1. Background and Project Description

The purpose of USAID’s Judiciary Against Corruption Activity is to strengthen selected justice institutions to combat corruption. The activity will focus on two main areas where USG assistance may provide the most tangible results. Activities aimed at improving the processing of the most complex high-profile corruption and organized crime cases will focus on select number of Prosecutor Offices (PO), mainly specialized POs and major cantonal POs, and first and second instance courts in the same area of country, and provide assistance in processing the most complex corruption and organized crime cases. Second instance courts will be of particular importance since these courts show the lowest impact and results. Assistance should also be provided to the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Court to formally implement a procedure for determining the most complex corruption and organized crime cases, and identify them as priority cases for both POs and the courts. Secondly, tailored assistance aimed at prevention of corrupt behavior in the BiH justice sector should focus on helping HJPC implement integrity, conflict of interest and assets declaration rules adopted with previous USAID assistance.

The two main components of the activity are;
1. Better processing of the most complex high-profile corruption and organized crime cases

Recent assessment’s findings showed that a majority of corruption cases are located in a small number of areas. Therefore, focus should be given to a select number of POs, mainly specialized POs and major cantonal POs (absent the establishment of the Special Department of PO FBiH), and first and second instance courts in the same area of country, and provide assistance in processing the most complex corruption and organized crime cases. Second instance courts are of particular importance since these courts, according to USAID’s Judicial Effectiveness Index (JEI), showed the lowest impact and results. In the event of the establishment of the Special Department of PO FBiH, the assistance should be re-focused from the Cantonal POs to the Special Department of PO FBiH. Within selected courts and POs, individual judges and prosecutors should be identified to work on the most complex cases, and technical assistance (TA) should be provided directly to them. Within selected courts and POs, individual judges and prosecutors should be identified to work on the most complex cases, and technical assistance (TA) should be provided directly to them. This will include provision of expertise (i.e., in forensic accounting and cybercrimes) and advisory support (i.e., prosecutors experienced in conducting investigations) to selected POs in the most complex cases. Assistance may also be provided to the HJPC to formally implement a procedure for determining the most complex corruption and organized crime cases, and identify them as priority cases for both POs and the courts. Simultaneously, assistance should be provided to selected courts where the most complex corruption and organized crime cases are being tried. Training for prosecutors working on the most complex corruption and organized crime cases and judges adjudicating those cases should also be introduced as a combination of on-site and off-site training. It should include training abroad and exchange visits with specialized courts and POs in the region. Finally, the forums should be established at the level of first and second instance courts, in addition to presently existing prosecutors’ Collegiums, to present data on processing corruption, economic crime, and organized crime cases and institute a monitoring mechanism for improvements in achieved results. All activities should be coordinated with ICITAP and DOJ’s OPDAT programs which could direct the police in conducting effective investigations into the most complex corruption and organized crime cases.

Expected results under this component may include:

- Prosecutors and courts are well trained in identifying the elements of corrupt activities under applicable BiH law and are able to effectively investigate, prosecute and enforce against corrupt offenders.
- Prosecutors and judges perform their functions expeditiously, with a balanced allocation of resources that best meets the needs of not only the other institutions of justice (i.e., courts), but the public as a whole.
- Prosecutors and judges uphold public trust and integrity by giving due attention to the prosecution and adjudication of crimes committed by public officials, particularly those involving corruption, abuse of power, grave violations of human rights, and other crimes.
- Prosecutors and judges provide appropriate and accurate information to media and civil society in order to strengthen transparency and responsiveness to the best interests of the public.

2. Prevention of corrupt behavior in the BiH justice sector

Interventions under this component should continue the efforts undertaken with HJPC under the previous USAID’s activities related to integrity, conflict of interest and assets declaration. The reason for this is the fact that USAID JA in 2016 managed to assist HJPC in establishing the necessary rulebooks and guidelines on conflict of interest and assets declaration as well as integrity plans for selected prosecutors’ offices. The work remains in supporting HJPC in the implementation of these documents. While the development of integrity plans was successful under Justice Activity, due to the breadth and comprehensiveness of integrity plans, implementation will be a challenge. The main challenges to implementation of the integrity plans include: (i) informing and educating all judges and prosecutors (and other staff) about the content and substance of these plans; and (ii) tracking and monitoring implementation of the integrity plans by one person (one person designated by POs to monitor and coordinate implementation). Assistance could therefore include expertise needed for particular issues in the Integrity Plans, assistance in designing a monitoring tool for tracking implementation in all judicial institutions, and drafting of regulations to address identified risks in judicial institutions.
The JA also provided assistance in drafting the guidelines on conflict of interest, including procedures for submission, verification and management of asset declarations of judges and prosecutors. The JA supported the HJPC Working Group on the Integrity and Accountability of Judges and Prosecutors (WGIA) in the development of an improved asset declaration form for judges and prosecutors. Continued support to HJPC in management of asset declarations of judges and prosecutors is needed through helping establish, train, and equip a unit that will be tasked with discovering undeclared assets.

Expected results under this component may include:

- Internal HJPC-driven integrity principles improved and implemented in courts and prosecutors’ offices
- Courts and prosecutors are motivated to be an effective tool in combating corruption, not allowing undue political influence to keep them from this obligation
- Improved public trust and respect for justice sector institutions and actors as independent, impartial, and accountable.
- Increased cooperation among courts and prosecutors and other judicial institutions.

USAID’s Judiciary against Corruption Activity will be procured through full and open competition on the basis of the Statement of Objectives. The Statement of Objectives identifies the broad, basic, top-level objectives of this acquisition and it will be published as part of the Request for Proposal (RFP). The SOW of the successful proposal will constitute the SOW of the future contract, with details of the implementation outlines as well as illustrative activities. As these details are not known at this stage of the process, and since IEE is required in this procurement phase, we hereby request deferral. Once the procurement is completed but before the implementation starts, USAID will prepare the supplemental IEE with necessary details of activity.

2. Baseline Environmental Information

BiH has a State level government, which is administratively subdivided into two entity governments: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republica Srpska (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 also 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 there is a 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.

Baseline Environmental Information will be completed when activities are defined that enable a recommended environmental determination to be made. USAID shall amend the IEE with a Supplemental IEE for the subject program.

2.3. Country/Ministry/Municipality Environmental Capacity Analysis: Federation BiH:
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.

The Republika Srpska (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 national 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 Republika Srpska 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.

3. Analysis of Potential Environmental Impact

Analysis of Potential Environmental Impact will be completed when activities are defined which will enable a recommended environmental determination to be made; USAID shall amend the IEE with a Supplemental IEE for the subject program.

4. Recommended Environmental Actions

a. Recommended Mitigation Measures

A deferral is requested for the new Judiciary Against Corruption Activity (JACA) program. Recommended Mitigation Measures will be provided after specific activities are defined, and after a recommended environmental
determination is made. USAID shall amend the IEE with a Supplemental IEE for the subject program. No activities may proceed until the Supplemental IEE is approved by the BEO.

b. Terms and Conditions:
   i. USAID/ BiH shall ensure that an environmental review will be completed prior to sub-obligation of funds.
   ii. Once activities are delineated that enable a recommended environmental determination to be made, USAID shall amend the IEE with a Supplemental IEE for the subject program.
   iii. Activities subject to a deferral may not be awarded prior to the Bureau Environmental Officer’s approval of appropriate environmental review documentation.

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:
   a. Normally have a significant effect on the environment under §216.2(d)(1) [See http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance/regulations.html]
   b. Support project preparation, project feasibility studies, engineering design for activities listed in §216.2(d)(1);
   c. Affect endangered species;
   d. Result in wetland or biodiversity degradation or loss;
   e. Support extractive industries (e.g. mining and quarrying);
   f. Promote timber harvesting;
   g. Provide support for regulatory permitting;
   h. Result in privatization of industrial or infrastructure facilities;
   i. Lead to new construction of buildings or other structures;
   j. 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
   k. Procure or use genetically modified organisms.

6. **Revisions**
   a. 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.

7. **USAID Approval of recommended determination:**
DCN: 2019-BOS-010

Approval:

[Signature: Peter Duffy, Mission Director] 4/23/19

Clearance:

[Signature: Samir Dizdar, Mission Environmental Officer] 4-19-19

Clearance:

[Signature: Jasna Kilalic, AOR/COR] 4-19-19

Concurrence:

[Signature: Mark Kamiya, E&E Bureau Environmental Officer] 04/29/2019

Distribution:

IEE File
MEO (to also provide a copy to AOR/COR)
## BiH CDCS Climate Risk Management Annex: Part I

<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>
</table>
| IR 1.1: Justice sector reformed in line with EU accession principles | • 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 | 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 PPFs/GDFs  
-Include climate change language in RFAs/RFPs on raising awareness, considering CC impacts in proposals and applications  
-leverage trends with regards to CC issues | How does the strategy address the risks? Include page number. Note if a DO, IR, or sub-IR specifically addresses the risks. | 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? | What climate risks does the Mission accept? Why? |
| IR 1.2: More effective, accountable and representative governance at all levels | • 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 | 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 | 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 and future timeframes |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Timeframe: 10-15 years</th>
<th>Mission Opportunities:</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>Mission Opportunities:</td>
<td>- National Satisfaction survey questions related to climate change to establish baseline</td>
<td>No further analysis is needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>- Provide CC information to all levels of government to raise awareness</td>
<td>Risks to achieving results are low for the current timeframe and potentially low to moderate for the future timeframes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 1.3: Increased engagement of citizens in governance</td>
<td>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>- Help to establish CC adaptation networks - 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</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Citizens will be less engaged in governance if trying to afford/make 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. Possibility that funds for this IR would be realigned to meet climate-related disaster response needs</td>
<td>Timeframe: 10-15 years</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) - Leverage trends with regards to CC issues</td>
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<td>- The Mission will consider monitoring this IR for potential future climate risk throughout the Program Cycle, as appropriate.</td>
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<td>IR 2.1: Improved capacity of private sector to compete in market economy</td>
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<td><strong>Winter tourism is starting to suffer due to warm winters</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Shorter reservations in the mountain resorts whereas before they used to stay 1 week</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Increase in temps is a big risk; biodiversity will be affected</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Wood processing industry; weather patterns changing; outbreaks of bark beetles</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Water shortages and water quality are worsened during periods of drought</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Human health impacted due to water shortages; hygiene impacts; nutrition effects; impacts to health infrastructure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Landmines being uncovered by farmers during landslides and flooding; 15% of forests have landmines from the war</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential impact on Mission activities: low/low-moderate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adaptive Capacity:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Information: every other year information report is sent to the UN; government does have capacity to collect the information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Financial: funding is marginalized; there are other priorities; environment and climate change are something they've been pushed into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Human Capacity: responsibility at higher level of the govt (Ministry of Security-Agency for Civil Protection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Social and Institutional Capacity: budgets are low for institutions; not well-trained staff particularly at the lower level of the government; questionable how much time they invest in the capacity of the staffs; equipment is lacking</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Timeframe: 5-15 years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mission Opportunities:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Promote summer tourism (e.g., rafting programs); cultural tourism; ecotourism-protected areas and national parks</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Increase tourism from the Middle East as warming increases</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Agriculture: diversify to crops that require less water and drought-tolerant varieties; facilitate irrigation systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Growth in FFPs in energy, tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>- New suppliers and distributors in the energy sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Workforce: new industries could pop up</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Stakeholder consultations with those that can bring money or resources to the table</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Mission will consider monitoring this IR for potential future climate risk throughout the Program Cycle, as appropriate.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No further analysis is needed</strong></td>
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</table>

| 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 foster 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) | **Potential impact on Mission activities:** low-moderate/ 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 staffs; 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 | **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.** |

<p>| Cross-cutting: Inter-ethnic reconciliation; women’s | <strong>It may be difficult to make progress in the areas of inter-ethnic reconciliation,</strong> | <strong>Potential impact on Mission activities:</strong> low/low-moderate | <strong>The Mission will consider monitoring these cross-cutting issues for</strong> | <strong>No further analysis is needed; mission will include relevant climate</strong> | <strong>Risks to achieving results are low for current timeframe</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>empowerment: youth</th>
<th>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.</th>
<th>potential future climate risk throughout the Program Cycle, as appropriate. A potential opportunity is during the mid-term strategy review.</th>
<th>change impacts and opportunities in PAD and activity-level documents, as well as CC impact language in related RFA/RFPs to ensure that new activities are sensitive to these potential impacts and actively seeking to mitigate these impacts.</th>
<th>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 IRRs specifically focusing on these cross-cutting issues.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anticorruption: CVE</td>
<td>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.</td>
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</table>

- 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 RFA/RFPs on raising awareness, considering CC impacts in proposals and applications.
- Leverage trends with regards to CC issues.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</table>
| 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? | 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.

<p>| 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? | 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. |
| 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 | (Mission to fill in once strategy is drafted) |</p>
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<th>or sub-IR specifically incorporates mitigation.</th>
<th>(Mission to fill in once strategy is drafted)</th>
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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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