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GREEN CLIMATE FUND



Republic of Serbia



United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for NAP/Readiness projects financed by the Green Climate Fund

Project title: Phase 2 of the Project Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia		
Implementing Partner (GCF Executing Entity): UNDP		**Execution Modality:** Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: UNDAF/CPD (2021-2025) Outcome 3: Serbia adopts and implements climate change and environmentally friendly strategies that increase community resilience, decrease carbon footprint and boost the benefits of national investments		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: *2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict*		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: EXEMPT	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2 (Gender equality as a significant objective)	
Quantum Project ID: 01004627	**Quantum Award ID:** 1391392	
UNDP- PIMS ID number: 9798	**GCF ID number:** SRB-RS-005	
Planned start date: 20 June 2025	**Planned end date:** 19 June 2027	
PAC meeting date: 03 June 2025		
Brief project description: The project builds on Serbia's NDC commitments to advance medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia with a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), providing support for iterative improvements to the NDCs under the enhanced transparency framework requirements, while enabling the Government of Serbia to build and strengthen capacities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA), produce actionable climate risk and vulnerability assessments, and implement effective methods, tools and information systems to better inform decision-making on climate risks. The project builds on the first phase of the project (implemented form 2020-2023) and will focus on the implementation of the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Adaptation Program, the development of a knowledge base for adaptation measures in the priority sector, and capacity building for financing medium- and long-term CCA . The overall goal of the NAP will be to reduce climate change related risks throughout Serbia by strengthening institutional and technical capacities that support integrated CCA planning and programming.		
FINANCING PLAN		
GCF grant (without fee)	USD 829,493	

Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 829,493**	
SIGNATURES		
Signature: Sara Pavkov, GCF NDA Minister of Environmental Protection	**Agreed by Government**	**Date/Month/Year:** Сара Павков 14.7.2025
Signature: Fabrizio Andreuzzi, UNDP Resident Representative a.i.	**Agreed by UNDP** DocuSigned by: Fabrizio Andreuzzi 334C99A88CDC478...	**Date/Month/Year:** 24-Jun-2025

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Serbia became a Party to the Paris Agreement in August 2017. Previously, Serbia submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC on June 15th, 2015, prior to the UNFCCC COP21 with a pledge to reduce its GHG emission by 9,8% from the 1990 level by 2030. Also, Serbia's INDC contains adaptation related part due to decades long negative impacts of the climate change and vulnerability of the country. This pledge/NDC will be achieved by reducing emissions in key sectors, such as energy production/consumption, agriculture, waste management, transport, and forestry. By ratifying the Paris Climate Agreement in July 2017, Serbia's INDC became its NDC.

Serbia has made much progress in establishing an effective institutional and legal framework to combat climate change, though significant gaps and needs remain. These include further capacity building and information/ knowledge sharing among responsible and competent institutions, at the national and local levels. The climate policy framework is set by the Law on Climate Change, the Low Carbon Development Strategy (2023 – 2030) and the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme (2023 – 2030) . The Low Carbon Development Strategy together with the Strategy for Environmental Protection – Green Agenda (in preparation), provide for the overarching framework, while the recently enacted National Adaptation Programme further specifies the adaptation policy. NAP Phase II project will increase the capacity and provide tools and methodologies for CCA monitoring and planning, which is defined as priorities in the National Adaptation Programme, as the main adaptation planning policy that is in line with all the mentioned policies of higher hierarchy. NAP Phase II project will thus contribute to reaching the targets set in the National Adaptation Programme. Specifically, the following policy instruments are directly driving the climate adaptation agenda in the country and the Readiness activities will build upon those advances:

- Law on Climate Change[1] - establishes the basis for planning, updating and implementing policies, measures and activities in the field of adaptation to changed climate conditions. The law established the obligation to prepare the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme.
- Low Carbon Development Strategy (2023-2030)[2] enacted in June 2023 recognizes the risks of climate change to sustainable development and sets two specific objectives which consider adaptation to climate change: Specific objective 4: Conservation of potential of adaptation measures, up to 2030 and 2050 by increasing resilience to climate change in priority sectors and Specific objective 5: Promotion of transition to climate neutral economy and society resilient to climate change. The Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy is to be enacted by June 2024.
- The National Energy and Climate Plan[3] transposes the Energy Community Clean Energy Package 2030 and will set the decarbonization path.
- The National Adaptation Programme (2023-2030)[4] enacted in December 2023 defines four priority objectives and 25 measures. The Action Plan for the first three-year period 2024-2026 was enacted together with the Program.
- Revised Nationally Determined Contribution submitted in August 2022 contains the estimation of loss and damage due to climate change in the period 2000-2020.

There are other sector policies which recognize the risk of climate change and propose adaptation measures.

- The Nature protection program 2021-2023[5] recognizes the direct impact of climate change to nature, insufficient interaction between the network of researchers, policy makers and stakeholders engaged in climate change as well as the ones engaged in biodiversity; lack of tracking of impact of climate change to biodiversity and the absence of models for projecting the impact.

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[1] Law on Climate Change (Official Gazette 26/21). Available at: https://climate-laws.org/documents/serbian-law-on-climate-change_2bbd?id=serbian-law-on-climate-change_7d49

[2] Low Carbon Development Strategy (2023 – 2030). Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Low_Carbon_Development_Strategy_Serbia_2023-2030_with_2050_Projections.pdf

[3] https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/drugiakt/2024/70/1/reg

[4] National Program on Adaptation to Climate Change https://www.srbija.gov.rs/extfile/sr/757248/program-prilagodjavanja-na-izmenjene-klimatske-uslove-za-period-od-2023-do-2030_0098_cyr.zip

[5] https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/drugiakt/2021/53/1/reg

- The Strategy for Urban Development of Serbia until 2030[6] identifies the vulnerability of urban areas to climate change as one of the key issues. Measures for adaptation to climate change are included in the Strategy and its Action Plan. The preparation of the second Action Plan is in preparation together with the revision of the Strategy.
- The Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development 2014-2024[7], as well as IPARD II and IPARD III program, recognize climate change and include the adaptation measures, however, they do not consider climate change scenarios. The Forestry Strategy recognizes the role of forests in climate change adaptation, however, does not consider the climate change scenarios. Also, the Energy Development Strategy until 2025 does not consider climate change impact on the energy sector.
- The Water Management Strategy until 2034[8] recognizes climate change and its impact on water management. However, the most recent climate change scenarios are not considered, and measures of the Strategy need to be revised.
- The Law on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management[9] - governs disaster risk reduction and emergency management, where disaster risk reduction includes monitoring climate change and community adaptation to expected consequences. On the basis of this law, the Instruction on the Methodology and Content of Disaster Risk Assessment and Protection and Rescue Plan was prepared ("Official Gazette of RS", number 80/19).
- The Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management Strategy, as foreseen by the Law, is under preparation and will determine the policy and direction of the activities of state authorities and other entities in disaster risk management, determine guidelines for the engagement of human and material resources, as well as the development of normative and institutional framework in order to reduce risks and effectively respond to the challenges of disasters. The policy of disaster risk reduction, the prescription and implementation of measures and activities in this area are strongly correlated with the policy of adaptation to changed climate conditions. The same law, in Article 11, item 9, defines that risk reduction includes, among other things, "monitoring of climate change and adaptation of the community to the expected consequences." Article 16 of the Law prescribes the development of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan and the local disaster risk reduction plan.

Serbia has also established the basic institutional structure for overall coordination of the climate change policy. Coordination occurs mainly through the National Climate Change Council, comprised of key governmental institutions, state agencies, research community and CSO representatives that are responsible for oversight and the M&E of climate change related actions, and the process of preparing and implementing the NDCs. However, the capacities of state institutions and other stakeholders participating in the work of NCCC are insufficient to meet the transparency requirements under the Paris Climate Agreement, as well as those of the EU climate change policy framework. In addition, capacities of competent institutions at national, provincial and local levels need to be strengthened to improve synergistic implementation of CCA and DRR measures. Moreover, these capacities will be needed to fulfill the requirements of the Law on climate change, requesting sectoral institutions, as well as local communities, to regularly report on planned and implemented climate related actions, with the special attention on vulnerability and adaptation.

Until the last quarter of 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management was the GCF focal institution. However, since the end of 2024, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and also the ministry in charge of climate-vulnerable sectors in Serbia, is the GCF focal institution. The Climate Change Unit within the Ministry of Environmental Protection is the UNFCCC focal point and provides ad-hoc secretariat services to the NCCC. It is also responsible for the inclusion of climate change issues into sectoral policies and legislation. The Ministry of Environmental Protection is also the main Government institution responsible for coordination of the process of preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, and for overall compliance and coordination with UNFCCC and EU climate policy requirements. Serbia is party to the UNFCCC since 2001 and a Non-Annex 1 Party to the Kyoto Protocol). The most recent submission was the Biennial Update Report submitted in December 2023 and Third National Communication in January 2024. In parallel, Serbia is preparing its 1st Biennial Transparency Report to the UNFCCC.

In addition to the representatives of the CSOs in the NCCC, there is an ongoing dialogue between the Government and the civil society organizations through the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, its sector for cooperation with civil society, through the EU Convent, civil society platform representing the interests of citizens in the EU accession process. Also, engagement will be facilitated by the Coalition 27, representing CSOs active in the area of

[6] https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2019/47/1/reg)
[7] https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2014/85/1
[8] https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2017/3/1/reg
[9] https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-smanjenju-rizika-od-katastrofa-i-upravljanju-vanrednim-situacijama.html

environment and climate and providing annual shadow reports for each area of the EU Acquis Chapter 27. Klima101, a project for increasing awareness and education on climate change will also be approached for supporting the dissemination of project results.

The engagement with the local governments will be facilitated through the cooperation with the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities. The Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities is the association of all towns and municipalities operating through its Boards and Secretariat in Belgrade.

Though CCA policies and measures have been, to a certain extent, recognized in the National Communications, the majority of sectorial strategic and regulatory documents contain only indirect and fragmentary references that relate to CCA. This indicates a need for further coordination, integration and progress monitoring across all sectors. The sectors whose documents some references to CCA include the agriculture, forestry, water management and health sectors. The new Law on Climate Change and the new Strategy for Climate Change with the Action Plan for the Republic of Serbia are key measures in improving the enabling environment.

The proposed project builds on Serbia's Phase 1 of NAP process and National Climate Change Adaptation Programme, with the overall goal to reduce climate change related risks throughout Serbia by strengthening institutional and technical capacities that support integrated CCA planning and programming. Building on the results and achievements from the first phase, the second project phase will be focused on the implementation of the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme, developing the knowledge base for adaptation measures in priority sector and capacity building for financing medium- and long-term CCA. Both project phases will be accompanied by the NAP and CCA engagement and communications plan and concrete measures at both national and local levels.

The NAP process will serve as the foundation for a CCA investment framework and as a means of attracting domestic and international funding for adaptation activities, from both public and private sources. While the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme defines the framework and objectives, the first Action Plan puts forward non-investment measures with focus on methodologies and policies to ensure the integration of CCA in sector policies and enable CCA planning and monitoring. The proposal focuses on providing tools and methodologies for advanced CCA planning in priority sectors while concurrently building climate-responsive budget planning capacity, and on identifying financing sources and opportunities to enhance access to climate finance by national actors and local authorities.

Readiness Grant Phase I has implemented Outcomes 1 and 2 under NAP and outcomes planned under this Readiness Grant Phase II and proposed activities are interconnected and together intend to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to support integration of CCA into long-term national planning in Serbia. Furthermore, the activities are designed and sequenced to promote effective use of GCF financing by enhancing synergies with existing initiatives and programs in Serbia, while avoiding duplication of efforts.

The activities planned in phase II build upon the work done in Phase I and have the objective to support the implementation of the recently enacted National Adaptation Program, ensure the foundation for the implementation of adaptation policies across sectors and move away from the ad-hoc, project-based approaches towards a more coherent and strategic approach to CCA. This theory of change, and the ensuing proposal makes certain assumptions and envisages certain operational, financial, and political risks.

The implementation of NAP Action Plan will benefit all sectors of Serbia's government recognized in the NAP and the need for prioritization of resource allocation: Agriculture & Water Management nexus, Energy Infrastructure, and the cross-cutting function of DRR.

The project seeks to address capacity, technological and financial barriers for comprehensive mid-and long-term adaptation planning, including:

a. **Barrier 1. Absence of a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to track the long-term impacts and progress of climate change adaptation (CCA) actions.** Without a comprehensive M&E framework in place, it becomes challenging to assess the effectiveness of implemented strategies, understand which approaches yield the best results, and identify areas requiring improvement. This lack of monitoring and evaluation can lead to inefficiencies in resource allocation, hindering the optimization of adaptation efforts. Additionally, it limits the ability to accurately measure the resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate impacts over time, making it difficult to make informed decisions and prioritize mid and long-term adaptation strategies. Consequently, addressing this barrier by establishing a structured M&E system is crucial for enhancing the efficacy and sustainability of climate adaptation initiatives, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently, and fostering adaptive capacity.

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b. **Barrier 2. Limited knowledge base and adequate tools for integrating CCA in key sectors, enabling planning, implementation, and monitoring of CCA measures.** The training within Phase 1 focused on the vulnerability and risk assessments and proposed actions for the priority sectors including:

- Climate change in Serbia - basics for understanding climate change, impacts and adaptation needs
- Agriculture and climate change
- Impact of climate change and adaptation measures of importance for road infrastructure
- Climate change and disaster risk reduction
- Impact of climate change on energy production
- Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) in climate change adaptation
- Climate change and communicating messages to the public
- Climatological data in the service of adaptation to changing climate conditions
- Risk, vulnerability and adaptation measures in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, infrastructure and energy

Phase 2 will build on previously conducted capacity building and will focus on transferring the knowledge and raising capacities for implementation of the adaptation actions planned by the National Climate Change Adaptation Program*(concrete activities are mentioned in Chapter 2.3)*. This barrier hampers the ability of responsible institutions to implement specific actions envisaged by this Program, as well as ability of decision-makers to incorporate climate considerations into policies, strategies, and development plans across sectors such as Agriculture & Water Management nexus, Energy Infrastructure, and the cross-cutting function of DRR. Without knowledge on how to use up-to-date climate information (including climate projections, data on change of climate parameters, impacts etc.) and use of tools tailored to the specific adaptation actions of different sectors, stakeholders may struggle to effectively increase the resilience of Serbian society, environment and economy to climate change. Furthermore, the lack of integration of CCA into sectoral planning processes can result in missed opportunities for synergies between adaptation and other development goals, leading to suboptimal outcomes. By enhancing the knowledge base and providing practical tools for integrating CCA, policymakers and practitioners can better plan for mid-and long-term adaptation actions.

c. **Barrier 3. Inadequate public and private financing mechanisms to mobilize adaptation financing and lack of awareness of existing national and international financing mechanisms.** Presently, the responsibility for climate change financing is primarily placed on the Ministry of Environmental Protection. However, its budget is inadequate for comprehensive CCA actions due to the absence of a sustainable funding mechanism like the Green Fund. Serbia heavily relies on EU pre-accession funds and bilateral/multilateral sources for climate-related initiatives, primarily aimed at meeting EU accession requirements. Despite this, there is a noticeable absence of specific funds for sectoral adaptation measures.

d. **Barrier 4. Lack of technical capacity to design, mobilize funding and manage CCA programs and projects.** This deficiency spans national and local governance levels, hindering the effective prioritization and execution of CCA initiatives. Both national and local project pipelines fail to acknowledge CCA as a priority, compounded by a lack of expertise and knowledge in preparing CCA-related projects. This shortfall can be attributed, in part, to inadequate awareness.

e. **Barrier 5. Lack of climate-sensitive budgetary planning mechanisms hinders effective CCA.** Currently, most sector policies and budgets fail to acknowledge or include CCA considerations. This oversight leads to misallocation of funds and missed opportunities to enhance resilience to climate impacts. Developing robust mechanisms for climate-sensitive budgetary planning is essential to ensure that CCA receives adequate funding and support across sectors. This involves identifying and prioritizing CCA measures within budgetary frameworks and fostering coordination among stakeholders to maximize adaptation investments. Integrating CCA into regular budget planning across government agencies could lead to significantly higher investments. This integration, along with initiatives like Green Budget Tagging introduced by the World Bank, requires substantial capacity building within government agencies and the Ministry of Finance, which oversees national finances.

More specifically, various ministries and local governments have limited dedicated capacity to integrate adaptation into policies and strategies. The main capacity gaps are summarized in the table below.

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Sector Specific (Technical)	Core Organizational Functions
Enabling Environment	
• There is a need to strengthen climate related monitoring systems for sectorial implementation activities (more specificity) • Scattered and weak linkages within existing sector programs and activities due to insufficient technical knowledge • Lack of gender desegregated data relevant for initiation of gender sensitive climate change actions • No available financing schemes for supporting integration of climate change adaptation measures into the key economic sectors, and a lack of financial means at the sub-national and local level to comply with climate preparedness requirements, policies and laws • Lack of knowledge about adapting agricultural production to CCA missing, including guidance on risks and benefits for different types of agricultural production	• No obligatory integration of climate change in public policy documents • No tracking of CCA related expenditures • Incomplete integration of climate change in disaster risk assessment (frequency and intensity of climate induced hazards) • No system for monitoring of impact of CCA and loss and damage, lack of methodology for monitoring per sector • Lack of gender expertise to ensure gender sensitive planning of adaptation • No methodology of monitoring drought as multidimensional hazard • No methodology for monitoring condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change
Organizational	
• Insufficient data about sector specific climate impacts and their economic implications as well as apparent deficit in climate-related socio-economic analysis, including damage and loss analysis, especially at the local level • Insufficient capacities for monitoring meteorological parameters, parameters of water and soil • There is no climate related focal person (or department) in each sector • Lack of cooperation between government and private sector on climate change adaptation measures	• Climate related participatory decision-making and stakeholder input processes for managers and decision makers are unclear due to conflicts and gaps in sectorial mandates • Lack of knowledge on adaptation financing possibilities • Limited cross-sectorial collaboration on climate adaptation and DRR programming at sub-national levels • Limited collaboration mechanisms within and between sectors at all levels
Individual	
• Language barriers prevent staff access to relatively low-cost knowledge and training; further limiting the pool of qualified staff available to attend international training	• Deficit in the required trained personnel (numbers and expertise) to meet climate related and adaptation related challenges and functions

III. STRATEGY

In line with UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework with Serbia (2021-2025) Outcome 1.1: "Serbia adopts and implements climate change and environmentally friendly strategies that increase community resilience, decrease carbon footprint, and amplify equitable benefits of investments". The project is aligned with CPD (2021-2025) NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Enhanced climate actions, building resilience to climate change impacts, natural and man-made disasters and improved capacity for disaster risk reduction and management; Serbia provides safe, affordable, and clean energy to its citizens (National Priorities for International Assistance). COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: Serbia adopts and implements climate change and

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environmentally friendly strategies that increase community resilience, decrease carbon footprint and boost the benefits of national investments. The intervention is contributing to the RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises, Output 3.1: Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures designed and implemented, and climate ambition raised. Partnerships with United Nations organizations, international organizations, private sector, academia and civil society, are essential vehicles for delivering results in all programme areas.

Moreover, since the implementation of the SDGs should be conducted at the national level, this project will directly contribute to the achievement of all SDG 13 targets (Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters; Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; and Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning). This project also contributes to achievement of the targets of SDGs 2, 5, 9, 12, and 15 by ensuring access, in particular of the poor and vulnerable, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, by reducing disaster related losses; ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making and public life; upgrading infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them more resilient and sustainable; ensuring access to relevant information and awareness for resilient development); and ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services.

The NAP development process will also be influenced by Serbia's status as EU pre-accession country. Serbia was granted the candidate status for the European Union and is progressing in transposing national legislation to the EU requirements. The new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change[10], adopted by the European Commission in February 2021, is therefore considered an important reference framework for the NAP process. The National Programme for the Adaptation of the Acqui[11] is a critical aspect of establishing the needed actions to meet EU climate change requirements and the costs of full alignment with EU environmental and climate change requirements. It provides a baseline against which the Government determines progress and will support improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of NAP processes.

Country Work Programme for GCF readiness

Institutional set up for the Readiness project led by UNEP includes all line Ministries of relevance to both CCA and CCM, namely: the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Mining and Energy, the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Interior (Sector for Emergency Situations), and the Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Serbia. The same institutional setup, meaning the institutions involved in the preparation of the Country Work Programme for GCF readiness, will also be involved in the NAP Readiness. Synergy of work will be ensured through the NCCC, as all of the institutions mentioned in the previous paragraph are members of the NCCC. In addition, all actions envisaged under the NAP will be done in line with the elements of the Country Work Programme for GCF readiness and results of the Readiness and support preparatory proposal lead by the UNEP, in particular those related to strengthening of the institutional arrangements, improving CCA legal and policy environment, conducting analyses of sectorial data and information, assessing gaps and availability of information in particular key sectors, capacity building and training activities, as well as development of sectorial CCA action plans and pipeline of projects. As all sectorial ministries and institutions included in both Readiness projects are responsible for ensuring enabling policy and legal environment and development of pipeline of projects, their inputs to both projects will be coordinated in order to ensure complementarity and synergy. The main coordinating role for activities under both Readiness projects is with the Ministry of Environmental Protection as the GCF NDA, as well as the main responsible institution for coordination of climate change policy and integration of climate change adaptation in key economic sectors. The role of the Ministry of Environmental Protection also includes secretariat support to the NCCC, so that coordination of actions under both Readiness projects is assured. The second GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme implemented by FAO "Strengthening Serbia's capacities for strategic engagement of private sector into climate financing" is based on findings and progress achieved under the first Readiness grant and complements the expected outcomes of the NAP.

Project Rationale

This project is designed to help Serbia increase its capacity to address the country's climate change vulnerabilities.

[10] https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/eu-adaptation-policy/strategy

[11] https://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna_dokumenta/npaa/npaa_2024-2027_en.pdf

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The overall goal of the NAP will be to reduce climate change related risks throughout Serbia by strengthening institutional and technical capacities that support integrated CCA planning and programming. This will be achieved through three outputs and related activities across two phases:

1. Under the first project phase the emphasis will be given to the development and setting up of the national mandate and steering mechanism for long-term CCA and capacity building for effective development of the NAP implementation strategy. The first phase will also focus on improved management of the CCA related knowledge and data, addressing institutional capacity gaps and needs in specific sub-sectors and at all levels of governance, establishing a system for effective monitoring and reporting on CCA measures and actions;
2. Building on the results and achievements from the first phase, the second project phase will be focused on capacity building for setting up of a sustainable financing strategy to support medium- and long-term CCA. Both project phases will be accompanied by the NAP and CCA engagement and communications plan and concrete measures at both national and local levels.

Building on the results and achievements from the first phase, the second project phase will be focused on the implementation of the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme, developing the knowledge base for adaptation measures in priority sector and capacity building for financing medium- and long-term CCA.

The second phase of the NAP process for Serbia will focus on the implementation of the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Adaptation Program, the development of a knowledge base for adaptation measures in the priority sector, and capacity building for financing medium- and long-term CCA. The implementation of the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Adaptation Program will benefit all sectors of the Government of Serbia that are recognized in the program and the need for prioritizing resource allocation: agriculture and water management linkages, energy infrastructure, and the cross-sectoral function of disaster risk reduction. This, along with the projects pipeline development and capacity building and training measures, will also significantly contribute to the quality of national communications and biennial update reports submitted to the UNFCCC for the Republic of Serbia. It will help Serbia establish a constructive feedback loop between national and international decision-making on climate change for improved congruency with the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Agenda 2030/SDGs.

In order to accomplish this overall goal, the project's activities have been designed in three components:

Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning, governance and institutional coordination strengthened.

Outcome 3.2: Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact.

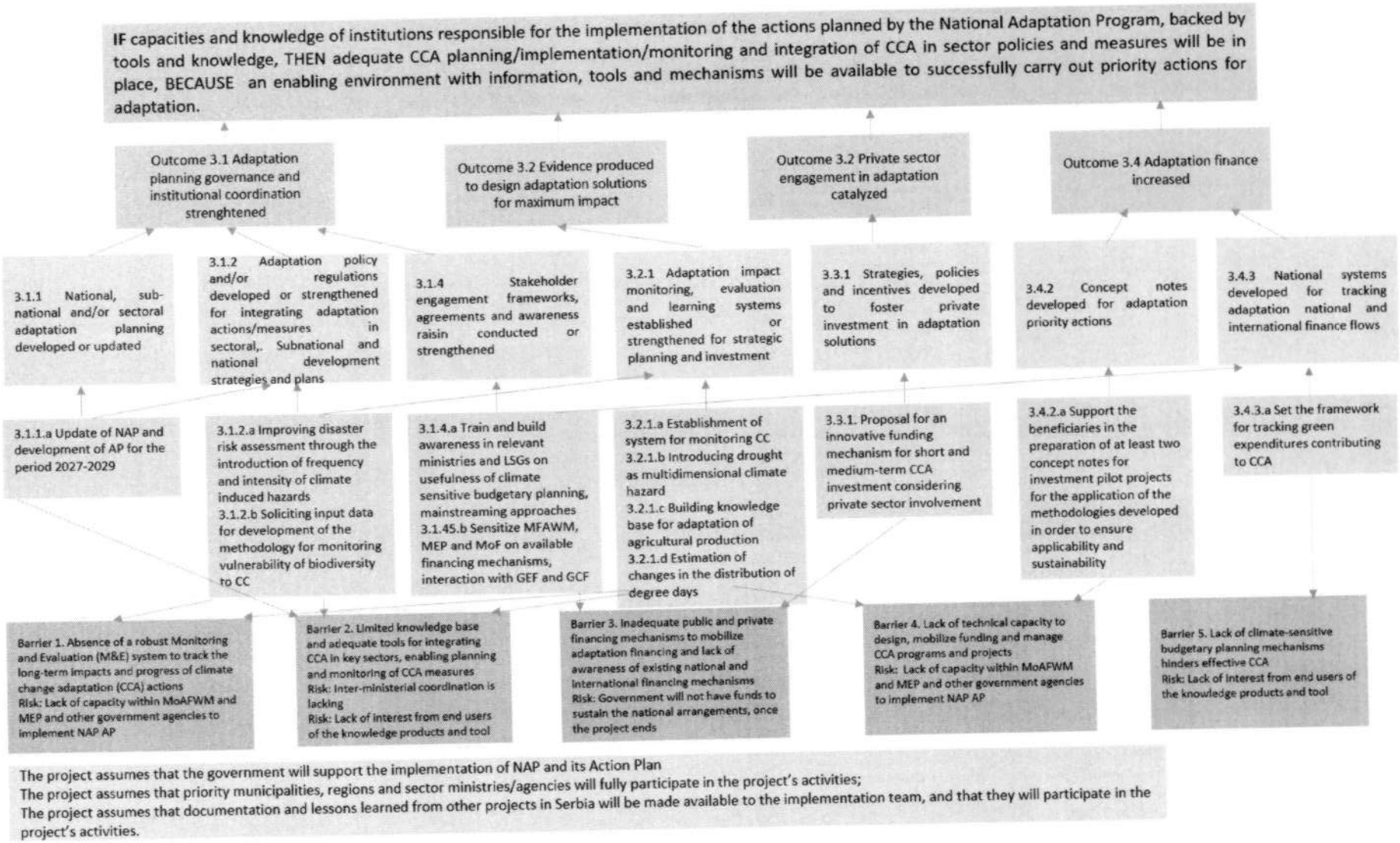
Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed.

Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased.

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Theory of Change Diagram



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The project is designed to help Serbia enhance its capacity for effective mid-and long-term adaptation planning.

Problem statement: Climate change impacts threaten Serbia's development, environment, and society. The capacities and knowledge of institutions responsible for the implementation of the actions planned by the National Adaptation Program are still insufficient. Without the robust Monitoring & Evaluation system (Barrier 1), appropriate tools and knowledge for integration of CCA in key sectors (Barrier 2), inadequate public and private financing mechanisms for CCA (Barrier 3), lack of technical capacity to design and mobilize funding (Barrier 4) and lack of climate sensitive budgetary planning mechanism (Barrier 5), adequate CCA planning/implementation/monitoring cannot take place and the integration of CCA in sector policies and measures remains incomplete.

Goal Statement: IF capacities and knowledge of institutions responsible for the implementation of the actions planned by the National Adaptation Program are backed by backed by tools and knowledge, THEN adequate CCA planning/implementation/monitoring and integration of CCA in sector policies and measures will be in place, BECAUSE an enabling environment with information, tools and mechanisms will be available to successfully carry out priority actions for adaptation.

Table 1. Alignment between Outputs & Activities with corresponding gaps & barriers

Objective	Outcome	Output	Activities	Gap/Barrier
Objective 3 National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes	**3.2 Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact**	3.2.1 Adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems established or strengthened for strategic planning and investment	Establishment of the system for monitoring climate change and its impact and the implementation and efficiency of climate change adaptation measures Introducing drought as multidimensional climate hazard in the system for monitoring, early warning and monitoring of impact, loss and damage Building knowledge base for adaptation of agricultural production Estimation of changes in the distribution of degree days for heating and cooling in climate change	Barrier 1. Absence of a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to track the long-term impacts and progress of climate change adaptation (CCA) actions Barrier 2. Limited knowledge base and adequate tools for integrating CCA in key sectors, enabling planning and monitoring of CCA measures Barrier 4. Lack of technical capacity to design, mobilize funding and manage CCA programs and projects.
	3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	3.1.1 National, sub-national and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated	Update of NAP and development of AP 2027-2029	
		3.1.2 Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation	Improving disaster risk assessment by introducing frequency and intensity of climate induced hazards Soliciting input data and information for the development	Barrier 2. Limited knowledge base and adequate tools for integrating CCA in key sectors, enabling planning and

Objective	Outcome	Output	Activities	Gap/Barrier
		actions/measures in sectoral, subnational, and national development strategies and plans	of the methodology for monitoring the condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change	monitoring of CCA measures
		3.1.4 Stakeholder engagement frameworks, agreements and awareness raising conducted or strengthened	Train and build awareness in the relevant key ministries and local self-governments on the usefulness of climate-sensitive budgetary planning and potential mainstreaming approaches. Sensitize the MAFWM, MEP and MF as well as other relevant stakeholders on nationally and internationally available financing mechanisms and interaction with agencies accredited with GEF and GCF	Barrier 3. Inadequate public and private financing mechanisms to mobilize adaptation financing and lack of awareness of existing national and international financing mechanisms. Barrier 4. Lack of technical capacity to design, mobilize funding and manage CCA programs and projects.
	3.4 Adaptation finance increased	3.4.2 Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions	Support the beneficiaries in the preparation of at least two concept notes for investment pilot projects for the application of developed methodologies in order to ensure applicability and sustainability	Barrier 4. Lack of technical capacity to design, mobilize funding and manage CCA programs and projects
		3.4.3 National systems developed for tracking adaptation national and international finance flows	Set the framework for tracking green expenditures contributing to CCA	Barrier 5. Lack of climate-sensitive budgetary planning mechanisms hinders effective CCA
	3.3 Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed	3.3.1 Strategies, policies and incentives developed to foster private investment in adaptation solutions	Development of a proposal for an innovative funding mechanism for short and medium-term CCA investment considering private sector involvement. The mechanism will be designed to provide co-financing of private sector initiatives for CCA by MEP. The innovative mechanism should draw upon the experience of	Barrier 3. Inadequate public and private financing mechanisms to mobilize adaptation financing and lack of awareness of existing national and international financing mechanisms

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Objective	Outcome	Output	Activities	Gap/Barrier
			UNDP in challenge calls for innovative solutions for climate action.	

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The four outcomes and their proposed activities are interconnected and together intend to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to support integration of CCA into long-term national planning in Serbia. Furthermore, the activities are designed and sequenced to promote effective use of GCF financing by enhancing synergies with existing initiatives and programs in Serbia, while avoiding duplication of efforts.

Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened.

Output 3.1.1: National, subnational and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated

Based on progress made under the first NAP cycle (2024 – 2026) and stakeholder consultations an update of the National Adaptation Program will be prepared together with the Action Plan for the second cycle 2027-2029. On demand, support for the update of the Low Carbon Development Strategy will be provided.

The primary beneficiary is MEP, while the formation of the WG will ensure broad stakeholder engagement. The working group for the development of the Programme consisted of representatives of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Public Administration and Local-Self Government, Forest Administration, Directorate for Agrarian Payments, Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation, Ministry of Mining and Energy, Directorate for Agricultural Land, Republic Water Directorate, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Public Investment, Ministry of Education, Secretariat for Urbanism and Environmental Protection of Province of Vojvodina, Republic Geodetic Authority, Statistical Office, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Republic Hydrometeorological Service, Institute for Nature Conservation of Province of Vojvodina, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Association of young researchers Bor and Environment Engineering Group.

In addition, the activity will engage with a number of stakeholders, including representatives of cities and municipalities, private sector, academia and CSOs.

Main activities will include:

3.1.1a. Update of NAP and development of action plan for the period 2027-2029:

- Formation/reassembling of the WG for the update of NAP and development of AP
- Stakeholder consultations
- Definition of priority actions and drafting

Output 3.1.2: Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational, and national development strategies and plans

The integration of climate change in DRM will be strengthened by the introduction of frequency and intensity of climate induced hazards in the Methodology for development and content of disaster risk assessment and plan for protection and rescue. After the preparation of the Methodology, a training for its application will be used to raise capacities of the public officials involved in DRM, to implement the upgraded methodology.

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The impact of climate change on nature is recognized in the Nature protection program 2023-2025, however, without identifying the system for its monitoring. The project will set the basis for future development of methodology for monitoring the condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change in terms of species, habitats and ecosystems and propose measures for adaptation to climate change. On the job training about the monitoring of the condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change will be organized for the MEP and nature protection institutes, and the proposed measures will be integrated in the revised Nature protection program.

Main activities will include:

3.1.2a. Improving disaster risk assessment by introducing frequency and intensity of climate induced hazards (Measure 5 of NAP AP)

3.1.2b: Soliciting input data and information for the development of methodology for monitoring the condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change (Measure 25 of NAP AP)

Output 3.1.4: Stakeholder engagement frameworks, agreements and awareness raising conducted or strengthened.

Improved integration of climate risks into the budget planning process is required to ensure that the financial needs for CCA are more accurately assessed. In the medium and long-term, improved methodological rigor in sectorial and local plans will support an improved evidence-base for climate-sensitive budgeting, creating further synergies for future NAP cycles and national and local development plans.

The Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Finance, as well as related stakeholders, will be trained on nationally and internationally available financing mechanisms, financing options for climate sensitive sectorial policies and measures and on how to prepare project proposals. This will be done based on the budget related capacity building activities and will also serve the purpose of maximizing the use of resources of the national budget, local budgets, and complementing them with bilateral, multilateral funds and loans.

Main activities will include:

3.1.4a. Train and build awareness in the relevant key ministries and local self-governments on the usefulness of climate sensitive budgetary planning and potential mainstreaming approaches (such as how to incorporate climate risk reduction into current policies)

3.1.4b: Sensitize the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Finance, as well as related stakeholders, on nationally and internationally available financing mechanisms and interaction with agencies accredited with GEF and GCF.

Outcome 3.2: Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact.

Output 3.2.1: Adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems established or strengthened for strategic planning and investments

This activity will support the establishment of a system for monitoring climate change and its impact and the implementation and efficiency of climate change adaptation measures. A bylaw on reporting about the implementation of NAP according to the Law on Climate Change will be enacted. Also, the methodology for the assessment of loss & damage from hazards induced by climate change. A capacity building event will be organized to present the bylaw and the system for monitoring climate change as well as the methodology for the assessment of loss & damage.

The proactive drought monitoring approach is necessary for drought management, early warning, and prediction models and strategies to minimize drought-induced impacts in the socioeconomic sector. Drought indices are used to monitor drought and measure its severity across space and time, relying on a set of indicators, representing

different components of the hydrological cycle (precipitation, soil moisture, reservoir levels, river flow, groundwater levels) or specific impacts (vegetation stress). The project will develop the methodology for monitoring drought as a multidimensional climate hazard relevant for various sectors, considering its impact and duration. For this, the best international practices for setting indicators will be used, such as the ones used by the European and Global Drought Observatories.

The high exposure of agriculture to climate change will be addressed by strengthening capacities and knowledge base in terms of methodology for zoning of fruit growing areas considering climate change, methodology for zoning viticulture areas considering climate change. Climate change provides both risks and opportunities for agricultural production. The fruit and wine production requires stable production in order to make long term investments, however the uncertainty about climate change needs to be factored in when planning. The revision of zoning should increase the knowledge base of the producers and help them plan with reduced risk exposure. The studies should identify the risks and benefits of climate change and provide adaptation recommendations not only to reduce the risk and increase resilience, but also identify opportunities for introducing new products. The results of the studies will be used as basis for an information session on the risks and benefits of climate change and adaptation recommendations to increase resilience and identify opportunities for introducing new products. Investment measures recommended for adaptation will be considered for further development into concept notes within the Activity 3.4.2a.

In order to introduce climate change in planning of the energy sector, the project will initiate the development of a methodology for the analysis of impact of climate change on heating and cooling degree days. Based on the impact, the proposal for the revision of the methodology for the calculation of degree days will be prepared to integrate climate change scenarios. Here, international good practices, like the one from the Copernicus Climate Change Service, will be used as reference. This activity is essential for the energy retrofitting of public and private buildings.

The increase of areas under irrigation is one of the key measures for increasing resilience. In order to support these efforts a basis will be set for the future study on the needs for artificial water reservoirs and capacities for collection and storage of atmospheric water for irrigation purposes.

Main activities will include:

3.2.1a. Establishment of the system for monitoring climate change and its impact and the implementation of efficiency of climate change adaptation measures (Measure 3 of NAP AP)

3.2.1b: Introducing drought as multidimensional climate hazard in the system for monitoring, early warning and monitoring of impact, loss and damage (Measure 6 of NAP AP)

3.2.1c: Building knowledge base for adaptation of agricultural production (Measures 13 and 14 of NAP AP)

3.2.1d: Estimation of changes in the distribution of degree days for heating and cooling in climate change (Measure 23 of NAP AP)

Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed.

Output 3.3.1: Strategies, policies, and incentives developed to foster private investments in adaptation solutions.

The Project will elaborate a proposal for the establishment of an innovative funding mechanism for short and medium term CCA investment.

The innovative funding mechanism will also target large-scale private investments to assist them in strengthening their climate resilience that would involve at minimum:

1. Use of climate data from the Digital Atlas of Serbia in considering the investment;
2. Use of data from the disaster risk register in considering private investment;
3. Involvement of insurance houses in the investment consideration;
4. Assessment of concessional financing for which the private investment is eligible.

The mechanism should foster private sector involvement in funding mobilization under the auspices of the Ministry of Environmental Protection. Options for testing the mechanism for resilient infrastructure investments will be examined when preparing the concept notes under the Activity 3.4.2a.

The sub-activities include:

- Review of the experiences from financing adaptation measures globally , introducing subsidy schemes in specific sectors, as appropriate, mobilizing private sector investments through innovative mechanisms (such as through UNDP Challenge Calls mechanism), creating commercial borrowing schemes for CCA in cooperation with IFIs and commercial banks, introducing new financing instruments (such as payment for ecosystem services, debt for nature swap, green bonds, state guarantee schemes etc.),
- Drafting proposal of funding mechanism based on good international practice,
- Stakeholder consultations on the proposed draft.

The beneficiaries of the mechanism would be both public and private entities. The mechanism would be drafted in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment Protection and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Main activities will include:

3.3.1a. Development of a proposal for an innovative funding mechanism for short and medium-term CCA investment considering private sector involvement.

Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased.

Output 3.4.2: Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions

To support the sustainability and application of the knowledge products, the project will support development of concepts for at least two investment pilot projects. The investment projects will be designed based on the studies done within the Project in order to start preparing foundations for investments in those areas in an accelerated manner. Ideally, one of the concept notes will target investments for increasing resilience in the agriculture sector, e.g., implementing the recommendations provided within the work in scope of 3.2.1 c to improve adaptation and/or benefit from climate change by introducing new products. The second concept note could focus on resilient infrastructure in other sectors, such as energy in buildings, applying the work on the analysis of impact of climate change on heating and cooling degree days. The concepts' ideation will be undertaken immediately following outputs from 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 to ensure policy coherence and provide foundations for investments in the targeted areas. Furthermore, the results from the 3.3 Output will be considered in order to use the two project ideas to pilot the funding mechanism that engages the private sector.

Currently there are three concept notes submitted to GCF Nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB) renovation project for public buildings in Serbia UNDP, Concept note 06 Aug 2022; Enhancing the resilience of Serbian forests and the carbon storage potential of the country to support and boost the decarbonization process through adaptation and mitigation investments FAO, Concept note23 Sep 2021; Strengthening the resilience of small and medium-sized fruit and vegetable producers to climate change induced water insecurity in Central Serbia UNDP. The full list of priority clusters and projects identified by the draft Country Program is the following:

	Project title	Estimate of required funds (USD)[12]	Envisaged / potential accredited entity
P.1.	Scaling up investments in energy efficient buildings and renewable district energy systems in Serbia	Total: 213 million up to GCF 88 million	tbd

[12] The estimated GCF funding and related co-financing is based on aggregated funding requirements provided by the screened project ideas underlying each suggested GCF priority project, if available.

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	Project title	Estimate of required funds (USD)[12]	Envisaged / potential accredited entity
P.2.	Near zero-energy buildings (NZEB) renovation project for public and cultural heritage buildings in Serbia	Total: 66 million up to GCF 12 million	UNDP
P.3.	**Sustainable Serbia Finance Facility: Reactivating abandoned agricultural land in Serbia for harvesting renewable energy resources**	**Total: tbd** **GCF: tbd**	Vojvodina Development Fund
P.4.	Advancing sustainable mobility in Serbia's transport sector	Total: 14 million up to GCF: 10 million	Tbd
P.5.	**Adapting Serbia's agriculture sector to climate change impacts**	**Total: 22 million** **up to GCF: 4.5 million**	**Tbd**
P.6.	Strengthening the resilience of fruit and vegetable production in Central Serbia to changes in the water regime as a consequence of climate change	Total: 105 million up to GCF: 40 million	UNDP
P.7.	**Enhancing the resilience of Serbian forests in view of climate change and biodiversity loss through adaptation and mitigation investments**	**Total: 19 million** **up to GCF: 10 million**	**FAO**
P.8.	Improvement of the Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning System	Total: 10 million up to GCF: 9 million	UNEP
P.9	**Low-Carbon Development Project for Serbia's Cement Industry**	**Total: 20 million** **up to GCF: 16 million**	**Tbd**

Table 3. Priority clusters and identified projects. Source: Draft Country Program Country Programme for Green Climate Fund until 2025

The selection of the CN to be supported will be done with the GCF NDA and will be aligned with the Country Programme focusing on two of the three priority areas: Cluster 1: Energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources and Cluster 3: NEXUS Water Resources – Agriculture –Forestry.

The status of the pipeline will be discussed with the NDA at the start of the project and possibilities to strengthen the quality of existing concept notes to be able to meet the GCF screening standards and be well-positioned to be developed into funding proposals.

The safeguards requirements at concept note stage will be prepared in compliance with GCF's Revised Environmental and Social Policy (including SEAH) and Indigenous Peoples Policy.

In this regard, the NAP team will work jointly with the NDA, GCF Secretariat's technical teams and UNDP teams in order to align concept notes development with plans under the Country Programme's GCF pipeline. This joint work will refine CNs' scope from the early stage of development and will include, inter alia, length of the notes, details to be included, whether it would focus on the theory of change, market study, feasibility study, etc. The compliance with GCF´s Environmental and Social Policy will be supported by the engagement of experienced consultants.

Main activities will include:

3.4.2a. Support the beneficiaries in preparing one Study and at least two concept notes for investment pilot projects for the application of methodologies developed in order to ensure applicability and sustainability.

Sub-activities:

- Study on identification, pre-feasibility and criteria for selection of water retention areas, suitable for capturing excess water in the Spring and slow release during dry spells.
- Design of multi-criteria assessment for selection of projects

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- Identification of project ideas and development of concept notes
- Review compliance with GCF's Environmental and Social Policy
- Presentation of the concept notes to MEP for possible financing through the funding mechanism

Output 3.4.3: National systems developed for tracking adaptation of national and international finance flows

Particular attention will also be given to the work with the Ministry of Finance on the introduction of Green Budget Tagging with the aim to ensure greater granularity of expenditure tracking for the policy dimension climate change.

Main activities will include:

3.4.3a. Set the framework for tracking green expenditures contributing to CCA.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

UNDP will provide policy guidance and assistance in implementation of all project activities. This would be secured through the involvement of UNDP Country Office and the Regional Hub. Based on extensive global experience of UNDP in supporting climate change projects, UNDP will invest efforts to support the Government of Serbia in integrating climate change issues in development policies with achieving sustainable, inclusive and resilient human development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDP will also provide advice to the national counterparts in integrating CCA priorities into national environmental and poverty reduction planning frameworks, provide guidance in assessing financial and technical needs for synergistic approach in CCA.

Partnerships

The project will be implemented in cooperation and synergy with other activities and projects implemented by ministries and organizations responsible for and working on issues related to climate change. While the list of partners and activities will be updated during the project lifecycle to reflect the circumstances, this proposal builds off the active projects for the development of national communications, as well as adaptation-related projects, which combine to strengthen Serbia's adaptation capabilities and overall resilience.

Current knowledge base

Though CCA policies and measures have been, to a certain extent, recognized in the National Communications and most recent National Climate Change Adaptation Programme with Action Plan, the majority of sectorial strategic and regulatory documents contain only indirect and fragmentary references that relate to CCA. This indicates a need for further coordination, integration and progress monitoring across all sectors. The sectors whose documents have some references to CCA include the agriculture, forestry, water management, DRR and health sectors. The Law on Climate Change, the Low Carbon Development Strategy for the Republic of Serbia and National Climate Change Adaptation Program are key measures in improving the enabling environment. The National Adaptation Programme provides for linkages between sectors and CCA and its implementation and preparation of knowledge products, tools and supporting mechanisms is expected to help bridge sectorial 'silos.'

Within the NAP Phase 1 a series of capacity building and awareness raising activities were implemented in order to establish an initial knowledge base across the sector and facilitate the cooperation and coordination on the development of the National Adaptation Programme. A series of trainings at the national and local levels were organized to present and discuss the findings of vulnerability and risk assessments and proposed actions for the priority sectors. The trainings were also used for consultations with the representatives of different target groups, such as the local governments, agriculture advisory services, the scientific sector, and the civil and private sectors. Also, important tools for CCA planning such as the Digital Climate Atlas were developed. The intensive exchange on the development of the National Adaptation Programme provided for a cross-sectoral national policy for adaptation framework. However, the capacities and knowledge for the implementation of the policy and proposed actions are still insufficient. Without the appropriate tools and knowledge, CCA planning and monitoring cannot take place and the integration of CCA in sector policies and measures remains incomplete. In addition, planners and decision makers lack tools and frameworks that enable mainstreaming into existing national processes and systems. Climate related

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M&E, for both adaptation and mitigation, is embryonic. Further hindering coordinated, scaled-up CCA activities are limited domestic resources to finance adaptation action.

CCA is indirectly supported by a number of DRR focused projects (funded by the Government directly, as well as through bilateral and multilateral funds). Government funded projects include the "international system for early warning of emergency in the Danube River Basin (AEWS) and the Sava" to develop a national center for early warning, and coordinate with the international early warning system for emergencies in the Danube River (AEWS) and the Sava river basins; and "Building the link between flood risk management planning and climate change assessment in the Sava river basin" that aims to use available data and make a GIS model of the flood management related data. Bilateral and multi-lateral projects include a ~EUR 200 million investment from the private Al-Dahr company (United Arab Emirates) in modern irrigation systems to protect agriculture from climate change; an agricultural risk reduction/re-insurance mechanism for natural disasters as part of a GEF, World Bank, and SECO-funded project "Southeastern Europe and Caucasus Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (SEE CRIF);" a GIZ collaboration on Climate Change Adaptation in Western Balkans, for the development and implementation of CCA strategies aimed at reducing flood and drought risks, as well as strengthening regional cooperation for integrated water resources management. Additional donor/Government funded projects are focused on supporting the work of Ministry of Interior – the Sector for Emergency Management in floods risk management, research-oriented projects for in improvement of weather/climate data management system within the Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Serbia.

The Government has also taken loans from the World Bank to implement an Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation Project whose main objectives are to: improve the capacity for increased agricultural yields through support to high priority rehabilitation of drainage and irrigation infrastructure, reduce the risk of damage from flooding to land, crops, property, infrastructure as well as reducing risk of life loss from flooding in project areas; and improve water resources management and strengthen the associated water resource management institutions and policies. The EU financed UNDP implemented project "EU for Serbia Resilient to Disasters" supported the development of the Disaster Risk Registry - Interactive, electronic, geographic information database for the territory of the Republic of Serbia that contains data of importance in risk management. https://drr.geosrbija.rs/drr/home. The Disaster Risk Register is established, coordinated, and managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, while the Republic Geodetic Authority establishes and maintains the technical infrastructure for accessing and using data from the Disaster Risk Register. In the first phase of the establishment of the Disaster Risk Register, the most dominant risks, both in terms of distribution, frequency and effects of consequences, were included: floods, landslides, forest fires and earthquakes. The Registry is coupled with the Digital Climate Atlas and supports not only disaster risk reduction, but also CCA planning.

The EU funded FAO implemented project "Strengthening Disaster Resilience in Agriculture" works with twenty-three local self-governments to strengthen their capacities for appropriately responding to the impacts of climate change. The project supports the design of disaster risk assessments, local strategies and policies and educating and awareness raising about the impact of climate change on agriculture, rural and economic development, and presenting opportunities that can positively affect the quality of life are prerequisites for adopting sustainable practices and strengthening the sector's resilience to disasters and risks.

The World Bank and AFD Project "Improving Public Financial Management (PFM) for the Green Transition Operation for Serbia" is to improve core PFM functions and institutional capabilities needed for Serbia's fiscal resilience and green transition. The project will support the introduction of the Green Budget Tagging (GBT) with an overarching objective to make government budgetary processes more transparent and accessible to the public, by clearly indicating how budget allocations and expenditures relate to environmental goals. GBT should cover all six environmental and climate policy dimensions of the EU taxonomy: CCM, CCA, sustainable and protection of water and marine resources, pollution prevention and control, transition to circular economy and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Within the GEF "Establishing Transparency Framework for the Republic of Serbia" (CBIT project). The MRV IT tool was developed. A robust, efficient and purposeful MRV reporting system that fulfils the Paris Agreement transparency requirements and ensures the basis for EU reporting.

This project will build on the information and knowledge produced by the mentioned initiatives. Adaptation measures ad-hoc and on project bases, were previously not linked to national priorities due to absence of the adaptation planning framework. The December 2023 enacted National Adaptation Programme aims at bringing together CCA initiative and achieving a cross-cutting integration of CCA in sector measures. These endeavors and linkages to national priorities will be supported by the NAP Phase 2.

Institutional set up for the Readiness project led by UNEP includes all line Ministries of relevance to both CCA and CCM, namely: the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Mining and Energy, the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Interior (Sector for Emergency Situations), and the Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Serbia. The same institutional setup, meaning the institutions involved in the preparation of the Country Work Programme for GCF readiness, will also be involved in the NAP Readiness. Synergy of work will be ensured through the NCCC, as all of the institutions mentioned in previous paragraph are members of the NCCC. In addition, all actions envisaged under the NAP will be done in line with the elements of the Country Work Programme for GCF readiness and results of the Readiness and support preparatory proposal lead by the UNEP, in particular those related to strengthening of the institutional arrangements, improving CCA legal and policy environment, conducting analyses of sectorial data and information, assessing gaps and availability of information in particular key sectors, capacity building and training activities, as well as development of sectorial CCA action plans and pipeline of projects. As all sectorial ministries and institutions included in both Readiness projects are responsible for ensuring enabling policy and legal environment and development of pipeline of projects, their inputs to both projects will be coordinated in order to ensure complementarity and synergy. The main coordinating role for activities under both Readiness projects is with the Ministry of Environmental Protection as the GCF NDA, as well as the main responsible institution for coordination of climate change policy and integration of climate change adaptation in key economic sectors. The role of the Ministry of Environmental Protection also includes secretariat support to the NCCC, so that coordination of actions under both Readiness projects is assured. The second GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme implemented by FAO "Strengthening Serbia's capacities for strategic engagement of private sector into climate financing" is based on findings and progress achieved under the first Readiness grant and complements the expected outcomes of the NAP.

The table below summarizes synergies with other partners working on related projects and initiatives.

Details of Readiness grants in the country (date of approval and implementation status/period, DP)	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
Title: Developing the capacities of the Republic of Serbia for an effective engagement with the Green **Climate Fund Approved budget: USD $300,000.00** **Duration: 12 months (21 September 2016/ 21 September 2017)** **DP: UNEP**	Institutional capacities built to effectively fulfil its roles and responsibilities in relation to the GCF. Country programme developed, including Serbia's development priorities with respect to the Green Climate Fund, consistent with the country's national environmental, waste management, industrial, agricultural and energy strategies, as well as the	Serbia's NAP Phase II proposal and related activities are aligned with the framework for future identification of priority projects in both CCA and CCM areas developed under the Readiness project led by UNEP.	The NAP project already built upon the findings and the Institutional set up for the First Readiness project led by UNEP, using the Country Programme and the NCCC as main and highest national forum for coordination of sectorial institutions.

	Fund's Initial results management framework.		
Title: Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia Approved budget: USD $ 2,100,000 USD **Duration: 42 months (21 December 2019/ 21 July 2023)** **DP: UNDP**	Based on vulnerability and risk assessments, analysis of policy gaps, and capacity needs, climate scenarios created using the newly developed Digital Climate Atlas: the National Climate Change Adaptation Program (NCCAP) 2023-2030 was developed along with a three-year Action Plan (Government of Serbia officially adopted NAP)	The NAP 2 will utilize the main result of the NAP 1 project "National Climate Change Adaptation programme" for future identification of priority pipeline of investment projects in CCA.	The level of detailed work done under NAPs is much deeper than adaptation as it follows from vulnerability assessments and prioritization and appraisals. The results of these in turn should further be reflected in the country work programme that is a living document.
Title: Increasing national capacity to adapt to climate change through enhanced finance institutions, access to localized climate information and improved climate smart investment frameworks **Approved budget: USD $322,450.00** **Duration: 12 months (27 November 2020/ 27 November 2021)** **DP: Development Fund of Vojvodina (DFV) for Republic of Serbia**	The primary goal of the Readiness proposal: increase national capacity to adapt to climate change through enhanced finance institutions, access to localized climate information and improved climate smart investment frameworks. **Component 1** support Development Fund of Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (DFAPV) to increase human, technical and institutional capacities to fulfil its roles and responsibilities towards the GCF as DAE. **Component 2** developed private sector stakeholders' engagement platform facilitated by DFAPV. **Component 3** developed Climate Smart Agriculture / Food Industry Investment Plan and 2 bankable concept notes	NAP 2 project will build upon the results of this GCF project, in particular the component Components 2 and 3. Concerning the potential investments into climate change adaptation, the NAP 2 project will liaise with the private sector stakeholders' engagement platform. The NAP 2 project will particularly explore the potentials of attracting the private sector investments into climate resilient infrastructure. Secondly, the NAP 2 project will assess the climate smart agriculture investment plan and bankable projects that can be further elaborated and turned into bankable projects.	Main challenge for larger scale engagement with the private sector in Serbia is the lack of diversified financing instruments for CCA related investments, lower bankability (compared to CCM related investments) and lack of blended finance with e.g. available national subsidies schemes. The DFAPV still did not complete the accreditation process so that there is still need for other accredited entities to facilitate creation of market of CCA related investments and facilitation of access to finance for such investments.
Title: Strengthening Serbia's capacities for strategic engagement of	Raise awareness in the general public, engage with private sector and facilitate direct access, to implement	NAP 2 project will follow up on the outcomes of this GCF readiness project, in	There is a need to further engage corporate sector into CCA related planning and investments. This

private sector into climate financing **Approved budget: USD $ 560,357.00** **Duration: 18 months** **DP: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**	priority investments in energy, agriculture, water resources and hydrology and forestry as the priority sectors.	particular by using the awareness raising related materials and achieved results as starting point to improve climate related vulnerability assessments in most vulnerable sectors of the economy. Also, the project will utilize all assessments and findings on the planned investments (of private sector in particular) that reduce risks, losses and damages caused by extreme climate and weather events and reduce GHG emissions. These data and information will represent building blocks for supporting the implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation programme (in particular in drafting of sectorial CCA methodologies, standards and investment pipelines).	should particularly be done through direct work with the chambers of commerce as network institutions that can facilitate collaboration with the private sector and channel the investments. Also, as in case of previous readiness project with DFAPV, there is a need for the other accredited entities to facilitate the process of involvement of private sector, including through their involvement in creation of the CCA investments pipeline, but also facilitating the access to finance (including blended finance, green borrowing schemes and other financial instruments).

In addition to the above directly linked projects, some other complementary initiatives such as EU funded FAO implemented "Strengthening Disaster Resilience in Agriculture project and The World Bank and AFD "Improving Public Financial Management (PFM) for the Green Transition Operation for Serbia" project will also be consulted during the implementation of this project to ensure maximum complementarity and promote synergies.

Risks and Assumptions

Assumptions:

This project proposal makes several assumptions based on in-country stakeholder consultations:

- The Government will support the implementation of NAP and its Action Plan
- The sector ministries/agencies, regions and municipalities will fully participate in project activities
- Documentation and lessons learned from other projects in Serbia will be made available to the implementation team

Risks:

While no specific risks of money laundering, terrorist financing and or prohibited practices have been identified, these are potential risks that can occur as a result of omissions in the implementation of respective UNDP policies and procedures which will impact the good reputation that UNDP has in the country and globally. The project will be directly implemented by UNDP as the Delivery Partner in accordance with the "Framework Agreement" and UNDP's own policy framework. During project implementation vendors will be screened against the UN Consolidated Sanctions List as well as the Vendor Sanctions lists. UNDP's policies on Sourcing and Market Research and Vendor Sanctions also support overall due diligence. According to these policies, UNDP is not allowed to contract or pay any sanctioned vendor regardless of the value of the transaction. UNDP uses negative screening against the vendor sanction list to approve eligibility of any new vendors.

On a programmatic level, any partnerships that UNDP intends to engage in for the purpose of implementing certain activities for the project (e.g., engagement of responsible parties) will be subject to partner capacity assessments and due diligence. Reference is made to the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and UNDP Policy on due diligence and partnerships with the private sector. (Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and Policy on Due Diligence and Partnerships with the Private Sector). Fund transfers will be managed in accordance with the HACT Framework and will follow the procedures on requesting, disbursing, providing assurance, and reporting on funds to effectively manage risks.

Stakeholder Engagement

In scope of the elaboration of the National Adaptation Programme extensive stakeholder consultations took place. A working group for the development of the Programme was formed consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Public Administration and Local-Self Government, Forest Administration, Directorate for Agrarian Payments, Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation, Ministry of Mining and Energy, Directorate for Agricultural Land, Republic Water Directorate, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Public Investment, Ministry of Education, Secretariat for Urbanism and Environmental Protection of Province of Vojvodina, Republic Geodetic Authority, Statistical Office, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Republic Hydrometeorological Service, Institute for Nature Conservation of Province of Vojvodina, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Association of young researchers Bor and Environment Engineering Group.

In the period from June 2022 until end of July 2023, the Working Group was consulted about the ex-ante analysis, proposed measures, and action in the National Adaptation Programme. The Strategic environmental impact assessment was prepared, and report discussed within the Working Group. The final draft of the National Adaptation Programme was approved by the Working Group.

Public consultations on the draft National Adaptation Programme ensured that all stakeholders are informed about the proposed measures and have the possibility to provide comments. During the period 01-12 June 2022, the stakeholders were invited to the consultation process to provide comments on the proposed measures and get engaged. In this period, comments from eight stakeholders were received. All of the comments were addressed. While proposals related to climate change mitigation measures, such as use of renewables, were rejected, others including importance of education, participatory approach for climate change adaptation planning and linkage between climate change and public health were accepted.

The final draft version of the Programme was published for consultations on September 14, 2022. Comments were received from 15 stakeholders representing CSOs, ministries, local self-governments and academia. The comments referred to the following topics:

- Relation between urban development and climate change, such as inclusion of climate change in urban and spatial plans, inclusion of the climate- water-soil (NEXUS) approach, support for the development of green infrastructure, etc.

- Alignment with other strategic policy documents, such as the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan and the Low Carbon Development Strategy and integration of climate change in sector legislation
- Linkages between climate change and disaster risk management, necessity for the inclusion of climate change scenarios in risk assessment, capacity building and early warning (e.g., for floods and forest fires)
- Provision of tools and knowledge materials for climate change adaptation in agriculture
- Strengthening the role of CSOs in education, awareness raising and participatory policy making
- Strengthening the role of LSGs, proposing formation of local climate change councils, obligatory education of local public administration on climate change adaptation, introduction of obligatory local CCA planning documents
- Importance of education and awareness raising, including development of specially designed materials for children and youth
- Further granulation of vulnerable groups to include elderly households in rural areas as a group highly vulnerable to climate change

After the finalization of the public consultations, the Ministry published information about the results and replies to received comments.

After the public consultations and governmental consultations, the National Adaptation Programme with Action Plan was approved by the Government and enacted in December 2023.

In November 2023, consultations with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management took place to exchange priority measures of the Action Plan which should be supported by Phase 2 of NAP.

As an integral part of the NAP process, a stakeholder communication and engagement plan will be formulated to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders will be consulted and engaged at all stages. Stakeholders will represent government institutions, financial and technical partners, local civil society (such as the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities), academia, the private sector, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including those that represent youth, women and vulnerable groups. Potential NGO partners include members in the civil society organizations (CSOs) Coalition 27, as well as the CSO network "National EU Convent."

In order to ensure sustainability and replicability of gender-related interventions, the project will involve national institutions addressing women's issues in all related activities, such as the Coordinating Body for Gender Equality of the Government of Serbia (www.gendernet.rs), the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Policy, the Ministry of Interior, the Network of Women Members of Parliament, the Provincial Secretariat for Gender Equality, local-level bodies for gender equality and women's NGOs. The project will also establish communication with the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia so that project results can feed in the statistical data related to women and men in the Republic of Serbia, which provides an overview of gender-disaggregated data. This will contribute to the implementation of the national strategy on gender equality containing a specific objective on gender-sensitive statistics and records.

The GCF NAP project team, with NDA guidance, will make sure that stakeholders that were involved in the GCF Country Work Programme under Readiness support are also included in the GCF NAP Readiness project activities, planning and decision making.

Outreach and engagement activities will include sensitization, consultations, presentation of delivered knowledge products and training workshops, and they will be tailored to reflect the needs of the stakeholders to successfully implement the activities undertaken. Gender and vulnerable group inclusion will also be a priority of the outreach strategies. In general, engagement activities will focus on increasing stakeholders' ownership and on increasing awareness and knowledge of the role of climate adaptation in addressing climate change impacts to sustain long-term development. A special focus will be provided to outreach to the private sector, as it is imperative that the developed knowledge products are disseminated beyond the public institutions.

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Gender Considerations

The project will include gender-specific elements throughout project activities, such as support for creation and delivery of gender sensitive data collection and analyses, capacity building and training activities. It also includes targets for women's participation, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget supports the collection of gender-disaggregated data. In addition, the project will monitor the share of women and men who are direct project beneficiaries, and it will also monitor the nature of these benefits. A gender sensitive approach will be applied when elaborating the proposed tools, knowledge materials and project concept note. For all knowledge products, the support of an in-house and, on demand, external gender expert will be used in order to incorporate gender specific considerations into them at a required level. Finally, project targets and activities will be monitored in project reporting, both in annual reports and in the mid-term evaluation and the terminal evaluation.

The primary institution addressing women's issues is the Coordinating Body for Gender Equality of the Government of Serbia (www.gendernet.rs), which was established in 2014. In addition to the Coordinating Body, "major partners" in the current UN Development Planning framework for gender-related activities include the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy, the Ministry of Interior, the Network of Women Members of Parliament, the Provincial Secretariat for Gender Equality, local-level bodies for gender equality, and women's NGOs.

The Serbian National Strategy for Gender Equality 2021-2030 underlines that "gender aspects must be included in measures taken in emergencies caused not only by the pandemic, but also by many other factors (disasters, floods, earthquakes, climate change, air pollution, large-scale accidents, etc.). Inter-sectoral approach to gender in emergencies caused by various factors is needed, because they present particular security risks to women's rights. Therefore, it is necessary to perform a comprehensive analysis of the gender aspects and effects of measures undertaken in such circumstances, as well as the measures directed at removing the effects caused by emergency circumstances and make recommendations on gender mainstreaming in regulations and planning documents related to emergencies."

As the current UNDP Country Programme Document states, "UNDP will ensure that gender equality is embedded in the revised nationally determined contribution for Serbia and will further support the authorities to address the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and disasters."

The current UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, (2021-2025), Cooperation Framework emphasizes strict adherence to the "Leave No One Behind" principle, the human rights-based approach and gender equality principles across all activities. "

The UNECE 3rd Environmental Performance Review for Serbia does not address gender issues in environment.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development consistently applies twin-track approach of gender mainstreaming across all 17 goals and a specific goal on Gender Equality (SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). The importance of this approach is that all actions in the other areas will reflect gender equality considerations and specific needs of women and men and will shape the international agenda in the increasingly equitable manner.

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In 2014, UNDP introduced a new measure into its Human Development Reports, the GDI. This measure is based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, which is defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI. As such, the GDI is meant to identify gender inequalities in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). The UNDP Human Development Report 2021/2022 places Serbia's GDI high with the value of 0.982 in the group of very high developed countries.

Gender Statistics

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia publishes Women and Men in the Republic of Serbia, which provides an overview of gender-disaggregated data. The current national strategy on gender equality contains a specific objective on gender-sensitive statistics and records (Specific Objective 3.4).

Sex-disaggregated statistical data collected from the following institutions has been presented: the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS), the Institute of Public Health of Serbia, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, National Employment Service, the Republic Fund for Health Insurance, the Republic Fund for Pension and Disability Insurance and the Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Based on several ongoing and planned UNDP activities related to mainstreaming gender considerations into development of climate change related policies, this NAP project will also consider four steps related to gender:

- Recognize the importance of women in the management of climate change information and in the development, implementation, and monitoring of climate-related policies and measures;
- Take into account the differentiated roles of men and women in climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and climate-related investments.
- Encourage gender balance and women's participation in all project activities and in climate change programs more broadly, particularly when there are entry points such as peer exchanges, trainings, and advisory support to policy-makers.
- Collect gender-disaggregated data and gender-related information, provide findings as appropriate to other organizations, and promote the use of findings in reporting to relevant UN conventions.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

This project is designed to help Serbia increase its capacity to address the country's climate change vulnerabilities. In order to accomplish this overall goal, the project's activities have been designed to address the barriers identified in the stocktaking report. This project was therefore proposed in two phases to help the government of Serbia increase its capacity to address the country's climate change vulnerabilities, particularly in the areas related to the Agriculture-Water Management nexus, and the sectors of Energy Infrastructure, and Transport Infrastructure and Construction.

Specifically, this first phase of funding request supported the setting up of the NAP process and development of a comprehensive national Climate Change Adaptation Plan for CCA through:

- Strengthening the national mandate, strategy and steering mechanism that focus on assessing and addressing capacity gaps –Outcome 1;

- The development of the NAP, its implementation plan and monitoring and evaluation strategies –Outcome 2.

The second phase of the project (Outcome 3) focuses on:

- Strengthening systems and capacities to monitor progress in adaptation; and
- The development of financing strategies to ensure that capacities and funding options are institutionalized for the long-term sustainability of adaptation planning beyond the life of the project.

NAP Phase II project has been designed entirely in line with the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme as an official policy document that mandates responsible institutions to align their actions with the program's goals, objectives, and actions, including actions planned by this project. Results of this project will be taken over by the responsible institutions that are also obliged to report to the MEP that collects all the information and reports to the Government on the implementation of adaptation measures/actions. Such an institutionalization of the results provides the highest level of commitment from state institutions and a most secure exit strategy after the project is completed.

In detail, the ownership and responsibility for the implementation of the outputs are provided in the following table:

Activity	Responsible party	Next steps after hand-over [13]
Update of NAP and development of new Action Plan for the period 2027-2029	Ministry of Environmental Protection and line ministries as defined in the Action Plan	The MEP will implement a new Action Plan and report on its implementation to the Public Policy Secretariat.
Improving disaster risk assessment through the introduction of frequency and intensity of climate induced hazards (Measure 5 of NAP AP)	Ministry of Interior	Enactment of the revised Methodology and its implementation. When assessing the disaster risks, the Ministry will apply newly developed methodology and will link it to the DRR registry and Digital Climate Atlas.
Soliciting input data and information for the development of methodology for monitoring the condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change (Measure 25 of NAP AP)	MEP	MEP will adopt and enact the methodology for monitoring the condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change and capacitate end-users. MEP will integrate the measures related to monitoring the condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change into the Nature protection program (currently under development).
Train and build awareness in the relevant key ministries and local self-governments on the usefulness of climate-sensitive budgetary planning and potential mainstreaming approaches (such as how to incorporate climate risk reduction into current policies)	MEP, Ministry of Finance, National Academy for Public Administration	The MEP and the Ministry of Finance will liaise with NAPA to integrate module on climate-sensitive budgetary planning into NAPA's training program for civil servants at national and local level.
Sensitize the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Environmental Protection and	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water	During regular sessions of the National Climate Change Council (comprising all relevant national institutions), the MEP will organize regular briefings and information sharing sessions on nationally and

[13] Tentative next steps, an update will be provided in the final report of the project.

Activity	Responsible party	Next steps after hand-over [13]
the Ministry of Finance, as well as related stakeholders (e.g., potential NIEs) on nationally and internationally available financing mechanisms and interaction with agencies accredited with GEF and GCF	Management, MEP, MoF	internationally available financing mechanisms for adaptation measures.
Establishment of the system for monitoring climate change and its impact and the implementation and efficiency of climate change adaptation measures (Measure 3 of NAP AP)	MEP, Ministry of Public Investments, Republic Hydro-meteorological Institute	The MEP will adopt and enact the bylaw which obliges all national and local government institutions to monitor and report on implemented climate change adaptation measures.
Introducing drought as multidimensional climate hazard in the system for monitoring, early warning and monitoring of impact, loss and damage (Measure 6 of NAP)	MEP	The MEP will adopt and apply the Methodology for the assessment of loss & damage from CC, which obliges relevant state institutions to regularly monitor and report on CC induced loss and damage. The MEP will use this data to report to UNFCCC. The MEP will liaise with Hydromet Service to assist in incorporating the drought into early warning system for climate hazards.
Building knowledge base for adaptation of agricultural production (Measures 13 and 14 of NAP AP)	MAFWM, MEP	MAFWM and MEP will disseminate through relevant networks (such as SCTM, agricultural extension services) studies of risks and benefits of climate change on livestock and plant production. MAFWM and MEP will organize information sharing sessions to promote results of the studies, together with SCTM and extension services. MAFWM will adopt and disseminate, in collaboration with agricultural extension services, the methodology for zoning of fruit growing areas considering climate change, methodology for zoning viticulture areas considering climate change
Estimation of changes in the distribution of degree days for heating and cooling due to climate change (Measure 23 of NAP AP)	MEP	The MEP will liaise with institutions competent for energy and construction to promote and facilitate further implementation of the methodology for the analysis of impact of climate change on the distribution of heating and cooling degree days in reported and projected climate change.
Development of an innovative funding mechanism for short and medium-term CCA investment considering private sector involvement	MEP	The MEP, in consultations with the Ministry of Finance, will incorporate innovative financing mechanism for CCA into existing financing budgetary and extra-budgetary instruments (such as the innovation challenge calls, currently under implementation with the EU/Sweden/Swiss/UNDP support); impact bonds etc.

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Activity	Responsible party	Next steps after hand-over [13]
Support the beneficiaries in the preparation of at least two concept notes for investment pilot projects based on the developed methodologies in order to ensure applicability and sustainability	Project proponents, and MEP and MAFWM	The GCF NDA, in consultations with competent institutions and other stakeholders, will finalize the concept notes, and present them to potential donors for financing.
Set the framework for tracking green expenditures contributing to CCA	MoF, MEP	The MEP will liaise with the Ministry of Finance to incorporate CCA related expenditures into the overall system for tracking of the national budgetary expenditures,

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

While the project is primarily domestic, focusing on Serbia's implementation of National Adaptation Plan and its financing mechanisms, the project has scope for collaboration with other countries. The project will benefit from information exchange with other countries that are currently implementing phase NAP projects, such as Albania, Montenegro and Moldova, but also countries that are about to start implementation of NAP 2 projects, such as Montenegro. This process will be guided and supported by UNDP structures and information exchange channels as well as through ones provided by the Government and the NDA. UNDP is supporting number of countries with the development of their NAPs, and this project will benefit from the south-south cooperation and learning opportunities this provides.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *2, 5, 9, 12, and 15*

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: Outcome 3: Serbia adopts and implements climate change and environmentally friendly strategies that increase community resilience, decrease carbon footprint and boost the benefits of national investments

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict

NOTE: Paste the GCF approved log-frame below

Outcomes

<table>
<tr><th>Outcome 3.1

Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened</th><th>Outputs</th><th>Indicators</th><th>Activities</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Output 3.1.1.
National, sub-national and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.1.1.1
How many National Adaptation Plans have been developed or updated?</td><td>1</td><td>Updated NAP and AP for 2027-2029</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>3.1.1a Update of NAP and development of Action Plan for the period 2027-2029
Sub-activities
- Formation/reassembling of the WG for the update of NAP and development of AP
- Stakeholder consultations
- Definition of priority actions and drafting</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Output 3.1.2
Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.1.2.1
Have existing policies and regulations been strengthened to incentivize adaptation actions/measures?</td><td>Yes</td><td>Amended Methodology for development and content of disaster risk assessment</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>3.1.2a Improving disaster risk assessment through the introduction of frequency and intensity of climate induced hazards (Measure 5 of NAP AP)
3.1.2b Soliciting input data and information for the development of methodology for monitoring the condition and vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change (Measure 25 of NAP AP)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output 3.1.4
Stakeholder engagement frameworks, agreements and awareness raising conducted or strengthened</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.1.4.2
Have capacity building and technical assistance initiatives been provided in the area of climate change adaptation?</td><td>Yes</td><td>Training materials and lists of participants</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>3.1.4a Train and build awareness in the relevant key ministries and local self-governments on the usefulness of climate-sensitive budgetary planning and potential mainstreaming approaches (such as how to incorporate climate risk reduction into current policies)
3.1.4b Sensitize the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Finance, as well as related stakeholders (e.g., potential NIEs) on nationally and internationally available financing mechanisms and interaction with agencies accredited with GEF and GCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3.2

Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact</td>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output 3.2.1
Adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems established or strengthened for strategic planning and investment</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.2.1.1
Have adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems been established or strengthened?</td><td>Yes</td><td>MEP's Report on NAP implementation</td><td>In line with the Law on Climate Change, MEP will collect all the information on implemented measures, including those listed as activities planned under this output.</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>3.2.1a Establishment of the system for monitoring climate change and its impact and the implementation and efficiency of climate change adaptation measures (Measure 3 of NAP AP)
3.2.1b Introducing drought as multidimensional climate hazard in the system for monitoring, early warning and monitoring of impact, loss and damage (Measure 6 of NAP)
3.2.1c Building knowledge base for adaptation of agricultural production (Measures 13 and 14 of NAP AP)
3.2.1d Estimation of changes in the distribution of degree days for heating and cooling in climate change (Measure 23 of NAP AP)</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Outcome 3.3

Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed</td><td>Outputs</td><td>Indicators</td><td>Activities</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Outcome 3.3.1
Strategies, policies, and incentives developed to foster private investment in adaptation solutions</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.3.1.1
Have strategies to foster private investment in adaptation solutions been developed?</td><td>Yes</td><td>Proposal for the innovative funding mechanism for CCA</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>3.3.1a Development of a proposal for an innovative funding mechanism for short and medium-term CCA investment considering private sector involvement
The sub-activities include:
- Review of the experiences and incentive mechanism
- Drafting proposal based on good international practice
- Stakeholder consultations on the draft</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outcome 3.4

Adaptation finance increased</td><td>Outputs</td><td>Indicators</td><td>Activities</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Output 3.4.2
Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.4.2.1
Number of concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions, disaggregated by public and private financing and sector</td><td>2</td><td>Developed concept notes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.4.2.3
Number of Studies developed</td><td>1</td><td>Study developed</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>3.4.2a Support the beneficiaries in the preparation of at least two concept notes for investment pilot projects for the application of the methodologies developed in order to ensure applicability and sustainability
Sub-activities:
- Study on identification, pre-feasibility and criteria for selection of water retention areas, suitable for capturing excess water in the Spring and slow release during dry spells- Design of multi-criteria assessment for selection of projects
- Identification of project ideas and development of concept notes
- Review compliance with GCF´s Environmental and Social Policy
- Presentation of the concept notes to MEP for possible financing through the funding mechanism</td></tr>
</table>

	Output 3.4.3 National systems developed for tracking adaptation national and international finance flows		3.4.3a Set the framework for tracking green expenditures contributing to CCA

Indicator	Target	Mov	Notes
Indicator 3.4.3.1 Have national systems been developed to track adaptation national and international finance flows targeted to adaptation?	Yes	Guidance for tagging green expenditures contributing to CCA	

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements. Additional M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GCF initial approach to monitoring and evaluation policy and other relevant GCF policies. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GCF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility, and accountability in M&E and in reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties encountered during implementation to ensure that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the Annual Project Report, and that monitoring risks occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

At the completion of Phase 1, a detailed assessment of targets, outcomes and activities for Phase 2 was conducted, and, if needed, these will be adjusted and updated by the Project Board.

Project Implementing Partner: The UNDP Country Office (CO), as the Implementing Partner for the project, is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The UNDP CO will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken effectively and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems. **UNDP Country Office:** The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key M&E activities including the Annual Project Report, and the End-of-project review workshop. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually and the regular updating of the Quantum risk log. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office and the Project Team will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country and support any ad-hoc checks or ex-post evaluations that may be required by the GCF. **UNDP** will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF. UNDP is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring that the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment is undertaken annually during implementation; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Annual Project Report and the UNDP ROAR.

Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g., Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the Project Manager.

UNDP-Climate Hub: The designated Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-CH Directorate will provide additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support as outlined in the management arrangement section above.

Audit:

The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects. Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

Additional GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others, re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy, discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team and conflict resolution mechanisms and review the results framework.

UNDP Country Office will prepare the inception workshop report no later than 2 weeks after the inception workshop. The inception workshop report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will:

a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;

b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;

c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;

d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E;

e) Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;

f) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender action plan; and other relevant strategies;

g) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and

h) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

GCF Annual Project Report (due no later than 60 days following 31 December for each year of project implementation): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual project report covering the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance, so that progress can be included in the report. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be included in the report.

The Annual Project Report will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office through the Environment and Energy Unit will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous

information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Project Completion Report: The project's Completion Report along with the final budget and expenditure report will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

End-of-project review workshop: An end-of-project review workshop to identify successes, failures, lessons learned and best practices from the NAP process will take place towards the end of the project where relevant stakeholders will gather, share and discuss on the successes, failures, lessons learned and best practices. The project completion report along with the end-of-project review workshop report, will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the end of project review workshop is finalized.

Mandatory GCF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GCF M&E requirements	**Primary responsibility**	**Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[14] (US$)**		**Time frame**
		GCF grant	**Co-financing**	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	None		30 June 2025
Inception Report and baseline assessments	Project Manager	None	None	10 July 2025
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Annually
Risk management (including Atlas Risk logs)	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework ***(including hiring of external experts, project surveys, data analysis etc....)***	Project Manager	None	None	Annually
GCF Annual Progress Report	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-NCE Unit	None	None	Annually as per FWA
Audit of Project	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 3,000 Total USD 6,000	None	Upon GCF request
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager	None	tbc	Annually
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	None	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[15]	None	Two per year
Oversight missions	UNDP-NCE Unit	None**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	None	Troubleshooting as needed

[14] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[15] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-NCE Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[14] (US$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-NCE Unit	None	tbc	To be determined.
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 6,000	None	

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	at least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

Intellectual Property Rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:

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To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the relevant GCF policy. See also GCF Branding Guidelines.

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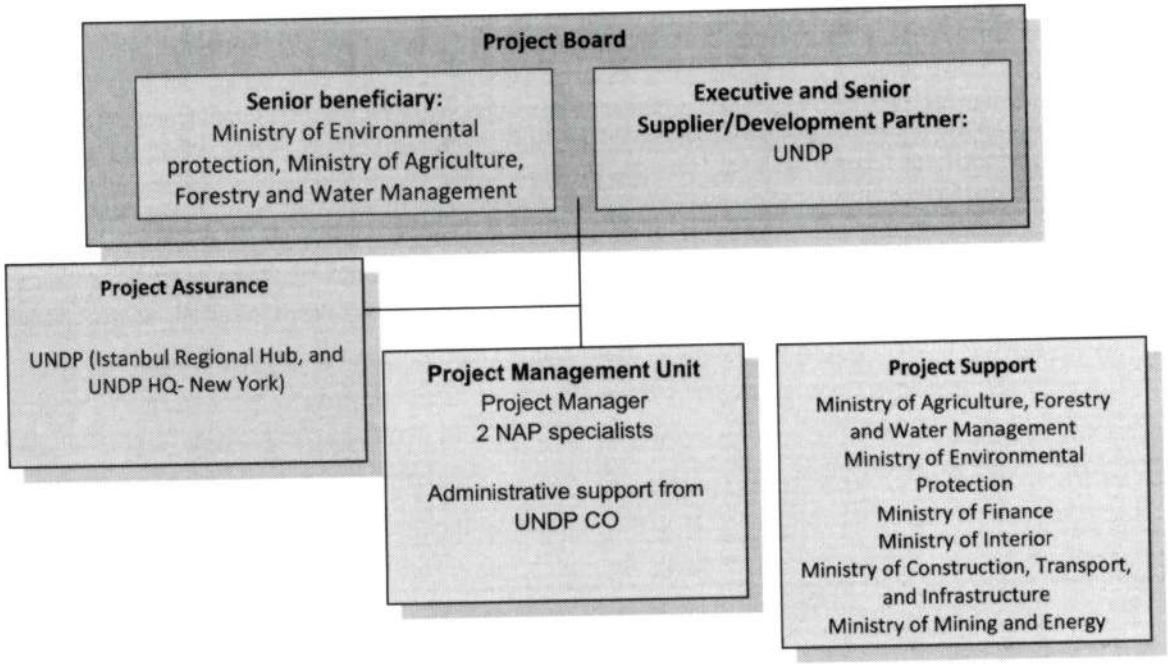
VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality, in accordance with the terms of conditions set forth in the Second Amended Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework agreement between UNDP and the GCF.

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:
Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is UNDP. UNDP, through the CO, is therefore responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. UNDP is responsible for:

- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

The management arrangements for this project are summarized in the chart below.



The **Project Board:** the Ministry of Environmental Protection, The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, and UNDP comprise the Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee). The Project Board is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. *In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.*

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;

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- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. The Executive for this project is UNDP.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

Development Partner: Development partner representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The development partner's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The development partner role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. The Senior Suppler for this project is UNDP.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure

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the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiary is the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management will appoint the National Project Director from among Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management officials. The appointed representative will be at a level that provides enough authority and insight to represent ownership of the project, to assume responsibility for achieving project objectives.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

The **Project Management Unit:** A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for implementing the project in its entirety. The PMU will be based at the based at the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and will be responsible for providing daily technical, administrative and financial management of the project. It will establish and coordinate collaboration with technical departments involved in project implementation and with MEP support. It shall serve as the secretariat for the Project Board and the Project Support Group. The PMU will be comprised of a Project Manager (PM), and two NAP specialists. The PMU will be recruited in accordance with UNDP's regulations to manage actual implementation of the project. It will be based in Belgrade and run the project on a day-to-day basis.

The PMU will:

- Oversee the day-to-day implementation of project activities.
- Provide interim report including the budget & expenditure reporting and procurement plan for the project.
- Identify relevant stakeholders to participate in project activities.
- Develop and approve the TORs (technically cleared by NDA) for consultants to be hired to carry out technical assessments under the project.
- Conduct regular meetings with stakeholders and local consultants including coordination of all relevant meetings of (technical committees, working teams, stakeholders' consultations, etc.).

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Implementing Partner contracts the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative on the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Ensure proper management of project implementation, personnel and engaged experts by top-quality management of project activities, outputs, expenditures and budgetary status of the project.
- Work closely with relevant project personnel, supervising and backstopping their activities, the use of project funds and timely delivery of quality results.
- Ensure timely preparation and top-quality of regular and ad-hoc project reports, and that monitoring, and evaluation of the project is conducted in accordance with donor requirements and UNDP rules and procedures.
- Provide policy advice on key issues in the area of climate change adaptation.
- Identify, collect and analyze policy-related, relevant information and data.
- Codify and provide best practices and lessons learnt, particularly linked to the areas of capacity development and national (economic, social and human) development.
- Assist in engaging the government in constructive dialogue on the achievement of Project outcomes.
- Maintain continuous dialogue and coordination with national partners regarding the implementation of projects activities,
- Contribute to visibility of project results to relevant national and international stakeholders and audiences.
- Build partnerships with various governmental agencies, international organizations, banks, the private sector and civil society with a view to creating a platform for support to the Government of Serbia.

Project Support from the Government will be provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management and the, where required. This is considered as in-kind contribution to the project implementation to be provided by the Government. Additional agencies, such as Ministry of Interior – Sector for Emergency Management and the Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Serbia, central and regional municipal authorities will contribute personnel/staff and expertise, when required, and will participate in relevant expert, seminars, workshops or management meetings and/or providing meeting venues. The project will also benefit from the wide experience of the UNDP, particularly in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia countries, and from NAP-GSP with its pools of experts (such as Climate Information and Science Experts, Climate Change/Environment Economists, Public Finance Specialists, Private Sector Experts, Climate Policy Specialists, etc.) that will provide technical assistance when requested.

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. This project's oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the accredited entity fee provided by the GCF.

Project Extension

As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP delivers the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services: (i) day-to-day project oversight supervision covering the start-up and implementation; (ii) oversight of project completion; and (iii) oversight of project reporting. A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Day-to-day oversight supervision	**1. Project start-up:** • In the case of readiness proposals, if needed assist the NDA and/or government partners prepare all the necessary documentation for approval of a readiness grant proposal	70%

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
	• Prepare the Project Document with the government counterparts • Technical and financial clearance for the Project Document • Organize Local Project Appraisal Committee • Project document signature • Ensure quick project start and first disbursement • Hire project management unit staff • Coordinate/prepare the project inception workshop • Oversee finalization of the project inception workshop report **2. Project implementation:** • Project Board: Coordinate/prepare/attend annual Project Board Meetings • Annual work plans: Quality assurance of annual work plans prepared by the project team; issue UNDP annual work plan; strict monitoring of the implementation of the work plan and the project timetable according to the approved readiness proposal • Prepare GCF/UNDP bi-annual project report: review input provided by Project Manager/team; provide specialized technical support and complete required sections • Portfolio Report (readiness): Prepare and review a Portfolio Report of all readiness activities done by UNDP in line with Clause 9.02 of the FWA. • Procurement plan: Monitor the implementation of the project procurement plan • Supervision missions: Participate in and support in-country GCF visits/learning mission/site visits; conduct annual supervision/oversight site missions • Risk management and troubleshooting: Ensure that risks are properly managed, and that the risk log in Atlas (UNDP financial management system) is regularly updated; Troubleshooting project missions from the regional technical advisors or management and programme support unit staff as and when necessary (i.e. high risk, slow performing projects) • Project budget: Provide quality assurance of project budget and financial transactions according to UNDP and GCF policies • Performance management of staff: where UNDP supervises or co-supervises project staff • Corporate level policy functions: Overall fiduciary and financial policies, accountability and oversight; Treasury Functions including banking information and arrangements and cash management; Travel services, asset management, and procurement policies and support; Management and oversight of the audit exercise for all GCF projects; Information Systems and Technology provision, maintenance and support; Legal advice and contracting/procurement support policy advice; Strategic Human Resources Management and related entitlement administration; Office of Audit and Investigations oversight/investigations into allegations of misconduct, corruption, wrongdoing and fraud; and social and environmental compliance unit and grievance mechanism.	

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Oversight of project completion	• Initiate, coordinate, finalize the Project Completion Report, Final Independent Evaluation Report and management response • Quality assurance of final evaluation report and management response • Independent Evaluation Office assessment of final evaluation reports; evaluation guidance and standard setting • Quality assurance of final cumulative budget implementation and reporting to the GCF • Return of any un-spent GCF resources to the GCF	10%
Oversight of project reporting	• Technical review of project reports: quality assurance and technical inputs in relevant project reports • Quality assurance of the GCF bi-annual project interim progress reports and portfolio reports • Preparation and certification of UNDP annual financial statements and donor reports • Prepare and submit fund specific financial reports	20%
	TOTAL	**100%**

Governance role for project target groups:

Building upon existing institutional arrangements, the project activities will serve to structure the improved institutional frameworks that would catalyze country's capacities to more informed decisions in the context of adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The results of the work undertaken under this output will be followed up by outputs, each of which will serve to institutionalize the new frameworks and organize a set of better approaches to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

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VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 829,493.00 without fee. This is financed through a GCF grant. UNDP, as the GCF Delivery Partner, is responsible for the oversight and quality assurance of the execution of GCF resources.

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the UNDP-NCE Unit and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually.

Disbursement requests will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-NCE MPSU in NY, as agreed in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement" between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement, the Delivery Partner shall be required, when submitting Requests for Disbursement, to provide confirmation or evidence that at least 70% of the aggregate amounts previously disbursed by GCF have been committed and/or expended for Eligible Expenditures.

An Indicative Disbursement Schedule is provided below for reference.

Month	*12 months*	*24 months*
Amount in USD	*350,800.00*	*478,693.00*
Total Project Outcomes in USD	***829,493.00***	
DP Fee in USD	***70,506.91***	
Total Project Budget in USD	***900,000***	

Budget Revision and Tolerance: 20% of the total overall projected costs can be reallocated among outcomes. No changes are allowed in the PMC. Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project's scope, structure, design or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF's prior written consent.

As outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-NCE Unit.

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

Refund to GCF: Unspent GCF resources must be returned to the GCF. Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-NCE Unit in New York.

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Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.[16] On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-Global Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Final Independent Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The UNDP CO through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP NCE Unit when operational closure has been completed.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[17].

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) UNDP CO has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP CO has certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the UNDP CO will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-NCE Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

[16] see https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx

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

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan

PIMS ID	**9798**	**Quantum Business Unit**	**SRB10**
Quantum Project ID	**01004627**	**Quantum Project Title**	**Phase 2 of the Project Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia**
Quantum Award ID	**1391392**	**Quantum Award Title**	**SRB_GCF_NAP2_01004627**
Implementing Partner	**UNDP**		

Quantum Output (GCF Outcome)	Quantum Task(GCF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount US$ 2025	Amount US$ 2026	Total Amount US$	See Budget Note
Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	**Output 3.1.1.** National, sub-national and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated **Output 3.1.2** Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans **Output 3.1.4** Stakeholder engagement frameworks, agreements and awareness raising conducted or strengthened	**UNDP**	**66001**	**12526**	71300	Local Consultants	30,000.00	45,000.00	**75,000.00**	A
					72100	Contract. Services-Company	40,000.00	60,000.00	**100,000.00**	C
					71400	Contract. Services – Individ.	30,000.00	40,000.00	**70,000.00**	A
					72800	IT Equipment	8,000.00	0.00	**8,000.00**	D
					74200	AudioVisual&PrintProd Costs	200.00	300.00	**500.00**	E
					75700	Training, WS & Conferences	10,000.00	11,693.00	**21,693.00**	F
Total Outcome 3.1							**118,200.00**	**156,993.00**	**275,193.00**	
Outcome 3.2: Evidence produced to design adaptation	**Output 3.2.1** Adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems established or strengthened for strategic planning and investment	**UNDP**	**66001**	**12526**	71300	Local Consultants	80,000.00	95,000.00	**175,000.00**	A
					71200	International Consultants	10,000.00	10,000.00	**20,000.00**	B
					72100	Contract. Services-Company	10,000.00	20,000.00	**30,000.00**	C

solutions for maximum impact					71400	Contract. Services – Individ.	70,000.00	75,000.00	**145,000.00**	A
					75700	Training, WS & Conferences	10,000.00	14,000.00	**24,000.00**	D
					74200	Audio Visual& PrintProd Costs	200.00	300.00	**500.00**	E
					74500	Miscellaneous	3,500.00	3,500.00	**7,000.00**	G
Total Outcome 3.2							**183,700.00**	**217,800.00**	**401,500.00**	
Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed	**Outcome 3.3.1** Strategies, policies, and incentives developed to foster private investment in adaptation solutions	**UNDP**	**66601**	**12526**	72100	Contract. Services-Company	0.00	25,000.00	**25,000.00**	C
Total Outcome 3.3							**0.00**	**25,000.00**	**25,000.00**	
Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased	**Output 3.4.2** Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions **Output 3.4.3** National systems developed for tracking adaptation national and international finance flows	**UNDP**	**66601**	**12526**	72100	Contract. Services-Company	20,000.00	50,000.00	**70,000.00**	C
Total Outcome 3.4							**20,000.00**	**50,000.00**	**70,000.00**	
Total Operation Costs (Outcomes 1+2)							**321,900.00**	**449,793.00**	**771,693.00**	
Project Management Costs (PMC)	**PMC**	**UNDP**	**66001**	**12526**	71400	Contract. Services – Individ.	24,000.00	24,000.00	**48,000.00**	H
					74100	Professional Services (Audit)	3,000.00	3,000.00	**6,000.00**	I
					71600	Travel	1,600.00	1,600.00	**3,200.00**	J
					72500	Office Supplies	300.00	300.00	**600.00**	K
Total Project Management Costs							**28,900.00**	**28,900.00**	**57,800.00**	
PROJECT COSTS							**350,800**	**478,693**	**829,493**	
DP Fee							**29,818**	**40,688.91**	**70,506.91**	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS							**380,618**	**519,382**	**900,000**	

Budget Note No.	Budget Notes (Description)
A	Costs associated with contractual appointment of individual consultants preparing analysis and providing expert inputs to the development of the methodologies, to compile and analyze climate information, collate CCA studies and options - approx. 1860 days at $250/day - approximately)

B	International CCA experts @ approx. $500/day (20 days/year), distributed throughout the 2 years
C	Costs associated with contractual appointment of national and/or international professional service firms and/or appropriate institutions to provide guidance in methodology development. The procurement process and associated market research will show the availability of potential contractors. Please see Procurement plan, Contractual Services 1 for more detail.
D	Costs associated with preparation and delivery of training and workshops, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs. Please see Procurement plan, Trainings & Public Meetings for more detail.
E	Costs associated with the production and distribution of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules.
F	Acquisition of laptops, software licenses, portable hard drive, printer etc.
G	Unforeseen programme cost unrelated to implementation/service fee, exchange rate, etc.
H	Costs associated with contractual appointment of a project manager and assistant to support procurement of goods, services, recruitment of consultants, travel management and finance transactions - $48,000 in total for the 2 years. Please see HR plan for details.
I	Project audit will be conducted by external audit firm, hired competitively
J	Travel for project personnel to reach project sites for project management, monitoring and implementation - approx. $1,600 per year
K	Office supplies for the printing of documents for various project management activities, communications, monitoring and reporting documents and other informative documents for dissemination to key stakeholders, as appropriate

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X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Republic of Serbia and UNDP, signed in 1988. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

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

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][18] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][19] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

[18] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner
[19] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

    a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
        i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
        ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

    b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

    c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
        (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
        (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

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

(i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

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

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

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

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document

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XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter

Annex C: Procurement plan

Annex D: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

Annex E: Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Management Unit and UNDP staff (as needed)

Annex F: UNDP Risk Log

Annex G: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system, does not need to be attached as separate document)

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Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

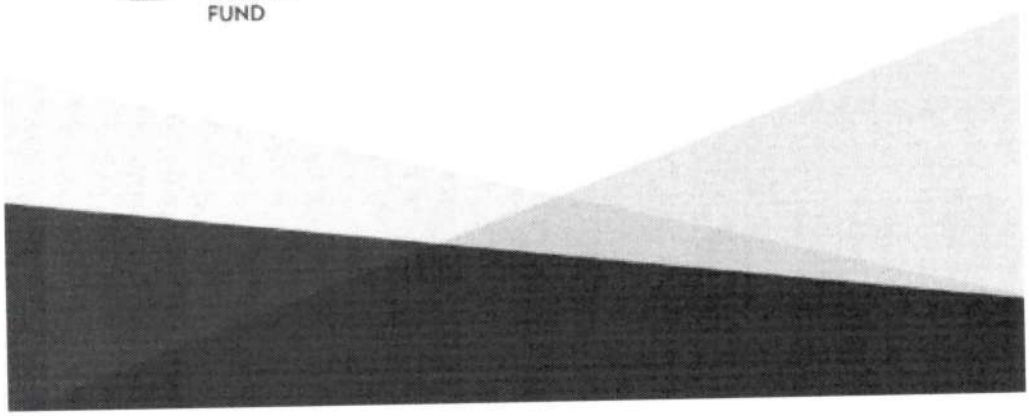
(please refer to separate file)

Readiness and Preparatory Support

Proposal

Proposal title:	Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia
Country(ies):	Republic of Serbia
National Designated Authority(ies):	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP)
Delivery Partner:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of first submission:	29 March 2024
Date of current submission:	29 March 2024
Version number:	Version #1





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Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF THE EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST REGION

Ms. Sandra Dokić
State Secretary
Ministry of Environmental Protection
Nemanjina Street, 22-26
Belgrade, 11000
Republic of Serbia

Date : 20 March 2025
Reference : DECM/2025/020
Page : 1 of 1

Subject: Notification of Approval on Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme Proposal for the Green Climate Fund – [Grant Reference Number SRB-RS-005]

Dear Ms. Dokić,

I am pleased to inform you that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat has approved the Readiness Proposal for "*Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia*," in accordance with the terms of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement (Framework Agreement) between the GCF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), dated 2 September 2016, as amended by the Amended and Restated Framework Agreement dated 6 March 2018, as amended by the Second Amended and Restated Framework Agreement dated 22 July 2020.

The above-mentioned proposal was approved on 21 February 2025 for the amount of USD 900,000, including eight-point five percent (8.5%) Delivery Partner Fee budget. The aggregate Delivery Partner Fee received and retained by the Delivery Partner, in relation to the Grant for the Readiness Support, shall not exceed eight-point five percent (8.5%) of the total Grant used to finance the Eligible Expenditures. A copy of the proposal is attached for your reference.

Kindly note that UNDP will send a request for disbursement to the Secretariat so you will be able to begin the implementation.

The GCF Secretariat and I remain at your disposal should any assistance or additional information be required. Queries may be directed by email to: DECM@gcfund.org.

I look forward to continuing a fruitful collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Eriksson

Enclosure: Revised Readiness Proposal of the Republic of Serbia

cc: Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Executive Coordinator and Director, Global Environmental Finance, Bureau for Policy and Program Support, UNDP

Green Climate Fund
Songdo International Business District
G-Tower, 175 Art Center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea

Annex C: Procurement plan

ITEM	ITEM DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST (US $)	PROCUREMENT METHOD	THRESHOLDS *(Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)*	ESTIMATED START DATE	PROJECTED CONTRACTING DATE
Goods and Non-Consulting Services (Phase 2)						
National Consultants 1	National technical consultants to support CCA mainstreaming activities, complement the work of firms in integrating the CCA into methodologies/analysis, and facilitate the dialogue with development partners in Serbia in aligning the project outputs and results with the SDGs, UN Development Partnership Framework for Serbia, NDC, etc. as well as policy dialogue at national and sub-national levels. Consultants will also provide policy analysis and technical input to align the project with other adaptation related initiatives supported by UNDP, UN Agencies and other development partners in Serbia. Estimated to 580 days, USD 250/day	145,000.00	Competitive procurement	USD 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
National Consultants 2	Hiring of individual consultants to assist the development of methodologies and/or reports setting basis for nine methodologies (Methodology for the assessment of losses, damage and needs from hazards; Methodology for development and content of disaster risk assessment and plan for protection and rescue; Methodology for monitoring of drought as a multidimensional climate hazard relevant for various sectors, considering its impact and duration; Methodology for zoning of fruit growing areas considering climate change; Methodology for zoning viticulture areas considering climate change; Methodology for monitoring the condition and vulnerability of species, habitats and ecosystems with proposed measures for adaptation to climate change; Report on introduction of	320,000.00	Competitive procurement	USD 150,000 and above	Y1/Q2	Y1/Q2

	climate change adaptation aspects in the Nature protection program; Report on the methodology for the analysis of impact of climate change on the distribution of heating and cooling degree days in reported and projected climate change; Report on the methodology for short and long-term forecasting of heating and cooling degree days). Estimated 1200 working days, fee $250/day.					
International Consultants	1 (or more) international consultant(s) to ensure Q/A & Q/C of the process of CCA mainstreaming, ensure guidance and propose recommendations for the CCA integration into methodologies to be initiated or drafted through this project. Estimated to 40 days, USD 500/day.	20,000.00	Competitive procurement	USD 150,000 and above	Y1/Q2	Y1/Q2
Contractual services	Hiring of local or international firm(s) to provide integrated services related to: maintenance and update of the Digital Climate Atlas, ToR for development of the Study on the needs for artificial water reservoirs and capacities for collection and storage of atmospheric water for irrigation purposes; Training module on climate-sensitive budgetary planning, CCA investment and progress measurement; Training module on nationally and internationally financing mechanisms available; Draft Concept Notes for two pilot investment projects; Proposal for establishment of funding mechanism. There may be synergies between available firms that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process.	225,000.00	Open - RFP	USD 150,000 and above	Y1/Q2	Y1/Q2
Non-Consulting Services	Costs associated with renting facilities and hosting public meetings associated with project coordination. This assumes ~3 meetings/month of the project at USD 1,100 per meeting.	45,639.00	Micro-purchasing	Below 5,000	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
Goods	Various IT Equipment (Laptops, printer etc.) acquired throughout the length of the project. See Budget Note E. Assume all purchases under USD 5,000	8,000.00	Micro-purchasing	Below 5,000	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
Non-Consulting Services	Hiring of a firm to perform project audit. See Budget Note "I"	6,000.00	Request for	USD 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3

			quotation			
Project Coordinator	Full-time engagement over 2 years of project implementation will be responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the project activities. S/he will further be responsible for providing technical analysis of issues related to project outcomes, strategic support and drafting of TORs across all outputs; development of knowledge products; and drafting of key project reports such as the inception report, project reports, annual work plans and budgets.	30,000.00	Competitive procurement	30,000 to 90,000	Y1/Q2	Y1/Q2
Project Assistant	Full-time engagement for Quality Assurance and Monitoring of annual work plans and budgets with close monitoring of the overall project progress to be in line with project reporting requirements, including logistics and administrative support of project implementation; administrative management of the project budget, required procurement support, etc.; as well as controlling project expenditures and maintaining up to date business and financial documentation, in accordance with project reporting requirement.	18,000.00	Competitive procurement	10,000 to 30,000	Y1/Q2	Y1/Q2
Non-Consulting Services	Costs associated with the production and distribution of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules.	1,000.00	Micro-purchasing	Below 5,000	Y1/Q1	Y2/Q4
PHASE 2 TOTAL COST (US $)		**818,639.00**				

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Annex D: Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Team and UNDP Staff

Post Title:	Project Manager
Project:	Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia
Reporting to:	Portfolio Manager
Duty Station:	Belgrade
Duration:	One year (with possibility of extension)
SC Level:	NPSA 8 - Max

Background

a. **Purpose**

To coordinate the implementation and administration of the climate change projects under the overall guidance of the Portfolio Manager.

b. **Objective**

To support results oriented, effective, efficient and accountable implementation of the project activities and achievement of project results

c. **Background Information**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), acting as an implementing agency of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), is providing assistance to the Serbian Government in the preparation and implementation of the GCF funded project "Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia (*NAP project*) – phase 2".

The project builds on Serbia's NDC commitments to advance medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia with a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), providing support for iterative improvements to the NDCs under the enhanced transparency framework requirements, while enabling the Government of Serbia to build and strengthen capacities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA), through strengthening Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination, producing evidence to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact, catalyzing private sector engagement in adaptation, and increasing adaptation finance..

Project activities will address the main barriers to the integration of CCA into national, sectorial and local government planning and budgeting and support the formulation of financing strategies and mechanisms for the scaling up of medium- and long-term adaptation.

The overall goal of the NAP will be to reduce climate change related risks throughout Serbia by strengthening institutional and technical capacities that support integrated CCA planning and programming.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Measurable outputs of the work assignment

Overall responsibilities:

The Project Manager supports the implementation of the project activities, in accordance with prescribed rules and procedures and has the responsibility for the management of the project components and activities, ensuring the synergies between the respective activities.

Efficient project implementation and reporting

- Ensure proper management of project implementation, personnel and engaged experts by top-quality management of project activities, outputs, expenditures and budgetary status of the project
- Develop and manage in coordination with partners a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the defined Projects

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- Ensure timely preparation and top-quality of regular and ad-hoc project reports, and that monitoring, and evaluation of the project is conducted in accordance with donor requirements and UNDP rules and procedures.
- Provide policy advice on key issues in the area of climate change adaptation
- Identify, collect and analyze policy-related, relevant information and data
- Monitoring of GCF -NAP project to ensure that it is in accordance with the timetable set out in the Project Document and preparation of regular updates and reports to Project Boards on project' progress, implementing issues, emerging risks/problems and proposals for necessary remedial actions
- Preparation of briefs, talking points and relevant materials.
- Draft terms of reference for consultants and project personnel
- Manage and supervise respective project teams
- Assume responsibilities in line with the Internal Control Framework
- Participate in recruitment and evaluation panels

Networking with partners and beneficiaries, support to resource mobilization

- Work closely with relevant project personnel, supervising and backstopping their activities, the use of project funds and timely delivery of quality results
- Maintain good cooperation and coordination between national counterparts, project partners and other stakeholders
- Maintain regular contacts with beneficiaries to ensure relevance and quality of project's outputs.
- Build partnerships with various governmental agencies, international organizations, banks, the private sector and civil society with a view to creating a platform for support to the Government of Serbia
- Coordinate meetings, training sessions, conferences and public events
- Prepare official correspondence for national and international partners
- Contribute to visibility of project results to relevant national and international stakeholders and audiences
- Support the resource mobilization

Knowledge management

- Codify and provide best practices and lessons learnt, particularly linked to the areas of capacity development and national (economic, social and human) development
- Support activities related to assessing capacities and needs of government organizations and partners, in close collaboration with national counterparts at both central and local level
- Facilitate team learning and knowledge sharing
- Participate in UN Theme Group and other sectoral groups' work, as required
- Performing other duties as required.

- Performance Indicators for evaluation of results

- Detailed annual and quarterly work plans, in close cooperation with Portfolio Manager prepared.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Plan prepared
- Efficient, cost effective and timely implementation of the NAP project outputs ensured.
- Project data and updates for Project files produced
- Budget revisions (when needed) for resilience projects drafted, funds availability monitored and the effectiveness in payment process ensured.
- Final, annual and quarterly reports produced for the NAP project.

Skills and Competencies

- Good application of Results-Based Management

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- Good communication, coordination and facilitation skills
- Consistently ensures timeliness and quality of Project work.
- Establishes lasting relationships and substantive dialogue with clients.
- Treats all people fairly without favourism
- Strong oral and written communication skills.
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability.
- Demonstrates integrity by modeling ethical standards.

Qualifications and Experience

Education:

Master's degree or equivalent in environmental/climate change. management/policy or related discipline.

Work Experience:

- At least 5 years of professional experience in project management in the public sector and/or in the United Nations.
- Experience in managing teams and complex processes that included extensive communication, coordination and facilitation requirements
- Strong management experience and proven ability to manage people.
- Demonstrated ability to communicate complex ideas verbally and in writing.
- Proven ability to communicate with high level government officials.
- Previous experience in dealing with international and bilateral organizations.

Knowledge

- Knowledge of UNDP rules and procedures and/or the Prince2 methodology for project management is an asset.

Personal qualifications

- Excellent writing/reporting and presentation skills
- Excellent interpersonal, networking and team building skills;

Language:

Excellent knowledge of written and spoken Serbian and English.

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Post Title:	Project Associate
Project:	Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia
Reporting to:	Project Manager
Duty Station:	Belgrade
Duration:	1 year (with possibility of extension)
SC Level:	NPSA 5 - max

Background

a. **Purpose**

To provide support services for the GCF-funded project "Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia – phase 2".

b. Objective

To support the management of the project and the implementation of the activities in the workplan.

c. Background Information

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), acting as an implementing agency of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), is providing assistance to the Serbian Government in the preparation and implementation of the GCF funded project "Advancing medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia (NAP project) – phase 2".

The project builds on Serbia's NDC commitments to advance medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Serbia with a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), providing support for iterative improvements to the NDCs under the enhanced transparency framework requirements, while enabling the Government of Serbia to build and strengthen capacities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA), through strengthening Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination, producing evidence to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact, catalyzing private sector engagement in adaptation, and increasing adaptation finance..

Project activities will address the main barriers to the integration of CCA into national, sectorial and local government planning and budgeting and support the formulation of financing strategies and mechanisms for the scaling up of medium- and long-term adaptation.

The overall goal of the NAP will be to reduce climate change related risks throughout Serbia by strengthening institutional and technical capacities that support integrated CCA planning and programming.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Measurable outputs of the work assignment

Under the guidance of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will:

Provide support for project implementation

- Support the day-to-day implementation of project activities
- Provide inputs for development of project monitoring and evaluation framework
- Assist in preparing work plans and project reports

- Identify and collect policy-related and other relevant information, documents and data, compile and analyze data for further use in project management
- Support organization and coordination of meetings, training sessions, workshops, conferences and project events and prepare reports and meeting minutes, as required
- Draft terms of reference for consultants and contractors, as required
- Prepare briefs, talking points and relevant communication materials
- Draft correspondence on project issues, as required
- Establish and maintain project filing system, incoming and outgoing correspondence and maintain calendar of events
- Follow up with (sub)contractors to ensure time delivery of outputs
- Maintain cooperation and communication with project partners and beneficiaries on the implementation of the agreed activities, especially for the events, trainings, workshops, etc.
- Facilitate knowledge building and knowledge sharing within the project team
- Participate in recruitment and evaluation panels, as required

Provide support for project administration:

- Support in managing project finances, process invoices and ensure tax exemption for project related goods and services
- Support procurement processes, provide inputs for request for quotations/proposals, prepare tenders and small procurements (canvassing), provide inputs for UNDP procurement plan
- Support the recruitment of short-term consultants in line with rules and regulations
- Assist project teams, experts and consultants on travel and logistics matters
- Perform other tasks and duties as assigned by the supervisor
- Present information for audit of NEX projects.
- Ensure full compliance of activities with UNDP rules, regulations, and policies

- Performance Indicators for evaluation of results

- Project documentation timely prepared
- Project, finance and personnel records/files regularly updated and maintained;
- Effective support in travel and logistics provided to team members and consultants
- Assistance in preparation of the project's annual and quarterly reports provided, data compiled;
- Efficient accounting and administrative support provided;
- Project related correspondence prepared;
- Efficient support to organization of meetings provided, information compiled and minutes of meetings taken and distributed;

Skills and Competencies

- Good organizational and time management skills.
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability.
- Demonstrates integrity by modeling ethical standards.
- Focuses on impact and result for the client and responds positively to critical feedback.
- Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude.
- Builds strong relationships with clients and external actors.
- Excellent information technology skills, including word processing, database applications, presentation software, and internet.

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Qualifications and Experience

Education:

Minimum Secondary Education; preferably with specialization in business administration. Bachelor's degree shall be considered as an asset

Experience:

- At least 3 years of experience in administrative office work.
- Experience in organizational activities; evidence of ability to express ideas clearly; to work independently and in teams; to demonstrate a sense of self-assuredness combined with cultural and gender sensitivities.
- Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.) and knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web-based management systems.
- Experience in working on climate and/or environmental project shall be considered as a strong asset.

Language Requirements:

Excellent knowledge of written and spoken Serbian and English.

Project Board

Duties and responsibilities:
The Project Board (PB) is the main body to supervise the project implementation in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations and referring to the specific objectives and the outcomes of the project with their agreed performance indicators.
Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints.
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager.
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks.
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances as required.
- Reviews the project progress and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report and prepare recommendations for the work-plan.
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The Project Board will meet at least once a year. Representatives of local governments and independent third parties, such as international or national NGOs, can attend the Project Board meetings as observers. The Project Board will be balanced in terms of gender. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and UNDP will comprise the Project Board.

The Board contains four distinct roles, including:

a) **Project Executive**: individual representing project ownership to chair the group

Project Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP.

Project Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Beneficiary representative and development partner. Project Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans.
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager.
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level.
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible.
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress.
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

b) **Development Partner:** represents the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The development partner's primary function within the Board is to guide the technical feasibility of the project. The development partner's role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. The development partner is UNDP.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Ensure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective.
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management.
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available.
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes.

Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

Annex E: Terms of References for UNDP Staff (as needed) Terms of Reference of Techncial Services to be provided by UNDP:

- *These staff costs relate to Project Support Services Costs (paid as part of the Eligible Expenditures under the Project Budget).*
- *All technical services must be specified and known and cannot refer to anticipated or expected technical support services.*
- *The qualifications necessary to undertake these technical services must be included in the TOR.*
- *The UNDP-NCE RTA and the PTA must approve the technical services included in the TOR (and the qualifications). The RTA and the PTA have the full authority to edit, revise, and/or refuse the technical services if they are contrary to GCF policy.*

ANNEX F: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Status
1	Lack of capacity within MoAFWM and MEP and other government agencies to implement NAP AP, which may delay project implementation		Organizational	P=3 I=3	Phase I of the project contributed to strengthening capacities and the proposed Phase II will continue by providing assessments and tools for mainstreaming CCA in selected critical sectors.	UNDP	
2	Government will not have funds to sustain the national arrangements once the project ends: financial risk with medium probability of occurrence and high impact, making project sustainability endangered		Financial	P=3 I=4	The measures in the NAP Action Plan supported by the project are designed to strengthen CCA planning and monitoring in vulnerable sectors by providing knowledge and tools. These are not targeting only the Government, but also the private sector active in vulnerable sectors. The implementation of project results, their institutionalization, and adoption by the private sector will ensure sustainability. In order to support awareness raising on the	UNDP	
3	Inter-ministerial coordination is lacking: organizational risk with medium probability of occurrence and medium impact level, which may lead to delay of implementation.		Organizational	P=3 I=3	The project will engage with NCCC to further strengthen its involvement in CCA and implement its role for horizontal and vertical coordination.	UNDP	
4	Lack of interest from end users of the knowledge products and tool could lead to ineffective coordination and knowledge sharing, thus decreasing effectiveness and impact of NAP process		Political	P=1 I=3	To address this issue, the project has strong outreach to various stakeholders operating in vulnerable sectors, in form of its Communication and Outreach Strategy (COS), including at the local level to demonstrate the utility of the NAP process.	UNDP	
5	Risk from money laundering, or other prohibited practices could lead to decreased project effectiveness and sustainability		Financial	P=1 I=4	UNDP has a strict Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy (AML CFT). There are several measures designed to impose stringent controls and due diligence requirements as part of UNDP's	UNDP	

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					Enterprise Risk Management Framework, raise awareness, and facilitate the appropriate reporting process to prevent and detect activities linked to money laundering and financing of terrorism.		

Annex G: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

To be inserted (we need cleared ProDoc so we can finalize QA and extract report)