

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Mainstreaming environmental governance: linking local and national action in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Semester: 2-12

Country	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Thematic Window	Environment and Climatic Change
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Mainstreaming environmental governance: linking local and national action in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-12
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * FAO * UNDP * UNEP * UNESCO * UNV
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * FBiH Ministry of Ecology and Tourism * Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Council of Ministers BiH * RS Ministry for Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNDP	\$4,279,212.00
------	----------------

UNEP	\$907,738.00
UNESCO	
UNV	
FAO	\$312,913.00
Total	\$5,499,863.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	
UNEP	
UNESCO	
UNV	
FAO	
Total	\$0.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$1,738,467.69
UNEP	\$51,482.25
UNESCO	\$150,414.50
UNV	\$0.00
FAO	\$156,587.00
Total	\$2,096,951.44

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$3,623,702.11
UNEP	\$148,625.03
UNESCO	\$98,472.06
UNV	\$0.00
FAO	\$102,681.00
Total	\$3,973,480.20

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	USAID/3E project	\$480,427.00	\$0.00	\$47,819.00	\$432,608.00
Parallel	Local Governmetn	\$473,291.00	\$165,670.00	\$307,621.00	\$0.00
Cost Share	Local Government	\$390,085.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$390,085.00

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Direct/ Men	72	79	Civil Servants/Men	Support With Environment Laws and Policies
Direct? Women	48	66	Civil Servants/Women	Support With Environment Laws and Policies
Local Action Groups for Environment and CC	90	364	Civil Servants/Men	Support With Environment Laws and Policies
Local Action Groups for Environment and CC	60	163	Civil Servants/Women	Support With Environment Laws and Policies
Creators of LEAP	180	6,182	Citizens/Men	Support With Environment Laws and Policies
Creators of LEAP	120	6,236	Citizens/Women	Support With Environment Laws and Policies

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

37 out of planed 30 LEAPs completed, 5 SEAPs completed, most of the grants completed (targeting energy efficiency in public sector) and significantly cofinanced by the governmetn which shows committment and sustainability of actions taken.

Progress in outcomes

Considerable progress has been made during this reporting period in all three JP Outcomes. The LEAP development process has essentially been completed in all 37 municipalities – only a few Municipal Assemblies have yet to adopt their LEAPs and LEAP-Monitoring teams and already most have begun implementation of LEAP measures and included LEAP projects in their annual municipal budgets – according to available data, local budgeting for environmental issues will have increased by 53% in 2013, as compared to pre-JP (before 2010). Further LEAP training of municipalities has been conducted, the LEAP methodology manual has been updated to integrate JP experiences and reports of the current LEAP and legislation situation have been finalized by experts, and will soon be published. Most of the 20 MCGs and 15 IGs have already been completed, while the rest are still on-going, without any significant problems to report. The DNA established last year is fully functional and already assessing potential CDM proposals.

Progress in outputs

UNDP has mobilized for the JP a very large number of actors at the local level in all 37 municipalities, representing hundreds of local level institutions, many of whom have been trained on a wide variety of environmental topics (planning, management, analysis, resources, budgeting...). These stakeholders all played a role, to varying degrees, in the development of their towns' LEAPs, and such local ownership will surely contribute to the planned activities being properly carried out. Already, many municipalities are implementing such measures, in some cases on their own, and in others through cooperation with the JP team and/or local NGOs on projects financed through the MCG and IG funding windows, which support initiatives which promise to serve as the most appropriate models in this country's context for overcoming some of the most-pressing issues in the field of environmental protection.

A comprehensive analysis has identified that energy efficiency in public sector buildings has the greatest potential for the programme to tackle both MDG 7 and MDG 1 (improved environment and poverty reduction), considering the significant amount of energy wasted, especially by inefficiently-managed public buildings. The JP's grants therefore have been given a strong energy-related focus (18 of the MCGs and all 15 of the IGs), as it has been determined that 1) the energy sector has for too long been somewhat ignored/neglected by local-level stakeholders, 2) more efficient energy usage results in an improved environment (less exploitation of natural resources and a reduction in GHGs and other types of pollution generated), and 3) energy efficiency and/or renewable energy sources provide plentiful, cost-effective benefits for the local level (poverty reduction, budgetary savings, enhanced fund-absorption capacities, green jobs, lower health costs in the community, improved quality of life...) which should not be passed up. Meanwhile, the 5 SEAPs providing long-term planning perspectives, the CDM proposals being assessed by the DNA (so far 2 have been approved) and the nationwide EMIS system (Energy Management Information System) all provide further positive examples for the whole country to follow on the path towards truly sustainable development. In fact, it's already quite clear that local government recognizes the value of such efforts, considering that municipal co-financing was nearly equal to MDGF contributions – put together, these 33 pilot projects will result in total annual savings of 600.000 USD and 2.000 tons of CO2.

FAO is preparing the document "Addressing Natural Resource Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) through the LEAP development process". This document has identified gaps in LEAPS developed before this JP, in terms of natural resource management and proposed suggestions to enhance future local environmental plans.

On the basis of that document, FAO has prepared a project focusing on abandoned land in B&H municipalities, which is currently on-going. The main objective of this project is to develop the capacity of four municipalities in B&H to prepare Action Plans and strategies for properly dealing with abandoned land. The municipalities have already been chosen, the project team is formed and preparations for two workshops and the best project competition have entered the final stage.

UNESCO initiative on EE renovation of Trebinje's Museum of Herzegovina is ongoing as per the agreed work-dynamic, co-financing from the RS government has been released. Planned work is to be completed by the end of March 2013. Finally, the restoration works of Vjetrenica Cave are currently still underway, due to further co-funding being ensured, and completion is expected by the end of the JP.

UNEP contributed greatly to achieving output 3, particularly at the national level, as the State of Environment reporting process within the scope of the JP has been successfully finalized with final stakeholder consultations in the state Parliament, a final round of revisions and commenting by key national stakeholders and editing of the final document in the local languages and English. A website has been established with a database of local environmental experts and a desk review of the Legal and Institutional Framework for Environmental Protection in B&H. A governmental needs-assessment has been conducted, including the finalized Gap Analysis for a Comprehensive Environmental Information System in B&H, linked to existing environmental databases/information sources. All preparations for the Green economy sectoral study are completed and its implementation is underway.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Activities for institutionalization of energy efficiency in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been initiated, concretely UNDP is negotiating with several local governments, cantonal governments and entity ministries for introduction of energy efficiency principles in their work.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

FAO is still running behind with some of its planned activities. In particular, the first workshop within the "Abandoned Land" project was planned for December, but due to the late engagement of needed experts/consultants, along with the holiday season, this workshop was rescheduled to the beginning of this year. Since the project team has already been formed, there should be no more obstacles to the successful completion of planned activities within the no-cost extension of the JP.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

It was necessary to revise some sections from the project design to improve the contribution of FAO's component to the JP. More specific definitions of expected outputs have led to the design of the "Abandoned Land" project within Activity 2.1.2. of the JP.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Base line	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	4	Report on selection of municipalities Support in project team establishment (interview minutes) Selection of LEAP grants (evaluation minutes)	In writing/ reports
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	1	Report	In writing/ reports
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	53	Field assessment report	In writing/ report

Preparation of a field assessment questionnaire and selection criteria for potential LEAP municipalities, 3 more activities have been coordinated among UN agencies (recruitment of UNEP and FAO national staff members as well as the evaluation of LEAP project proposals by UNDP and UNV).

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: other, specify

The government at the State and Entity levels is fully involved in the MDG-F program. Besides their role in the PMC and NSC, the government has been involved in many program activities such as: creation of criteria for selection of LEAP/SEAP/IG/MCG municipalities and the evaluation/selection of municipalities, active participation in State of Environment Reporting etc. The government has made significant efforts towards bringing about a decision on DNA establishment and its functional operation.

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

RCO

Number of meetings with PMC chair

1

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: other, specify

Actively engaged in design and development of LEAP, implementation of small grants for LEAP priority projects, etc.

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: other, specify

Design and development of LEAPs, etc.

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency
other, specify

Entity government

Current situation

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

Objectives: To insure that governments, partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders are adequately informed about progress on Program activities, but also bearing in mind that a general awareness needs to be raised with regard to environmental development (to build partnerships/networks, improve the capacity of media providers to deliver environmental messages - with full respect to gender sensitivity, increase the engagement of citizens and local communities in media message delivery - to stimulate community-based behavioral change, to produce and distribute awareness materials).

The key elements focus on ensuring effective and efficient: 1. Internal (conducted between all the UN agencies and domestic institutions which are represented within the PMC, as well as with local counterparts involved in LEAP process); 2. External communication (conducted by all UN agencies implementing the program, responsible domestic bodies and implementing partners towards the general population and (external) interested groups/parties); and 3. Advocating for change (focus on using communication to influence the shaping of decisions towards the achievement of MDGs).

The target audience is divided as follows:

1. Primary audience:

- 1.1. Designated state, entity and cantonal ministries and municipal administrative departments in charge of the environment (at different administrative levels);
- 1.2. General audience within the 30 selected localities: children within schools, CSOs, men/woman, young/old, majority/minority population and members of different social classes and with different access to media outlets;
- 1.3. Organizations and institutions with a specific focus on women and socially-excluded groups;
- 1.4. Civil society organizations at the local level and countrywide;
- 1.5. The media, electronic and print (local, regional and national).

2. Secondary audience:

- 2.1. Groups according to age, gender, ethnicity and/or social class with an aim to increase the general awareness of the public and motivate interest groups;
- 2.2. Educational institutions' staff and pupils;
- 2.3. Environmental organizations, local and regional.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
 Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
 New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
 Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
 Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
 Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations	
Social networks/coalitions	
Local citizen groups	214
Private sector	74
Academic institutions	74
Media groups and journalist	25
Other	190

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions
 Household surveys
 Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers
 Open forum meetings
 Capacity building/trainings

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Improved local level environmental planning	2	No of LEAPs developed	37.0

Enhanced management of environmental resources and delivery of environmental services

Increased national environmental awareness and action, localizing and achieving MDGs

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

At this stage of program implementation, the JP team is not able to provide any concrete information about contributions of the program to the MDGs. After the completion of LEAP development, SEAP development and completion of small grants, the programme will have the necessary information (measurable) to show the contribution of the programme to the MDGs.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

1.1 Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme

1.1.1 On Environmental Management

Policies

National	1
Local	

Laws

National	
Local	

Plans

National	
Local	42

1.1.2 On Climate Change

Policies

National	1
Local	

Laws

National	
Local	

Plan

National

Local 42

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is (or will be) implemented

Plans – The Program supported the design and development of 37 LEAPs and 5 SEAPs in BiH.

Policies – The Program supported the establishment of a Designated National Authority (DNA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will support National capacity building for the implementation of DNA and CDM implementation.

LEAPs, SEAPs and DNA each support Environmental Management and Climate Change.

1.3 Sector in which the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) is/are focused

Nature conservation

Water management

Sanitation

Sustainable management of natural resources

Climate change: adaptation

Climate change: mitigation

Comments

The development of LEAPs and SEAPs, and the establishment of a DNA, focus on each sector. LEAPs in particular are very broad, strategic documents that identify and provide guidance for each sector in the field of environmental management and climate change at a local level, while SEAPs focus on climate change issues, in particular energy use, reduction of GHGs, renewable energy sources, etc.

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) directly affects

All the public management and legal/institutional arrangements serve to the whole nation. Therefore all the efforts within the Joint Programme on laws, strategies, policies and plans will directly affect the whole population of the Country

Citizens

Total 1,628,900
Urban N/A
Rural N/A

National Public Institutions

Total 5
Urban N/A
Rural N/A

Local Public Institutions

Total 41
Urban N/A
Rural N/A

Private Sector Institutions

Total 41
Urban N/A
Rural N/A

1.5 Government budget allocated to environmental issues before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget N/A

Total Local Budget(s) 11,973,000

Comments

1.6 % variation in government budget allocated to environmental policies or programmes

National Budget

% Overall N/A
% Triggered by the joint programme N/A

Local Budget

% Overall N/A
% Triggered by the Joint Programme 55,5

Comments

N/A

1.7 Government budget allocated to Climate Change before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National budget N/A

Total Local Budget(s) N/A

Comments

N/A

1.8 % variation in government budget allocated to Climate Change from the beginning of the Joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall N/A
% Triggered by the Joint Programme N/A

Local Budget

% Overall N/A
% Triggered by the Joint Programme N/A

Comments

N/A

2 Institutional capacities for environmental management developed and civil society participation increased

2.1 Number of km2 of land newly managed by a natural resource plan supported by the Joint Programme

Total of the area managed in Km2 N/A

By habitat (Km2)

Tropical forest	N/A
Temperature forest	N/A
Savannah	N/A
Shrub land	N/A
Grassland	N/A
Wetlands	N/A
Rocky areas	N/A
Desert	N/A
Sea/oceans	N/A
Artificial terrestrial	N/A

2.2 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained by the JP to take informed decisions on environmental issues (excluding climate change)

Public institutions

Total N/A

Private Sector Institutions

Total N/A

NGO/CBO

Total N/A

Civil Servants

Total	N/A
Women	N/A
Men	N/A

Citizens

Total N/A
Women N/A
Men N/A

2.3 Number of citizens supported by the JP that have organised themselves to effectively participate in natural resource management initiatives

Total N/A
Women N/A
Men N/A
Ethnic groups N/A

2.4 Number of successful environmental service payment mechanisms that have been promoted by the JP

Total N/A
No. of beneficiaries N/A

Sectors of application

Financing source

N/A

2.5 Has the JP had an impact on the development of national and local policies or regulations that recognize schemes of Payment for Ecosystem Services as an environmental management tool, How?

N/A

3 Climate change adaptation and mitigation and development of institutional capacities

3.1 Number of Km2 and type of habitat covered by mechanisms and/or actions to adapt to climate change (implemented with the support of the joint programme)

The geographical unit that can be used for this question is "River Basin" in the context of MDGF 1680 Joint Programme, and the surface area of Seyhan River Basin is 20,600 km2

Tropical Forest	N/A	
Temperature Forest	N/A	
Savannah	N/A	
Shrub land	N/A	
Grassland	N/A	
Wetlands	N/A	
Rocky Areas	N/A	
Desert	N/A	
Artificial terrestrial (pastoral land, arable land, etc.)	N/A	

3.2 Adaptation measures supported by JP that are addressing the following climate change issues

Atmospheric pollution

3.3 Based on available data, what kind of improvements on the population's wellbeing have been achieved through JP supported adaptation measures?

Health
Vulnerability
Improved livelihoods

3.4 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacities to adapt to climate change or mitigate it

Mitigation

Public institutions

Total 57

Private Sector Institutions

Total

Civil Servants

Total 672

Women 229

Men 443

Citizens

Total N/A

Women N/A

Men N/A

3.5 Interventions funded by the JP to improve capacities of individuals and institutions to adapt to Climate Change or mitigate it

Mitigation

Capacity building

Equipment

Knowledge transfer

3.6 Number of clean development mechanism projects registered to mitigate climate change



CO2 emissions captured through conservation	N/A	
CO2 emission reduction through the use of renewable energies		N/A
CO2 emission reduction through the use of clean technologies		N/A

b. Joint Programme M&E framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>JP Outcome 1. Improved local level environmental planning</p> <p>Output 1. Improved local level environmental planning</p> <p>1.1 Effective local level participatory environmental planning mechanisms strengthened.</p> <p>1.2 Cross-cutting environmental governance methodology integrated into local participatory planning processes. (UNDP-led multi-agency approach).</p> <p>1.3 Strengthened capacity of 30 municipalities for environmental programming and planning (UNDP).</p> <p>1.4 Thirty (30) Local Environmental Action Plans defined and agreed by municipal stakeholders (UNDP).</p>	1.1 No. of local coordinators trained in facilitation of local environmental planning and programming process and LEAP formulation	1.1: 0	1.1: 30	1.1: 37 local coordinators (21 males and 16 females) directly trained during the LEAP development process itself	MoU's signed. Reports submitted. Training evaluation and reports.	Immediately after each training event participants filled in the evaluation sheets. Training provider completed training report after training.	UNDP	Evaluation sheets are not filled by participants → the requirement to have evaluation sheets and training report should be part of ToR of training provider.
	1.2 No. of civil servants trained in environmental planning and programming for including LEAP into budgetary formulation processes	1.2: 0	1.2: 90 (3 per municipality)	1.2: 108 civil servants (58 males and 50 females) trained during 4 cycles, including topics on budgetary formulation, environmental planning... 1.2.1 Training needs assessment for the first 30 municipalities completed and training modules developed 1.2.2 Four cycles of trainings conducted for civil servants, including themes on budgetary formulation, environmental planning...	Engagement of national consultant and Training needs assessment report finished in July 2011. Four training cycles completed from March to April 2012. Engagement of two national consultants for LEAP dev. Process.	Immediately after each training event participants filled in the evaluation sheets. Training provider completed training report after training. Engagement of four local consultants to conduct the trainings. Engagement of two local consultants: End of assignment report: "Addressing Natural Resource Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) Through the Local Environmental Action Planning (LEAP) Process"; Manual: "LEAP methodology manual"	UNDP	Evaluation sheets are not filled by participants → the requirement to have evaluation sheets and training report should be part of ToR of training provider.
	1.3 No. of members of Local Action	1.3: 0	1.3: 150 (5 per municipality)	1.3: 527 (364 males and 163 females) trained in the LEAP process, DPSIR	Training evaluation and reports	Immediately after each training event participants filled in evaluation sheets.	UNDP	Evaluation sheets are not filled by participants → the requirement to have

	Group trained in LEAP planning, implementation and/or Environment and Climate Change		ty)	methodology, environmental planning concepts, public participation approach, problem analysis, assessment of measures/priorities, budget integration, implementation of monitoring plans...		Training provider completed training report after trainings.		evaluation sheets and training report should be part of ToR of training provider.
	1.4.a) No. of LEAPs developed	1.4.a): 61	1.4.a): 91 (30 by this JP)	1.4.a): 98 (37 new ones, just by this JP)	Municipal Council decision on LEAP adoption done.	Local legal acts on Municipal Council decisions, once a year	UNDP	LEAP development process will take longer time than planned → to agree the process, steps and deadlines from very beginning of the process
	1.4.b) No. Of SEAPs developed	1.4.b): 2	1.4.b): 7	1.4.b): 5 completed	MoU's with 5 mun. signed.	Local legal acts on Municipal Council decisions, once a year	UNDP	SEAP development process will take longer time than planned → to agree the process, steps and deadlines from very beginning of the process
	1.5 No. of participants actively participated in LEAPs development process	1.5: 0	1.5: 300	1.5: 12.418 (6182 males and 6236 females as LEAP Coordinators, LAGs, consultants, NGOs, public/private companies, citizens... through public meetings and who participated in LEAP questionnaires for each municipality).	Participant lists of local LEAP development meetings/ forums/ working groups sessions, etc.	Archive of call for participation, advertisements in newspapers. Participants will register their participation in LEAP forums, after each event immediately.	UNDP	Low interest to participate in local environmental planning → to increase the interest via implementing small visible pilot projects.
JP Outcome 2. Enhanced management of environmental resources and delivery of environmental services Output 2. Enhanced management of environmental resources and delivery of environmental services 2.1 Improved management of environmental resources in 30 municipalities. 2.2 Priority actions identified in LEAPs addressed in 30 municipalities. 2.3 Improved	2.1 No. of grants distributed for LEAP's priority project implementation	2.1: 0	2.1: 30	2.1: 20	Micro Capital Grants signed.	From archive of grant decision making Board, once a year	UNDP	Risk not to have MoUs/Contracts is very low, as this is the basis for grant transfer
	2.1.2.No. of municipalities with developed framework strategy to deal with Abandoned Land issues	2.1.2. 0	2.1.2. 4	2.1.2: 32 stakeholders from 4 municipalities are invited to participate in workshops	Minutes of meeting shared with 4 municipalities expressing a common understanding on the project	Two workshops	FAO	Low interest to participate in workshops.Competition for the best project and 4 grants should mitigate this risk
	2.2 % of grant matching	2.2: N/A	2.2: 25%	2.2: 54%	Micro Capital Grants with financial	From archive of grant decision making Board, once	UNDP	Risk not to have co-financing agreements is very low, as this

environmental, energy, water and sanitation services in 40 municipalities for the poor.	funds provided by municipalities /other donors				breakdown signed, financial and progress reports submitted showing financial contribution in minimum of 50%.	a year		is the basis for grant transfer
	2.3 No. of projects implemented	2.3: 0	2.3: 30	2.3: 20 (18 MCGs have finished, while 2 are still on-going)	Project Monitoring Reports, Annual Review Report	Field visits.	UNDP	Risk is unprofessionally implemented projects → to provide project management training to Grant-Holders
<p>JP Outcome 3. Increased national environmental awareness and action, localizing and achieving MDGs</p> <p>Output 3. Increased national environmental awareness and action, localizing and achieving MDGs</p> <p>3.1 Documentation of the legal and institutional background for environmental governance at entity and state level.</p> <p>3.2 Reliable environmental indicators (linked with poverty reduction) to inform entity and state policy development.</p> <p>3.3 Increased public access to environmental information.</p> <p>3.4 Expanded access to environmental finance.</p> <p>3.5 Capacity development for greater implementation of environmental governance actions demonstrating innovation, poverty reduction and social inclusion approaches and addressing the achievement of MDG 6, 7 and 8 through improved service delivery.</p>	3.1: Use of Operational Environmental Information System	3.1: Rudimentary and disconnected data	3.1: Environmental Information system is fully functional, continuously updated and actively used – 50 visits per day.	3.1: 90% 3.1 Desk Review of Existing Legal-Institutional Framework is ready for publishing. MOFTER's organizational structure examined. Framework for EIS established on a website	Report completed. Environmental Information System Track Record, which includes user statistics e.g. number of users, size of databases, number of different projects using the database	From website logs on user statistics, once a month	UNEP	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result. The risk is that the Information system is programmed without maintaining user statistics → to include user statistics component to software development service provider.
	3.2: DNA established and No. of CDM projects;	3.2: No DNA, no CDM projects	3.2: DNA fully functional, 10 CDM projects in operation	3.2: Decision on DNA adopted by Entity and National Governments. Executive Board established. 3.2.1 FAO has prepared baseline study and review of needs assessment in collaboration with UNEP, 3.2.1.2 Review national environmental indicators in view of FAO's mandate, 3.2.1.3 Producing new comprehensive indicator framework in collaboration with UNEP.	Project Monitoring Reports, Annual Review Reports The official correspondence between National Government and UNFCCC will be realized in the near future.	National legal documents once a year, DNA website once a month Engagement of two consultants (national and international).	UNDP	The risk is in lack of capacities to establish and operate DNA professionally → adequate training needs assessment and training of responsible authorities
	3.3: State of	3.3: 0 (no	3.3: 1	3.3: 90%	Report	Report	UNEP	No major risks identified

3.6 Lessons and best practices from effective delivery documented and used to inform policy development.	the Environment Report;	comprehensive state-level SoE)		<p>State of Environment Reporting (SoER) produced in three local languages and English. Ready for publishing in early 2013.</p> <p>Identified gaps and conducted Gap Analysis for a Comprehensive Environmental Information System in Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>Linked, modified and updated existing environmental databases/information sources in accordance with indicator framework</p> <p>3.6 The website established</p> <p>The database and network of national and international experts uploaded online</p>				
	3.4: No. of innovation grants provided and projects implemented;	3.4: 0	3.4: 10	3.4: 15 (7 IGs have finished and 8 are still on-going) 62% co-financing achieved from other partners and the benefiting municipalities.	Project Monitoring Reports, Annual Review Reports	National legal documents once a year	UNDP	Risk is unprofessionally prepared project proposals and inadequate criteria for project selection → providing training on project proposal and working out criteria of project selection in open participatory and transparent manner in close cooperation with key-stakeholders via consensus building process

b. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

JP output: 1.1										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Output 1. Strengthened capacity of municipalities and CSOs to manage and participate in long-term sustainable environmental planning and management process	1.1 Effective local level participatory environmental planning mechanisms strengthened.	388322	67420.70	207764.46	UNDP UNV	UNDP	643,507.92	8500	89355.30	47%
	1.2 Cross-cutting environmental governance methodology integrated into local participatory planning processes	86632.83	47401	-	UNEP UNV FAO UNDP	UNDP	209406.72	-	-	n/a
	1.2.1 Assessment of local environmental needs using participatory planning approaches	152629.20	69317.23	43389.00	UNEP	UNDP	279035.77	20,000	-	46%
	1.2.3 Support to data collection and input on land use planning to local integrated development processes.	46,579.03	943.72	-	FAO	UNDP	46,579.03	48497.75	47522.75	n/a
	1.3 Strengthened capacity of 30 municipalities for environmental programming and planning.	49376.72	63290.82	-	UNEP UNV UNDP	UNDP	152243.52	-	-	n/a
	1.4 Thirty (30) Local Environmental Action Plans defined and agreed by municipal stakeholders.	48696	326060.46	54867.58	UNV UNDP	UNDP	173,061.69	-	-	n/a

Output 2. Secured understanding of the necessity of sustainable management of natural resources within local communities and improved link between-en local and state/e-entity level policies	2.1 Improved management of environmental resources in 30 municipalities.	27017.65	28809.75	-	UNV UNEP UNDP FAO	UNDP	87443.34	-	-	n/a
	2.1.2 Assisting canton/entity authorities to update the databases of natural resources, Making databases of natural resources available for experts and public at municipal and canton level for integrated planning and appropriate implementation	24420.9	95836.82	64411	FAO	UNDP	184,668.72	24,259	12,375	57%
	2.1.3 Promoting sustainable use of natural resources.	-	-	12336	UNEP	UNDP	17336.49	0	0	n/a
	2.2 Priority actions identified in LEAPs addressed in 30 municipalities.	-	388196.09	701514.50	UNDP	UNDP	1,154,710.50	1423.94	259564.85	37%
	2.3 Improved environmental, energy, water and sanitation services in 30 municipalities for the poor.	51874	55435.19	63215.59	UNV UNESCO UNDP	UNDP	262253.02	44626	50888.07	100%
Output 3. Strengthened capacity of state to manage local socio-economic development and engage key national partners	3.1 Documentation of the legal and institutional background for environmental governance at entity and state level.	52644	25928.77	18640	UNEP	UNDP	100,212,85	1490	15720	92%
	3.2 Reliable environmental indicators (linked with poverty reduction) to inform entity and state policy development	45570	35149	-	UNEP FAO	UNDP	80,720.53	83,830.25	42,783.25	n/a
	3.3 Increased public access to environmental information.	37744	103141	92363	UNEP	UNDP	243,349.57	50000	72219	100%

	3.4 Expanded access to environmental finance.	54962	1022064	62205.10	UNDP	UNDP	1,102,695.05	450000	510320.58	100%
	3.5 Greater implementation of environmental governance actions demonstrating innovation, poverty reduction and social inclusion approaches and addressing the achievement of MDG 6, 7 and 8 through improved service delivery.	10819	30349	28050	UNEP	UNDP	71,518.57	8409	18256.03	95%
	3.6 Lessons and best practices from effective delivery documented and used to inform policy development.	58100	78198.57	32550	UNEP	UNDP	134,749.19	1856	27320	89%
	Management (UNDP)	118290	101175.47	163035.81			337501.72	6400	114947.51	74%
	Monitoring and Evaluation (UN RC BIH)	42494.05	22271.87	36873.98			101639.90	580	26709.96	74%
	MDG F Communications		15301	39447.56			54,749	1300	10265.56	29%
	Total	1337714.67	2576291	1565796			5,499,863	753,301	1,388,234	100%