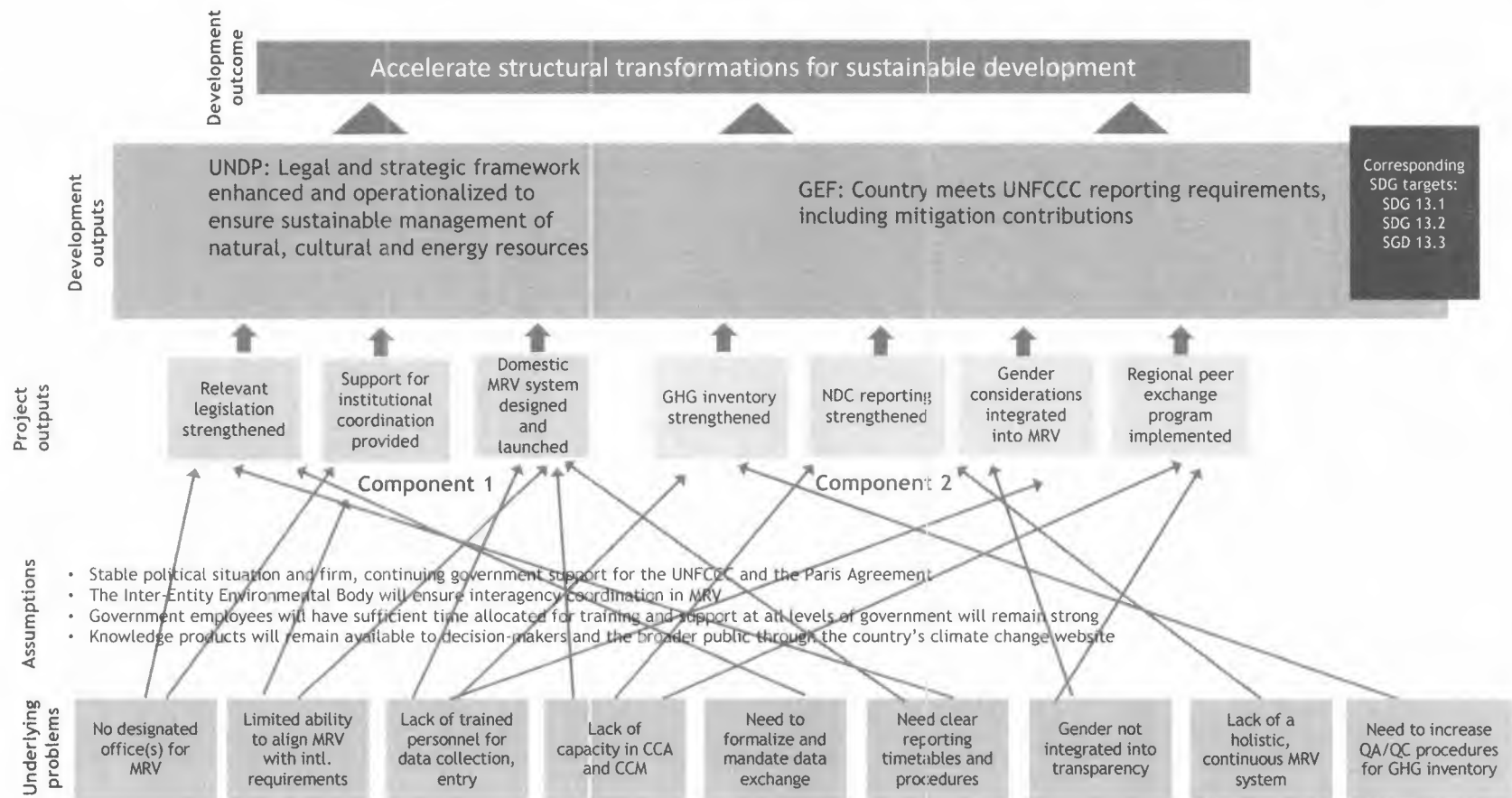
		implementation of different activities, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures.
The Ministry of Finance of BiH and entity-level ministries of finance	Ministries of Finance at the country and entity level monitor development of finance and investments by multilateral development banks. They are also involved with the entity-level eco/environment funds: the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Republika Srpska and the Fund for Environmental Protection of FBiH. Both funds have been delegated authority to establish an information system for waste management in the entity.	Project staff will consult closely with the ministries in two key areas: 1) Establishing a Transparency Framework for reporting on support received; and 2) data collection, quality, and reporting in the waste sector.
Government of Brčko District	Representatives of the Government of Brčko District will also benefit from capacity strengthening activities under the project.	Staff from the Brčko District Government will participate in the design of the MRV system as needed, providing inputs on data collection and data exchange. The technical staff will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of different activities, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures.
Cantonal ministries and municipalities	Cantonal ministries and municipalities have a role to play in the project as potential data providers in LULUCF, in mitigation actions (in municipalities receiving MDB loans or participating in initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors (CoM), local environmental action plans, Sustainable Energy (and Climate) Action Plans, or SE(C)APs, etc.	Cantonal ministries and municipalities may participate in training or awareness raising activities related to the MRV system. The project will maintain a two-way flow of information with CoM municipalities regarding good practice in reporting mitigation activities.
Non-Governmental Organizations		

<p>Research institutions and universities</p>	<p>The University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, is the IPCC focal point for BiH, and it has carried out several research projects in the area of adaptation to climate change, involving climate modeling, climate scenario design, an Interactive Atlas Climate of Bosnia and Herzegovina, development of an information system for the Vrbas basin (for a project on integrating climate change issues into flood risk reduction), and sectoral vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at the University of Sarajevo, professors and researchers participated in the preparation of strategic documents dealing with climate change and biodiversity.</p> <p>The Faculty of Agriculture and Food sciences, also at the University of Sarajevo prepares LULUCF registries for municipalities. The Institute of Agropedology of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina supports the Land information system (ZIS) of agricultural land, while the Agricultural Institute of Republika Srpska has performed adaptation research.</p> <p>The Faculties of Mechanical Engineering in both FBiH and Republika Srpska are also relevant to climate change MRV, as are the Economics Institutes in both entities.</p> <p>A list of representatives from these institutions consulted during the project preparation period is provided in Annex H of the accompanying UNDP project document.</p>	<p>Research institutions and universities will play a key role, especially in relation to capacity building and information sharing activities.</p> <p>The research institutions and universities listed will serve as key sources of expertise on data and analysis in important sectors, ranging from biodiversity to the water sector and the LULUCF sector.</p> <p>There will be a two-way flow of information between researchers at the Faculties of Mechanical Engineering in both FBiH and Republika Srpska and the project team regarding the development of the MRV system. The Economics Institutes in both entities will exchange information and analysis with the project in a similar way.</p>
<p>Private Sector</p>	<p>The private sector represents an important source of activity data in the Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sectors of the GHG inventory. Stakeholders from private sector include representatives of energy industry (hydropower plants) and the petrochemical, metallurgical, chemical, and mining industries.</p>	<p>Private sector stakeholders will also have an advisory role in identification of mitigation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts.</p>
<p>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)</p>	<p>Regarding CSOs, there have been so far limited opportunities for civil society engagement in BiH due to financial, human resource and political constraints. However, environmental NGOs such as the Center for Climate Research, the Center for Environment, the, the Eko-forum, and the Center for Development and Support (CRP) carry out awareness-raising and advocacy activities related to environment and sustainable development.</p> <p>The three Aarhus Centres in BiH support the country in reporting on implementation of the Aarhus Convention. The centers are located in</p>	<p>CSOs will serve as a means of communicating climate change information to the public and as a means of information regarding climate impacts and opportunities for</p>

	<p>Banja Luka (hosted by the Center for Environment), Sarajevo (an independent NGO), and Tuzla (hosted by the Center for Ecology and Energy). They promote access to environmental information, and they have also organized activities related to DRR.</p>	<p>mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>The Aarhus Centers can serve as a means of supporting public access to information related to GHG emissions, climate change, and NDCs in Bosnia; they can also share experience on reporting, presenting environmental information to a broad audience, and linking environmental information to DRR.</p>
Gender partnerships	<p>The Gender Center of FBiH has experience with the development of secondary legislation and can provide input on whether proposed MRV secondary legislation comply with the BiH Law on Gender Equality and international standards in the area of gender equality.</p> <p>The Center for Gender Equity and Equality of Republika Srpska also has experience in supporting the process of introducing gender equality and equity into all fields of work in Republika Srpska through laws, policies and programs.</p>	<p>Women's organizations will disseminate information about climate change at the grass roots level and may contribute information on how women and men may be affected differently by climate change and policies and programs designed to address it.</p>
Other Donors		
The European Union (EU)	<p>The EU provides several lines of support to BiH: pre-accession funding (IPA II), including key policy and investment support in areas such as the water sector and DRR; and support for participation in EU programs, such as Eionet and the Covenant of Mayors, and regional programs that emphasize knowledge and awareness-raising on EU-related climate reporting issues, such as the previous ECRAN and RIPAP programs. Additional information is provided in the table on coordination with other ongoing initiatives.</p> <p>Staff at the EU Delegation in BiH met with the project preparation team during the PPG phase of project development.</p>	<p>The CBIT project will exchange information with the EU delegation on a regular basis and will integrate the outputs of EU-funded policy and legislative outputs into the MRV framework.</p>
Other GEF Implementing Agencies		
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	<p>FAO is currently implementing a project designed to contribute to combating desertification land degradation and drought (DLDD) worldwide through scaling up sustainable land management best practices based on evidence-based and informed decision-making. Bosnia is one of 15 participating countries, and the project involves 9 municipalities in Tuzla Canton at present.</p>	<p>The project will consult with FAO regarding its approaches to reporting on mitigation and adaptation actions at the local level and how to incorporate these</p>

		activities into the MRV system.
UN Environment	UN Environment implemented the GEF-funded CCD project, which included the development of harmonized environmental indicators. Its staff in BiH met with the project preparation team during the PPG phase and was an important source of information on lessons learned in previous projects supporting the development of environmental information systems.	The project will maintain a two-way flow of information on the CBIT project and any relevant initiatives that emerge at UN Environment.

Annex K. Theory of Change



Annex L: Co-financing letters

Included as separate pdf documents.

Annex M: GEF7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (3 ⁶ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings

			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety

			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
		<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
	<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
	<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer

			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2