1. Background and Project Description

1.1. Purpose and Scope of IEE

The purpose of this IEE is to supplement the Programmatic IEE (PIEE) number E3-15-5, completed by the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3) and approved by E3 Bureau Environmental Officer on November 20, 2014. This Supplemental IEE (SIEE) provides information on country-specific activities that USAID/BiH plans to fund under the Small Grant Program/Localworks.

This supplemental IEE is addressing Localworks activities that will be implemented and funded in two phases. The first phase, totaling in the amount of $200,000 will be awarded by the Mission to an experienced local civil
society organization to utilize innovative outreach mechanisms in order to sub-award around 15-20 small community initiatives grants in the average amount of up to $10,000. For this initial funding, USAID Mission will task the implementing partner for developing and monitoring the Environmental Review Checklists and corresponding Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (EMMP). Since the Localworks program is open to all sources of small scale activities from different sectors, it is hard to predict the type, size / scale and values of individual activities. This initial funding will help the Localworks team to better understand the actual needs and interests of beneficiaries. The initial obligation of $200,000 with corresponding individual ERC/EMMPs will help the Localworks Team to develop the programmatic environmental analysis and programmatic EMMPs.

These generally appropriate EMMPs will be developed for certain groups of activities, in order to optimize the work and costs associated with environmental assessments. Prior to any new activities at a specific site, the generally appropriate EMMPs shall be reviewed by the Implementing Partner (IP) for suitability, adequacy, and comprehensive inclusion of necessary environmental, health and safety safeguards, and if required, they will be accordingly updated. The revised EMMPs will require MEOs and BEOs prior approval. The IP will be sure to consider siting issues related to climate change, location of protected areas, and other limitations of possible activities in the EMMPs.

1.2. Activity Overview

Localworks is a USAID global initiative managed out of the Office of Local Sustainability in the E3 Bureau in Washington. It seeks to support local development by investing in the creativity and resourcefulness of local communities. Under the program, selected USAID Missions partner with Local Resource Organizations (LROs), which are organizations that can provide resources and services that other local organizations need to address community issues. LROs include but are not limited to non-governmental organizations, philanthropies, faith-based organizations, academic institutions, private companies, and professional associations. Instead of directly funding many different local organizations, localworks Missions work with a few capable LROs that command trust and respect among other local organizations. In turn, the local organizations supported by LROs empower and support communities to mobilize resources, work together, and implement their own solutions to local development challenges.

The intended result of localworks is that local organizations will come together to address the needs of their own communities so that the needs of local people drive development. Success under localworks includes: shifts in centers of influence from USAID Missions and international organizations to local organizations; increased mobilization of local resources to address local community priorities, including the expansion of domestic philanthropy; and stronger local-level organizations capable of serving as reliable actors in addressing community issues.

1.3. Activity Description

In 2016, USAID/BiH was selected to be a localworks Mission. As the first step, USAID/BiH localworks initiative includes two major work streams: a listening tour with stakeholders in local communities and a web-based network mapping platform. Through these efforts, the USAID/BiH localworks team will identify and map LROs and other influential organizations and actors in communities that are potential change agents for addressing local problems.

By late spring 2018, the web platform will be fully functional, giving the USAID/BiH localworks team a better understanding of existing LROs, influential community organizations and actors, and the relationships among these stakeholders. At that point, the USAID/BiH localworks team will seek to support some of the good ideas these local actors have for addressing issues in their communities. USAID/BiH Localworks will be implemented in the following steps/components:

1.3.1. Component 1 – Administration and Oversight ($1.8 million)

BiH - Localworks
Administration and Oversight includes USAID Mission’s staff program support and engagement in administration, management and oversight of Localworks program. This component is in the amount of 20% of total localworks budget.

- **Extensive listening tours** throughout the country will help the Mission to gain a sense of community needs, stakeholders that exist, current developments that are occurring outside of the donor realm, and ideas that communities have for how to improve and solve their own issues. USAID/BiH Mission’s staff is committed to listening in a different manner and letting conversations with individuals and communities develop without preconceived ideas. Individuals and teams from multiple offices within the Mission will be engaged in this listening tour.

- **Monitoring of Localworks awards** -- this component also includes site visits, travel, and other activities necessary to monitor the progress of localworks assistance to LROs and community organizations in achieving the program’s objectives.

### 1.3.2. Component 2 – Program Design and Learning ($1.1 million)

- **Network Analysis** – This is an IT Platform developed to map and track shifting networks of local BiH development actors as part of the Mission’s Localworks efforts. This will visualize the relationships among the local actors and help the Mission to identify and follow the development of local networks as part of Localworks implementation. A set of different analytic tools will be procured locally to elucidate the findings identified in Network Analysis, including groupings of networks in the country, those that are most relevant to communities, those that have organic constituencies, and are providing needed services. One such tool is a network analysis, looking at the relationships that already exist among civil society, individuals and communities throughout the country. This could be even more eye-opening in BiH, as it investigates the strength of relationships and connections not just at a more local level, but also in the different governing entities and on a nationwide scale. Given the small nature of the Balkans region, it would be interesting to also see the interconnectivity among communities and civil society throughout the former Yugoslavia and the existence/potential for regional networks.

- **System Analysis** - Useful tool that captures a more complete view of all the factors at play, the external effects of any intervention choices, and the accompanying feedback loops that provide information on those interventions. This could be undertaken at various levels, whether it is community, entity, national or even looking at the interplay with the region. The understanding derived from the system analysis tool ideally leads to programs that are adapted to political, social and economic realities. The findings would allow USAID to develop more flexible and interactive programming that works at multiple levels simultaneously.

- **Political Economy Analysis (PEA)** – analytical tool tied to specific sectors that provides information on why certain things/relations happen among local stakeholders. This can inform the design of USAID/Localworks interventions at any phase of the program cycle and at any level of effort.

### 1.3.3. Component 3 – Civil Society ($9.1 million)

- **Piloting a small community grants program** to test assumptions and identify the best ways to engage local actors to strengthen and build upon the existing eco-system for community development. Prior to launching the Mission’s main localworks efforts after the network mapping platform is developed, it would be beneficial for the Mission to have already tested the parameters it wants to use to support good local ideas. The localworks approach is new for the Mission, and the USAID/BiH localworks team is planning to use different funding models, application formats and selection criteria, and outreach methods to implement the program. By learning which approaches work and which do not, the Mission will be able to more quickly and effectively launch future localworks funding mechanisms that have a greater chance of success.

*Total amount of this first sub-component is $200,000 and it will be the first portion awarded by the Mission to an experienced local civil society organization to utilize innovative outreach mechanisms in order to sub-award around 15 small community initiatives in the average amount of up to $10,000. For this initial funding, USAID*
Mission will task the implementing partner for developing and monitoring the Environmental Review Checklists (ERC) and corresponding Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP).

For the remaining Localworks funding ($8.9 million) under this component USAID Mission will develop Programmatic Environmental Analysis that will cover all the activities. These include the following:

- **Local Resource Organizations (LRO) partnerships** – USAID BiH plans to award around 15 LRO Grants during the life of this program (5-7 years). The main goal of these grants is to help LRO partners to act as resource hubs to other local organizations who address community needs. USAID BiH estimates that LROs will be identified as resource organizations through the network analysis platform by other local organizations.

- **Community Philanthropy promotion** – USAID will support existing local community foundations to expand and improve their local resource mobilization efforts, and further promote community philanthropy. Activities under this component do not envision any revitalization projects but cannot be excluded fully. USAID wants to keep option open for local community foundations to decide if these kinds of programs will be effective in expanding the resource base and philanthropy promotion.

The focus of this Component is on community development processes, through empowering and supporting communities to mobilize local resources work together and implement their own solutions to local development challenges it could include support to small community revitalization projects to address community self-identified needs. These projects will be used to improve civic engagement in community development, fix broken relationships between members of the community, and increase the level of community ownership through small non-constructional repairs and upgrades in community-selected projects.

2. **Baseline Environmental Information**

2.1. **Locations Affected and Environmental Context**

Localworks program will be implemented throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Planned activities will be conducted in sites that are either public or private property. This means that all sites and locations will have all required permits, including environmental permits, where needed.

USAID Localworks program will assist interested formal or informal groups in local communities throughout BiH to become more engaged in identifying and solving community problems, increasing local ownership of community development. Assistance will be mainly used to fund local community meetings, developing strategic documents, but it could also include small community revitalization projects to address community self-identified needs. These projects will be used to improve civic engagement in community development, fix broken relationships between members of the community, and increase the level of community ownership through small non-constructional repairs and upgrades in community-selected projects. All identified locations for community revitalization projects will have to have all required permits prior to USAID funding.

2.2. **Description of Applicable Environmental and Natural Resource Legal Requirements Policies, Laws, and Regulations**

BiH has a state or national level government, which is administratively subdivided into two entity governments: the FBiH and RS. The FBiH is further subdivided into 10 cantons. Municipal level is the lowest form of government. In addition to the entities, which are divided into municipalities, there is the Brcko District.

There are no institutions at the State level that are entirely dedicated to either environmental protection or agricultural development. In other words, there is no State level Ministry for the Environment or Agriculture. Neither is there Law on environment at the State level. As per the Constitution, Entity level governments regulate environmental issues through their laws, regulations and standards.
However, Ministry for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER) has been delegated to manage certain environmental and agricultural issues at the State level in the absence of dedicated State level Ministries as per the Law on Ministries and other bodies of administration of BiH (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 5/03) enacted in March 2003. MoFTER is responsible to define and coordinate activities between the Entity authorities and institutions at the international level, in the field of environmental protection, agriculture, energy and natural resources and administer enforcement of relevant laws and other regulations.

In order to improve and standardize environmental legislation, both entities drafted a set of 6 environmental laws that are largely in accordance with EU acquis:

- The Framework Law on Environmental Protection;
- The Law on Air Protection;
- The Law on Water Protection;
- The Law on Waste Management;
- The Law on Nature Protection, and
- The Law on the Fund for Environmental Protection.

These laws represent a framework for the legal protection of the environment, setting forth basic principles of the protection, defining basic notions and terms, as well as authorities responsible for policy implementation. They also lay down basic rules for drafting specific measures in the function of environmental protection policy implementation, as well as that of environment conservation and improvement.

2.3. Country/Ministry/Municipality Environmental Capacity Analysis

FBiH: Environmental management in the Federation BiH is uneconomical and unsustainable. The main reason for this serious lack of coordination, disorientation, and duplication between the different levels of administration responsible for environmental issues lies in the fact that institutionalized mechanisms and channels for exchange of information virtually do not exist. In addition to the relevant ministries involved in the environment and biodiversity, the Federation has quite an impressive number of specialist institutions that provide expert consulting, inspection and monitoring, and/or services that protect citizens, property and the environment/biodiversity from natural disasters. These institutes and agencies work under relevant ministries or report directly to the government. While the structure and number of institutions is rather impressive, the lack of inter-ministry coordination on all levels, as well as weak information exchange, are serious issues that impede and obstruct efficient environment/biodiversity management. Additionally, inadequate experience in environmental management of ministerial staff often results in serious gaps between the legal requirements and actual implementation.

The environmental protection legal framework in FBiH consists of five laws that were developed and adopted in 2003 at the entity level:

- Law on Environmental Protection;
- Law on Nature Protection;
- Law on Waste Management;
- Law on Air Protection; and
- Law on Environmental Protection Fund.

Adoption of these laws was a crucial step towards harmonizing BiH legislation with the EU. Although, FBiH adopted several of the sub-laws that harmonized many aspects of environmental protection with the EU legislation, the process of harmonization is far from finished. The process of harmonization must continue in order for FBiH to meet all EU directives related to regulating the environment. The main impediments to harmonization are the lack of a vision and the lack of a strategy for improving the efficiency of the harmonization processes.
Furthermore, harmonization of legislation is required within the legal structure in the entity and cantonal governments. The environmental laws adopted in 2003 were at the entity level, and some cantons have never adopted cantonal laws. In addition, some cantonal laws were adopted prior to the year 2003, so many provisions in these laws are inconsistent with the 2003 entity environmental laws.

**RS:** The institutional framework for environment in the RS is simpler than the one in FBiH. There are only two levels of administration in the RS: entity and local. Similarly to FBiH, there are public enterprises tasked with specific consulting, monitoring or other services related to the environment.

At the entity level, the Ministry for Spatial Planning, Construction, and Ecology is responsible for all issues related to the environment. This Ministry is responsible for drafting and adopting laws, implementing laws relevant to environmental protection, recommending areas to be protected, and monitoring and supervising work of local/municipal administrations. Within this ministry, there is a specialized department that handles environmental issues. Some responsibilities at the entity level related to the environment are also delegated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Works; the Ministry of Education; and the Ministry of Trade and Tourism. The roles and responsibilities of each of these ministries have been defined by the Law on Ministries (2002). This same law provides for the role of the Public Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska. This institution is tasked with all works related to protected areas, including updating the register of protected areas. They also provide expert and consulting services related to protection of the RS. In its work, the institute cooperates with other public institutions in the RS, such as faculties, museums, etc. In addition, and similarly to FBiH, there are public enterprises that manage natural parks. In the RS, there are two such institutions that are responsible for the national nature parks, Sutjeska and Kozara. Also, there is a public enterprise “Srpske Sume” that is responsible for overall management of all forests in the RS.

The most significant legislative reform related to the environment in the RS was the adoption of a set of entity laws on the environment. This set of five laws was drafted and adopted by both entities at the same time and are harmonized with EU legislation regulating the environment. Furthermore, and similarly to FBiH, there are other pieces of legislation that regulate certain aspects of the environment that were adopted in the RS. These include the following:

- Law on Forests (2003);
- Law on Hunting (2002);
- Law on National Parks (2005);
- Law on Waters (2006);
- Law on Agricultural Lands (2006);
- Law on Fishing (2002);
- Law on Communal Police (2003);
- Law on Fees for Utilizing Natural Resources for Energy Generation (2003); and

The RS is facing some of the same issues as FBiH, including the requirement for full harmonization of its legislation with EU regulations. As previously stated, in order to harmonize its legislation with the EU, the BiH government started revising existing laws in 2006. This project was financed by the EC with the ultimate goal of monitoring the level of harmonization with EU regulations.

### 2.4. Sustainability Analysis

To address the sustainability issue in a broad context, and to protect the USG investment, USAID makes sure that its activities comply with all relevant recommendations prescribed in the EU accession documents for BiH. These reforms are required for EU accession, so their sustainability is guaranteed by the strict EU conditionality, and driven by the country’s strong commitment and keenness to join the EU.
To ensure sustainability in a context of long-term development, USAID verifies that all of its activities are in line with the guiding principles for sustainable development described in the renewed EU Strategy for Sustainable Development (EU SDS), adopted by the European Council in June 2005. The Strategy promotes the idea and sets the conditions for sustainable economic development that ensures better quality of life through economic growth that is conscious of, and responsive to the environment and natural resources.

Activities funded under the Localworks BiH will strengthen the capacity and increase the engagement in local development of local key actors, such as citizens, local decision makers, and local businesses, thus supporting sustainable improvements in decision making process.

All implementing mechanisms awarded through localworks will have designated environmental officers who will be responsible for maintenance and monitoring that initiatives funded are in compliance with requirements from Programmatic Environmental Review Checklist (PERC).

2.5. Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis

BiH’s climate varies with its topography, Mediterranean climate in the Adriatic coast and lowland Herzegovina, moderate continental climate in the plains and hills in the center of the country and an alpine climate in the mountains. Since 1990, the most frequent natural hazards in BiH have been floods, extreme temperatures, droughts and storms. BiH’s climate has experienced significant changes in the last 50 years: Since 1961, average annual air temperatures have increased 0.4°C - 0.8°C, with seasonal variations. The highest increases in temperatures were recorded during the summer months (June - August). Long term (50+ years) changes in rainfall trends are minimal though some data suggest decreases in rainfall during spring and summer and increased rainfall during winter, accompanied by decreased snowpack, which can significantly affect water availability during the spring and summer months. Limited knowledge exists on climate changes specific to BiH, but data for Europe’s Mediterranean region suggest that the seasonal increases in temperature will average 1°C by 2030, with the highest increases occurring in the summer but also pronounced in the fall. It is also anticipated that temperature increases will be more pronounced in the inland areas. A marked increase in high temperature extremes and meteorological droughts across Europe will likely also affect BiH.

The impact of activities funded by Localworks will be minimal but USAID Mission plans to embed the climate resilience measures that will be beneficial to the climate, and will strengthen the resilience of the local communities to the potential impacts of climate change such as droughts, floods, etc.

Some of the issues associated with Climate Change Vulnerability in Localworks are associated with following trends:
- May be difficult to engage citizens to volunteer in civilian protection climate-related hazards leading to emergencies/disasters when citizens are focusing on meeting basic needs and safety of their families;
- Possibility that people are unaware of potential hazards in their communities related to climate change
- Possibility that Localworks funding would be realigned to meet climate-related disaster response needs

Some of the opportunities for the Mission and the activity to intervene and address the issues associated with the Climate Change are:
- Integrate Climate change (CC) adaptation language into all sub-awards under Localworks
- Include climate change language in all solicitations, raising awareness, considering CC impacts in proposals and applications
- Leverage trends with regards to CC issues

Analysis of Potential Environmental Impact

2.5. Component 1: Component 1 – Administration and Oversight
## 2.6. Component 2: Program Design and Learning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Potential Climate Risk</th>
<th>Climate Risk Rating</th>
<th>Opportunities for Climate Resiliency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Network Analysis</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 System Analysis</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Political Economy Analysis (PEA)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2.7. Component 3: Civil Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Potential Climate Risk</th>
<th>Climate Risk Rating</th>
<th>Opportunities for Climate Resiliency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 and 3.4 Piloting a small community grants</td>
<td>Air, water, waste, soil, human health</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>The implementer must incorporate numerous EU and local directives and environmental regulations pertaining to climate change, water, air quality, waste management, nature protection, industrial pollution control, and trans border water management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 and 3.5 Local Resource Organizations grants</td>
<td>Air, water, waste, soil, human health</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>The implementer must incorporate numerous EU treaties, directives, and environmental regulations pertaining to climate change, water, air quality, waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Recommended Environmental Actions

3.1. Recommended Mitigation Measures

Component 3 – Civil Society – First Round of Grants ($200,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Recommended Threshold Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Piloting a small community grants</td>
<td>Air, soil, water, waste, human health</td>
<td>Prior to initiating activities that have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental, health, and safety impact, the IP shall prepare an ERC/EMMP(s) in the format provided in the Annex 1 of this IEE. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve</td>
<td>Negative Determination with Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Local Resource Organizations grants

- Air, soil, water, waste, human health

Prior to initiating activities that have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental, health, and safety impact, the IP shall prepare an ERC/EMMP(s) in the format provided in the Annex 1 of this IEE. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve the ERC/EMMP(s) prior to implementation

Negative Determination with Conditions

3.3 Community Philanthropy promotion

- Air, soil, water, waste, human health

Prior to initiating activities that have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental, health, and safety impact, the IP shall prepare an ERC/EMMP(s) in the format provided in the Annex 1 of this IEE. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve the ERC/EMMP(s) prior to implementation

Negative Determination with Conditions

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Component 3 – Civil Society – Second Round of Grants ($8.9M)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Recommended Threshold Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Piloting a small community grants</td>
<td>Air, soil, water, waste, human</td>
<td>Based on input and the ERC/EMMPs from the projects in Round 1 – EMMPs will be</td>
<td>Negative Determination with Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Local Resource Organizations grants</td>
<td>Air, soil, water, waste, human health</td>
<td>Based on input and the ERC/EMMPs from the projects in Round 1 – EMMPs will be developed by sector using the EMMP in the format provided in Section H of Annex 1 of this IEE. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve the EMMP(s) prior to implementation. If there are new sectors not explored in Round 1, the IP will use the ERC/EMMP in Annex 1.</td>
<td>Negative Determination with Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.6 Community Philanthropy promotion | Air, soil, water, waste, human health | Based on input and the ERC/EMMPs from the projects in Round 1 – EMMPs will be developed by sector using the EMMP in the format provided in Section H of Annex 1 of this IEE. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve the | Negative Determination with Conditions |
3.2. Recommended Environmental Determination:

**Categorical Exclusions:**
A categorical exclusion is recommended for the following activities under 22 CFR 216.2 (c)(2):
- Activity 1.1- Listening tours under Component 1,
- Activity 2.1 - Network Analysis,
- Activity 2.2 - System Analysis,
- Activity 2.3 - Political Economy Analysis (PEA) §216.2(c)(2)(iii) Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings,
- and §216.2(c)(2)(I) Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment.

**Negative Determination with Conditions:**
Under §216.3(a)(2)(iii), a negative determination with conditions is recommended for activities under Component 3 (activities 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6) if it includes support to community revitalization projects. Specific terms and conditions are presented below in Section 3.3.

3.3. Terms and Conditions:
3.3.1 Prior to funding activities 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 to be implemented under the first phase of the Component 3 (Small Community grants), USAID/BiH Localworks IPs will perform initial evaluation of possible environmental impact of Localworks activities. This will be done by Environmental Review Checklist for Identifying Potential Environmental Impacts of Project Activities and Processes (ERC). and the corresponding Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP). ERCS will address activities that have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental, health, and safety impact, the IP shall prepare an ERC/EMMP(s) in the format provided in the Annex 1 of this IEE. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve the ERC/EMMP(s) prior to implementation. For each site-specific activity, the ERC/EMMP shall be attached to the signed Certification of No Adverse or Significant Effects on the Environment (See ERC/EMMP Annex 1). This should be signed by the IP, COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO. The IP is certifying that requirements have been properly assessed; environment, health, and safety impacts requiring further consideration have been comprehensively identified; and that adverse impacts will be effectively avoided or sufficiently minimized by proper implementation of the EMMP(s) in Section H. After the IP has finalized its activities at a specific site, the IP shall sign a Record of Compliance with the ERC/EMMP (see ERC/EMMP Annex 2) certifying that the organization met all applicable ERC/EMMP conditions and submit it to the COR/AOR. The COR/AOR shall keep the original for the project files and provide a copy to the MEO and BEO. The Record of Compliance certifies that all the mitigation measures that the IP confirmed would occur during project implementation did indeed occur.

3.3.2 Prior to funding activities 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6 in Round 2 of Component 3 Small community grants and based on input and the ERC/EMMPs from the projects in Round 1 –EMMPs will be developed by sector using the EMMP in the format provided in Section H of Annex 1 of this IEE. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve the EMMP(s) prior to implementation. If there are new sectors not explored in Round 1, the IP will use the ERC/EMMP in Annex 1. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve the EMMP or ERC/EMMP(s)
prior to implementation. For each site-specific activity, the EMMP or ERC/EMMP shall be attached to the signed Certification of No Adverse or Significant Effects on the Environment (See ERC/EMMP Annex 1). This should be signed by the IP, COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO. The IP is certifying that requirements have been properly assessed; environment, health, and safety impacts requiring further consideration have been comprehensively identified; and that adverse impacts will be effectively avoided or sufficiently minimized by proper implementation of the EMMP(s) in Section H. After the IP has finalized its activities at a specific site, the IP shall sign a Record of Compliance with the EMMP or ERC/EMMP (see ERC/EMMP Annex 2) certifying that the organization met all applicable ERC/EMMP conditions and submit it to the COR/AOR. The COR/AOR shall keep the original for the project files and provide a copy to the MEO and BEO. The Record of Compliance certifies that all the mitigation measures that the IP confirmed would occur during project implementation did indeed occur.

3.3.3 Furthermore, in order to ensure that every USAID-funded Localworks activities (3.1 – 3.6) are implemented in an environmentally sustainable manner, USAID will incorporate mitigation and monitoring measures as well as the best EU sectorial and climate vulnerability practices in the implementation plans. Implementing partner(s) will be responsible to comply with EMMP and utilize ERC for any project that includes community revitalization action. This will include prescriptive measures the implementer will be required to undertake to ensure outcomes of project activities are implemented in an environmentally sustainable manner.

3.3.4 ERC/EMMPs shall be captured in annual work plans, and therefore budgeted for and reviewed for adequacy at least annually.

3.3.5 Changes in activities and their associated ERC/EMMPs shall necessitate amending the IEE or issuing a Memo to the File (depending on extent and potential impact of the changes).

3.4 USAID Monitoring and Reporting

3.4.1 The AOR/COR, with the support of the MEO, is responsible for monitoring compliance of activities by means of desktop reviews and site visits.

3.4.2 If at any time the project is found to be out of compliance with the IEE, the AOR/COR or MEO shall immediately notify the BEO.

3.4.3 A summary report of Mission’s compliance relative to this IEE shall be sent to the BEO on an annual basis, normally in connection with preparation of the Mission’s annual environmental compliance report required under ADS 203.3.8.5 and 204.3.3.

3.4.4 The BEO or his/her designated representative may conduct site visits or request additional information for compliance monitoring purposes to ensure compliance with this IEE, as necessary.

3.5 Implementing Partner (IP) Monitoring and reporting

3.5.1 If an individual activity is found to pose significant adverse environmental effects that have not been identified and addressed in the attached EMMP(s), or EMMPs that were subsequently approved for the project, new EMMPs shall be developed to include environmental safeguards for such effects.

3.5.2 IPs shall report on environmental compliance requirements as part of their routine project reporting to USAID.
4. **Mandatory Inclusion of Requirements in Solicitations, Awards, Budgets and Work plans**

4.1. Appropriate environmental compliance language, including limitations defined in Section 6, shall be incorporated into solicitations and awards for this activity and projects budgets shall provide for adequate funding and human resources to comply with requirements of this IEE.

4.2. Solicitations shall include Statements of Work with task(s) for meeting environmental compliance requirements and appropriate evaluation criteria.

4.3. Environmental mitigation and monitoring requirements, when available, shall also be included in solicitations and awards.

4.4. The IP shall incorporate conditions set forth in this IEE into their annual work plans.

4.5. The IP shall ensure annual work plans do not prescribe activities that are defined as limitations, as defined in Section 6.

4.6. The USAID Mission will include an indicator for environmental compliance as part of the project’s performance monitoring plan. [If an IEE has a threshold determination of negative determination with conditions, then a possible indicator is if the IP did the ERC/EMMP.]

5. **Limitations of the IEE:**

This IEE does not cover activities (and therefore should changes in scope implicate any of the issues/activities listed below, a BEO-approved amendment shall be required), that:

5.1. Normally have a significant effect on the environment under §216.2(d)(1) [See http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance/regulations.html]

5.2. Support project preparation, project feasibility studies, engineering design for activities listed in §216.2(d)(1);

5.3. Affect endangered species;

5.4. Result in wetland or biodiversity degradation or loss;

5.5. Support extractive industries (e.g. mining and quarrying);

5.6. Promote timber harvesting;

5.7. Provide support for regulatory permitting;

5.8. Result in privatization of industrial or infrastructure facilities;

5.9. Lead to new construction of buildings or other structures;

5.10. Assist the procurement (including payment in kind, donations, guarantees of credit) or use (including handling, transport, fuel for transport, storage, mixing, loading, application, cleanup of spray equipment, and disposal) of pesticides or activities involving procurement, transport, use, storage, or disposal of toxic materials and /or pesticides (cover all insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, etc. covered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act); and

5.11. Procure or use genetically modified organisms.

6. **Revisions**

6.1. Under §216.3(a)(9), if new information becomes available that indicates that activities covered by the IEE might be considered major and their effect significant, or if additional activities are proposed that might be considered major and their adverse effect significant, this environmental threshold decision will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised by the Mission with concurrence by the BEO. It is the responsibility of the USAID COR/AOR to keep the MEO and BEO informed of any new information or changes in the activity that might require revision of this IEE.
1. Recommended Environmental Threshold Decision Clearances:

Approval: ____________________________
Peter Duffy, Mission Director

Date: 3/14/18

Clearance: ____________________________
Samir Dizdar, Mission Environmental Officer

Date: 03/14/18

Clearance: ____________________________
Selma Sijercic Dilber, Activity Manager/COR/AOR

Date: 03/14/18

Concurrence: ____________________________
Mark Kamiya
E&E Bureau Environmental Officer

Date: 03/14/18

Distribution:
IEE File
MEO (to also provide a copy to AOR/COR)
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST (ERC) for Identifying Potential Environmental Impacts of Project Activities and Processes/ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (EMMP) ERC/EMMP

for [Activity Name]

Implemented under: [Project Name]

DCN: [of Parent IEE]

Prepared by: [Implementer]
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES

The Environmental Review Checklist for Identifying Potential Environmental Impacts of Project Activities and Processes (ERC) and Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) is intended for use by implementing partners to: assess activity-specific baseline conditions, including applicable environmental requirements; identify potential adverse environmental effects associated with planned activity(s) and processes; and develop EMMPs that can effectively avoid or adequately minimize the identified effects. This ERC/EMMP may be substituted for other ERC/EMMP versions that may have been attached to previous initial environmental examinations (IEE). If implementing partners are in doubt about whether a planned activity requires preparation of an ERC, they should contact their Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR)/Agreement Officer’s Representative (AOR) for clarification. In turn, the COR/AOR should contact their Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) if they have any questions. In special circumstances and with approval of the BEO it is possible to have one very comprehensive ERC/EMMP for multiple projects if they are similar in scope. 

(When preparing the ERC/EMMP, please indicate “not applicable” for items that have no bearing on the activity. The ERC/EMMP should be completed and approved prior to the activity beginning.)

A. Activity and Site Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name: <em>(as stated in the triggering IEE)</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mission/Country:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCN of Most Recent Triggering IEE or Amendment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity/Site Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Activity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Reviewer and Summary of Professional Qualifications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Review:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B. Activity Description

1. Activity purpose and need
2. Amount of activity
3. Location of activity
4. Beneficiaries, e.g., size of community, number of school children, etc.
5. Number of employees and annual revenue, if this is a business
6. Implementation timeframe and schedule
7. Detailed description of activity, items that will be purchased (This section should fully describe what funds are being used for.)
8. Detailed description of site, e.g., size of the facility or hectares of land; steps that will be taken to accomplish the activity;
9. Existing or planned certifications, e.g., ISO 14001 EMS, ISO 9000, HCCP, SA 8000, Global Gap, Environmental Product Declarations, Eco Flower, EcoLogo, Cradle to Cradle, UL Environment, GREENGUARD, Fair Trade, Green Seal, LEED, or various Forest Certifications
10. Site map, e.g., provide an image from Google Earth of the location
11. Photos of site, items to be purchased, engineering construction plans (when available)

C. Activity-Specific Baseline Environmental Conditions
1. Population characteristics
2. Geography
3. Natural resources, e.g., nearby forest/protected areas, ground and surface water resources
4. Current land use and owner of land
5. Proximity to public facilities, e.g. schools, hospitals, etc.
6. Other relevant description of current environmental conditions in proximity to the activity

D. Legal, Regulatory, and Permitting Requirements
1. National environmental impact assessment requirements for this activity
2. Applicable National or local permits for this activity, responsible party, and schedule for obtaining them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit Type</th>
<th>Responsible party</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoning</td>
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<td>Building/Construction</td>
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<td>Source Material Extraction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste Disposal</td>
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<td>Wastewater</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storm Water Management</td>
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<td>Air Quality</td>
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<td>Water Use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical or Cultural Preservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetlands or Water bodies</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Threatened or Endangered Species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. Additional National, European Union, or other international environmental laws, conventions, standards with which the activity might be required to comply
   a. Air emission standards
   b. Water discharge standards
   c. Solid waste disposal or storage regulations
   d. Hazardous waste storage and disposal
   e. Historical or cultural preservation
   f. Other

E. Engineering Safety and Integrity (for Sections E. and F., provide a discussion for any of the listed issues that are yes answers and likely to have a bearing on this activity)

1. Will the activity be required to adhere to formal engineering designs/plans? Have these been or will they be developed by a qualified engineer? If yes, attach the plans to the ERC/EMMP.
2. Do designs/plans effectively and comprehensively address:
   a. Management of storm water runoff and its effects?
   b. Reuse, recycling, and disposal of construction debris and by-products?
   c. Energy efficiency and/or preference for renewable energy sources?
   d. Pollution prevention and cleaner production measures?
   e. Maximum reliance on green building or green land-use approaches?
   f. Emergency response planning?
   g. Mitigation or avoidance of occupational safety and health hazards?
   h. Environmental management of mobilization and de-mobilization?
   i. Capacity of the host country recipient organization to sustain the environmental management aspects of the activity after closure and handover?
3. Are there known geological hazards, e.g., faults, landslides, or unstable soil structure, which could affect the activity? If so, how will the project ensure structural integrity?
4. Will the site require grading, trenching, or excavation? Will the activity generate borrow pits? If so, how will these be managed during implementation and closure?
5. Will the activity cause interference with the current drainage systems or conditions? Will it increase the risk of flooding?
6. Will the activity interfere with above- or below-ground utility transmission lines, e.g., communications, water, sewer, or natural gas?
7. Will the activity potentially interfere with vehicle or pedestrian traffic?
8. Does the activity increase the risk of fire, explosion, or hazardous chemical releases?
9. Does the activity require disposal or retrofitting of polychlorinated biphenyl-containing equipment, e.g., transformers or florescent light ballasts?

F. Environment, Health, and Safety Consequences

1. Potential impacts to public health and well-being
   a. Will the activity require temporary or permanent property land taking?
   b. Will activities require temporary or permanent human resettlement?

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c. Will area residents and/or workers be exposed to pesticides, fertilizer, or other toxic substances, e.g., as a result of farming or manufacturing? If yes, then there should be an approved, current PERSUAP on file and discuss how it will be used in this situation. If so, how will the project:
   i. Ensure that these chemicals do not contaminate ground or surface water?
   ii. Ensure that workers use protective clothing and equipment to prevent exposure?
   iii. Control releases of these substances to air, water, and land?
   iv. Restrict access to the site to reduce the potential for human exposure?

d. Will the activity generate pesticide, chemical, or industrial wastes? Could these wastes potentially contaminate soil, groundwater or surface water?
e. Will chemical containers be stored at the site?
f. Does the activity remove asbestos-containing materials or use of building materials that may contain asbestos, formaldehyde, or other toxic materials? Can the project certify that building materials are non-toxic? If so, how will these wastes be disposed of?
g. Will the activity generate other solid or hazardous wastes such as construction debris, dry or wet cell batteries, fluorescent tubes, aerosol cans, paint, solvents, etc.? If so, how will this waste be disposed of?
h. Will the activity generate nontoxic, nonhazardous solid wastes (subsequently requiring land resources for disposal)?
i. Will the activity pose the need to handle and dispose of medical wastes? If so, describe measures of ensuring occupational and public health and safety, both onsite and offsite.
j. Does the activity provide a new source of drinking water for a community? If so, how will the project monitor water quality in accordance with health standards?
k. Will the activity potentially disturb soil contaminated with toxic or hazardous materials?
l. Will activities, e.g., construction, refurbishment, demolition, or blasting, result in increased noise or light pollution, which could adversely affect the natural or human environment?

2. **Atmospheric and air quality impacts**
   a. Will the activity result in increased emission of air pollutants from a vent or as fugitive releases, e.g., soot, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds, methane.
   b. Will the activity involve burning of wood or biomass?
   c. Will the activity install, operate, maintain, or decommission systems containing ozone depleting substances, e.g., freon or other refrigerants?
   d. Will the activity generate an increase in carbon emissions?
   e. Will the activity increase odor and/or noise?

3. **Water quality changes and impacts**
   a. *How far is the site located from the nearest river, stream, or lake?* (Non-yes/no question)
b. Will the activity disturb wetland, lacustrine, or riparian areas?

c. What is the depth to groundwater at the site? (Non-yes/no question)

d. Will the activity result in increased ground or surface water extraction? If so, what are the volumes? Permit requirements? (Non-yes/no question)

e. Will the activity discharge domestic or industrial sewage to surface, groundwater, or publicly-owned treatment facility?

f. Does the activity result in increased volumes of storm water run-off and/or is there potential for discharges of potentially contaminated (including suspended solids) storm water?

g. Will the activity result in the runoff of pesticides, fertilizers, or toxic chemicals into surface water or groundwater?

h. Will the activity result in discharge of livestock wastes such as manure or blood into surface water?

i. Does the site require excavation, placing of fill, or substrate removal (e.g., gravel) from a river, stream or lake?

4. **Land use changes and impacts**

   a. Will the activity convert fallow land to agricultural land?

   b. Will the activity convert forest land to agricultural land?

   c. Will the activity convert agricultural land to commercial, industrial, or residential uses?

   d. Will the activity require onsite storage of liquid fuels or hazardous materials in bulk quantities?

   e. Will the activity result in natural resource extraction, e.g., granite, limestone, coal, lignite, oil, or gas?

   f. Will the activity alter the viewshed of area residents or others?

5. **Impacts to forestry, biodiversity, protected areas and endangered species**

   a. Is the site located adjacent to a protected area, national park, nature preserve, or wildlife refuge?

   b. Is the site located in or near threatened or endangered (T&E) species habitat? Is there a plan for identifying T&E species during activity implementation? If T&E species are identified during implementation, is there a formal process for halting work, avoiding impacts, and notifying authorities?

   c. Is the site located in a migratory bird flight or other animal migratory pathway?

   d. Will the activity involve harvesting of non-timber forest products, e.g., mushrooms, medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs), herbs, or woody debris?

   e. Will the activity involve tree removal or logging? If so, please describe.

6. **Historic or cultural resources**

   a. Are there cultural or historic sites located at or near the site? If so, what is the distance from these? What is the plan for avoiding disturbance or notifying authorities?

   b. Are there unique ethnic or traditional cultures or values present in the site? If so, what is the applicable preservation plan?

G. **Further Analysis of Recommended Actions** *(Most activities will have a threshold determinations of negative determination with conditions.)*

1. **Categorical Exclusion:** The activity is not likely to have an effect on the natural or physical

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environment. No further environmental review is required.* (This is rarely used in the ERC/EMMP.)

☐ 2. Negative Determination with Conditions: The activity does not have potentially significant adverse environmental, health, or safety effects, but may contribute to minor impacts that can be eliminated or adequately minimized by appropriate mitigation measures. ERC/EMMPs shall be developed, approved by the Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) and the BEO prior to beginning the activity, incorporated into workplans, and then implemented. For activities related to the procurement, use, or training related to pesticides, a PERSUAP will be prepared for BEO approval, PERSUAPs are considered amendments to the IEE and usually Negative Determination with Conditions. See Sections H and I below.*

☐ 3. Positive Determination: The activity has potentially significant adverse environmental effects and requires further analysis of alternatives, solicitation of stakeholder input, and incorporation of environmental considerations into activity design. A Scoping Statement (SS) must be prepared and be submitted to the BEO for approval. Following BEO approval of the SS an Environmental Assessment (EA) will be conducted. The activity may not be implemented until the BEO clears the final EA. If the Parent IEE does not have Positive Determination as one of the threshold determinations, the IEE needs to be amended.

☐ 4. Activity Cancellation: The activity poses significant and unmitigable adverse environmental effects. Adequate ERC/EMMPs cannot be developed to eliminate these effects and alternatives are not feasible. The project is not recommended for funding.

*Note regarding applicability related to Pesticides (216.2(e): The exemptions of §216.2(b)(1) and the categorical exclusions of §216.2(c)(2) such as technical assistance, education, and training are not applicable to assistance for the procurement or use of pesticides.

H. EMMPs (Using the format provided below list the processes that comprise the activity, then for each, identify impacts requiring further consideration, and for each impact describe the mitigation and monitoring measures that will be implemented to avoid or adequately minimize the impacts. All environment, health, and safety impacts requiring further consideration, which were identified in Section F., should be addressed)

1. Activity-specific environmental mitigation plan (Upon request, the MEO may be able to provide your project with example EMMPs that are specific to your activity.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identified Environmental Impacts</th>
<th>Do the Impacts Require Further Consideration?</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List all the processes that comprise the activity(s) (e.g.)</td>
<td>A single process may have several potential impacts—provide a separate line</td>
<td>For each impact, indicate Yes or No; if No, provide justification, e.g.,: (1) There are no applicable legal requirements</td>
<td>For each impact requiring further consideration, describe the mitigation measures that will avoid or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
asbestos roof removal, installation of toilets, remove and replace flooring) A line should be included for each process.

including permits or reporting and (2) There is no relevant community concern and (3) Pollution prevention is not feasible or practical and (4) Does not pose a risk because of low severity, frequency, or duration adequately minimize the impact. (If mitigation measures are well-specified in the IEE, quote directly from IEE.)

For example, visual inspections for seepage around pit latrine; sedimentation at stream crossings, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th>Monitoring and Reporting Frequency</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Records Generated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specify indicators to (1) determine if mitigation is in place and (2) successful (for example, visual inspections for seepage around pit latrine; sedimentation at stream crossings, etc.) (Taken from column 5 of the environmental mitigation plan above.)</td>
<td>For example: “Monitor weekly, and report in quarterly reports. If XXX occurs, immediately inform USAID COR/AOR.”</td>
<td>Separate parties responsible for mitigation from those responsible for reporting, whenever appropriate,</td>
<td>If appropriate, describe types of records generated by the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Activity-specific monitoring plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th>Monitoring and Reporting Frequency</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Records Generated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example: “Monitor weekly, and report in quarterly reports. If XXX occurs, immediately inform USAID COR/AOR.”</td>
<td>Separate parties responsible for mitigation from those responsible for reporting, whenever appropriate,</td>
<td>If appropriate, describe types of records generated by the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ERC/EMMP ANNEX 1
Certification of No Adverse or Significant Effects on the Environment

I, the undersigned, certify that activity-specific baseline conditions and applicable environmental requirements have been properly assessed; environment, health, and safety impacts requiring further consideration have been comprehensively identified; and that adverse impacts will be effectively avoided or sufficiently minimized by proper implementation of the EMMP(s) in Section H. If new impacts requiring further consideration are identified or new mitigation measures are needed, I will be responsible for notifying the USAID COR/AOR, as soon as practicable. Upon completion of activities, I will submit a Record of Compliance with Activity-Specific EMMPs using the format provided in ERC Annex 2.

Implementer Project Director/COP Name  
Date

Approvals:

___________  
Date

USAID COR/AOR Name

___________  
Date

Mission Environmental Officer Name

Concurrence:

___________  
Date

BiH - Localworks
Mark Kamiya, Bureau Environmental Officer

Distribution:
- Project Files
- IEE Files
The [name of the implementing organization] has finalized its activities at the [site name] to [describe activities and processes that were undertaken]. This memorandum is to certify that our organization has met all conditions of the EMMPs for this activity. A summary and photo evidence of the how mitigation and monitoring requirements were met is provided below.

1. Mobilization and Site Preparation

2. Activity Implementation Phase

3. Site Closure Phase

4. Activity Handover

Sincerely,

________________________________________
Implementer Project Director/COP Name

Approved:

________________________________________
USAID/COR/AOR/Activity Manager Name

Date
Distribution:
- Project Files
- MEO
- Bureau Environmental Officer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO or IR</th>
<th>Summary of Potential Climate Impacts</th>
<th>Risk to DO, IR, or supporting sectors (Refer to Screening Output for Details)</th>
<th>Integration into strategy</th>
<th>Next steps</th>
<th>Accepted risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• May be difficult to increase public confidence in the rule of law when citizens are focusing on meeting basic needs in times of climate-related hazards leading to emergencies/disasters • Case backlog will increase during times of climate-related hazards that lead to emergencies/disasters, • Possibility that funds for this IR would be realigned to meet climate-related disaster response needs</td>
<td>Potential impact on Mission activities: low/low Adaptive Capacity: Institutional capacity is low; financial resources are not readily available; complex administrative structure; low levels of climate change awareness but high motivation; ongoing conflicts across political party lines Timeframe: 10-15 years Mission Opportunities: -National Satisfaction survey questions related to climate change to establish baseline -Climate change (CC) adaptation integrated into PPPs/GDAs -Include climate change language in RFAs/RFPs on raising awareness, considering CC impacts in proposals and applications -Leverage trends with regards to CC issues</td>
<td>How does the strategy address the risks? Include page number. Note if a DO, IR, or sub-IR specifically addresses the risks.</td>
<td>Is monitoring and/or further analysis of risks needed to inform project planning, design, and implementation? What needs to be done at the PAD and/or mechanism levels to address the risks?</td>
<td>What climate risks does the Mission accept? Why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR 1.1: Justice sector reformed in line with EU accession principles</td>
<td>• The Mission will consider monitoring this IR for potential future climate risk throughout the Program Cycle, as appropriate.</td>
<td>• No further analysis is needed</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Risks to achieving results are low for current and future timeframes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR 1.2: More effective, accountable and representative governance at all levels</td>
<td>• Climate change-related impacts could lead to lower quality or interrupted public service delivery, resulting in greater dissatisfaction with the government. • Ineffective government planning for climate-related hazards could lead</td>
<td>Potential impact on Mission activities: low/low Adaptive Capacity: Institutional capacity is low; financial resources are not readily available; complex administrative structure; low levels of climate change awareness but high motivation; ongoing conflicts across political party lines</td>
<td></td>
<td>• No further analysis is needed</td>
<td>• Risks to achieving results are low for current and future timeframes</td>
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<tr>
<td>IR 1.3: Increased engagement of citizens in governance</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td><strong>to increased dissatisfaction with government</strong></td>
<td><strong>Timeframe: 10-15 years</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Polls show that 64% of the population would depart BiH immediately if an opportunity existed to do so; a poorly-functioning social welfare system in a country with ~46% official unemployment rate could lead to &quot;brain drain&quot; and migration at the first opportunity; climate impacts would exacerbate this migration</td>
<td><strong>Mission Opportunities:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Possibility that funds for this IR would be realigned to meet climate-related disaster response needs</td>
<td>-National Satisfaction survey questions related to climate change to establish baseline</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-provide CC information to all levels of government to raise awareness</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-help to establish CC adaptation networks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-CC adaptation integrated into PPPs/GDAs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-discuss with donor community (in particular, DRR planning)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-include climate change language in RFAs/RFPs on raising awareness, considering CC impacts in proposals and applications</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-consider how to re-engage with the Green Party (although opportunities for training/assistance need to be provided equitably to all political parties)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-leverage trends with regards to CC issues</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Citizens will be less engaged in governance if trying to afford/meet basic needs for food, water, shelter, and heating/cooling. Hydropower may decrease in future due to higher temps/regularly occurring droughts thereby increasing electricity costs. Droughts may result in lower crop production, leading to a reduction in food supply and higher prices.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Potential impact on Mission activities:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Possibility that funds for this IR would be realigned to meet climate-related disaster response needs</td>
<td>low/low</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adaptive Capacity:</strong> Institutional capacity is low; financial resources are not readily available; complex administrative structure; low levels of climate change awareness but high motivation; ongoing conflicts across political party lines</td>
<td><strong>Timeframe: 10-15 years</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mission Opportunities:</strong></td>
<td>-work with Civil Society on public policies relating to the environment and climate change</td>
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<td>-opportunities for professional media to consider reporting on CC issues including BiH government national adaptation plan and Low Emission Development Strategy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-National Satisfaction survey questions related to climate change to establish baseline</td>
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<td>-provide CC information to CSOs for potential advocacy opportunities; send via e-mail lists</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-help to establish CC adaptation networks</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Mission will consider monitoring this IR for potential future climate risk throughout the Program Cycle, as appropriate.</strong></td>
<td><strong>No further analysis is needed</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Risks to achieving results are low for the current timeframe and potentially low to moderate for the future timeframes</strong></td>
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IR 2.1: Improved capacity of private sector to compete in market economy

| Winter tourism is starting to suffer due to warm winters |
| Shorter reservations in the mountain resorts whereas before they used to stay 1 week+ |
| Increase in temps is a big risk; biodiversity will be affected |
| Wood processing industry—weather patterns changing; outbreaks of bark beetles |
| Water shortages and water quality are worsened during periods of drought |
| Human health impacted due to water shortages; hygiene impacts; nutrition effects; impacts to health infrastructure |
| Landmines being uncovered by farmers during landslides and flooding; 15% of forests have landmines from the war |

**Potential impact on Mission activities:**

- Low/low-moderate

**Adaptive Capacity:**

- Information: every other year information report is sent to the UN; government does have capacity to collect the information
- Financial: funding is marginalized; there are other priorities; environment and climate change are something they’ve been pushed into

**Human Capacity:** responsibility at higher level of the govt (Ministry of Security-Agency for Civil Protection)

**Social and Institutional Capacity:** budgets are low for institutions; not well-trained staffers particularly at the lower level of the government; questionable how much time they invest in the capacity of the staffers; equipment is lacking

**Timeframe:** 5-15 years

**Mission Opportunities:**

- Promote summer tourism (e.g., rafting programs); cultural tourism; ecotourism-protected areas and national parks
- Increased tourism from the Middle East as warming increases
- Agriculture: diversify to crops that require less water and drought-tolerant varieties; facilitate irrigation systems
- Growth in PPPs in energy, tourism
- New suppliers and distributors in the energy sector
- Workforce: new industries could pop up
- Stakeholder consultations with those that can bring money or resources to the table

**The Mission will consider monitoring this IR for potential future climate risk throughout the Program Cycle, as appropriate.**

**No further analysis is needed.**

**Risks to achieving results are low for current timeframe and potentially low to moderate for future timeframes. Mission will conduct additional analysis as needed if monitoring indicates risks are increasing.**
| IR 2.2: Regulations and policies favor private sector development and investment | Energy- moderate risk (now and in future) | Operational costs will be increased which could decrease workforce | Decreased income to utility companies | Increasing temperatures will lead to increase in cooling (which requires more energy, increases costs) | Energy- moderate risk Potential impact on Mission activities: low-moderate/moderate | The Mission will consider monitoring this IR for potential future climate risk throughout the Program Cycle, as appropriate. | No further analysis is needed at this time. Mission will include relevant climate change impacts and opportunities in new PAD and activity-level documents, as well as CC impact language in related RFAs/RFPs to ensure that new activities are sensitive to these potential impacts and actively seeking to adapt to/mitigate those impacts. | Risks to achieving results are low-moderate for current timeframe and potentially moderate for future timeframes. Mission will conduct additional analysis as needed if monitoring indicates risks are increasing. |
| Cross-cutting: Inter-ethnic reconciliation: women's | It may be difficult to make progress in the areas of inter-ethnic reconciliation, | Potential impact on Mission activities: low/low-moderate | The Mission will consider monitoring these cross-cutting issues for |

*Adaptive Capacity:*
- Information: every other year information report is sent to the UN; government does have capacity to collect the information
- Financial: funding is marginalized; there are other priorities; environment and climate change are something they've been pushed into
- Human Capacity: responsibility at higher level of the govt (Ministry of Security-Agency for Civil Protection)
- Social and Institutional Capacity: budgets are low for institutions; not well-trained staffers particularly at the lower level of the government; questionable how much time they invest in the capacity of the staffers; equipment is lacking

Timeframe: 10-15 years

Mission Opportunities:
- Promote RE, investment in solar, biomass, wind resources
- Promote water management policies to benefit ag, tourism, energy (country is rich in water)
- Promote transnational cooperation due to shared climate impacts (water, energy, disease vectors)
- Leverage solicitations, RFAs/RFPs for adaptation/mitigation
- Develop procedures to ensure that the energy supply is not interrupted; these should be updated as needed; helps protect businesses
- Speak more with partners about climate change effects in their activities
| empower: youth; women's empowerment, youth empowerment and development; anticorruption and Countering Violent Extremism when people are struggling to meet basic needs of food, shelter, water and heating/cooling. Hydropower may decrease in future due to higher temps/regularly occurring droughts thereby increasing electricity costs. Droughts will also result in lower crop production, leading to a reduction in food supply and higher prices. Possibility that funds for related cross-cutting activities would be realigned to meet climate-related disaster response needs |
| Adaptive Capacity: Institutional capacity is low; financial resources are not readily available; complex administrative structure; low levels of climate change awareness but high motivation; ongoing conflicts across political party lines Timeframe: 10-15 years Mission Opportunities: consider advocacy for an inter-ethnic disaster response team to facilitate inter-ethnic reconciliation -National Satisfaction survey questions related to climate change to establish baseline -provide CC information to CSOs for potential advocacy opportunities; send via e-mail lists -help to establish CC adaptation networks with various groups -CC integrated into PPPs/GDAs -discuss with donor community (in particular, DRR planning) -include climate change language in RFAs/RFPs on raising awareness, considering CC impacts in proposals and applications -leverage trends with regards to CC issues |
| potential future climate risk throughout the Program Cycle, as appropriate. A potential opportunity is during the mid-term strategy review. change impacts and opportunities in PAD and activity-level documents, as well as CC impact language in related RFAs/RFPs to ensure that new activities are sensitive to these potential impacts and actively seeking to mitigate those impacts. |
| and low to moderate for the future timeframe. The mission accepts the low to moderate risk for the future timeframe as they do not have any IRs specifically focusing on these cross-cutting issues. |
### BiH Climate Risk Management CDCS Annex Part II: Greenhouse Gas Mitigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tr>
<td>What are the major sources of GHG emissions (e.g., personal cars, power plants, landfills, industry, agriculture sector, deforestation, etc.)? How has the distribution and composition of the GHG emissions profile changed over time historically and how is the profile expected to change in the future considering the major emitting sectors and/or sources? How are the sectors and sources that contribute to GHG emissions contributing to the growth and development of the economy and to meeting development objectives? What climate change mitigation or low emissions development plans, targets, commitments, and priorities has the government (national, state and local) articulated?</td>
<td>BiH’s GHG emissions are dominated by emissions from energy. Within the sector, production of electricity and heat comprises 66% of energy emissions, transportation 14%, manufacturing and construction and other fuel combustion subsectors each account for 7%, and fugitive emissions 6%. Primary energy supply in 2012 consisted of coal (66%), oil (23%), hydro (5%), natural gas (3%), and biofuels/waste (3%). The majority of power generation is from coal, with a substantial amount from hydro, and small contributions from gas and oil. The lack of a clear trend in GHG emissions in BiH precludes the ability to confidently assess whether the country is becoming more or less carbon intensive. According to the Biennial Update Report, post-war economic recovery has been much slower than anticipated, with the 2012 share of GDP by sector as follows: 6% agriculture, forestry, and fishery; 22% industry and construction; and 56% services. In future, BiH plans to reduce its projected growth in emissions by 2%, i.e., reduce the projected GHG increase from 20% to 18% relative to 1990 emissions by 2030. With international support, the country will reduce its projected emissions by 3% compared to 1990 levels. BiH has a Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy (developed with EU framework in mind), available at: <a href="http://www.ba.undp.org/content/bosnia_and_herzegovina/en/home/library/environment_energy/climate-change-adaptation-and-low-emission-development-strategy-.html">http://www.ba.undp.org/content/bosnia_and_herzegovina/en/home/library/environment_energy/climate-change-adaptation-and-low-emission-development-strategy-.html</a></td>
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<td>Which of these sectors is USAID planning to program in? What opportunities exist to reduce emissions in those sectors? What opportunities exist to reduce emissions associated with USAID activities?</td>
<td>The Economic Growth DO will promote renewable energy sources through its REAP activity, which closely aligns with BiH’s Low Emission Development plan for a “green economy.” In addition, this DO will also promote sustainable agricultural practices in targeted regions by considering flood and drought-resistant crop varieties.</td>
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<td>Does the strategy incorporate ways to reduce GHG? Reference the page number in the strategy. Note in particular if a Goal, the DO, or an IR</td>
<td>(Mission to fill in once strategy is drafted)</td>
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<td>or sub-IR specifically incorporates mitigation.</td>
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<td>What are the next steps at the PAD and/or mechanism levels to reduce greenhouse gases?</td>
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<td><em>(Mission to fill in once strategy is drafted)</em></td>
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